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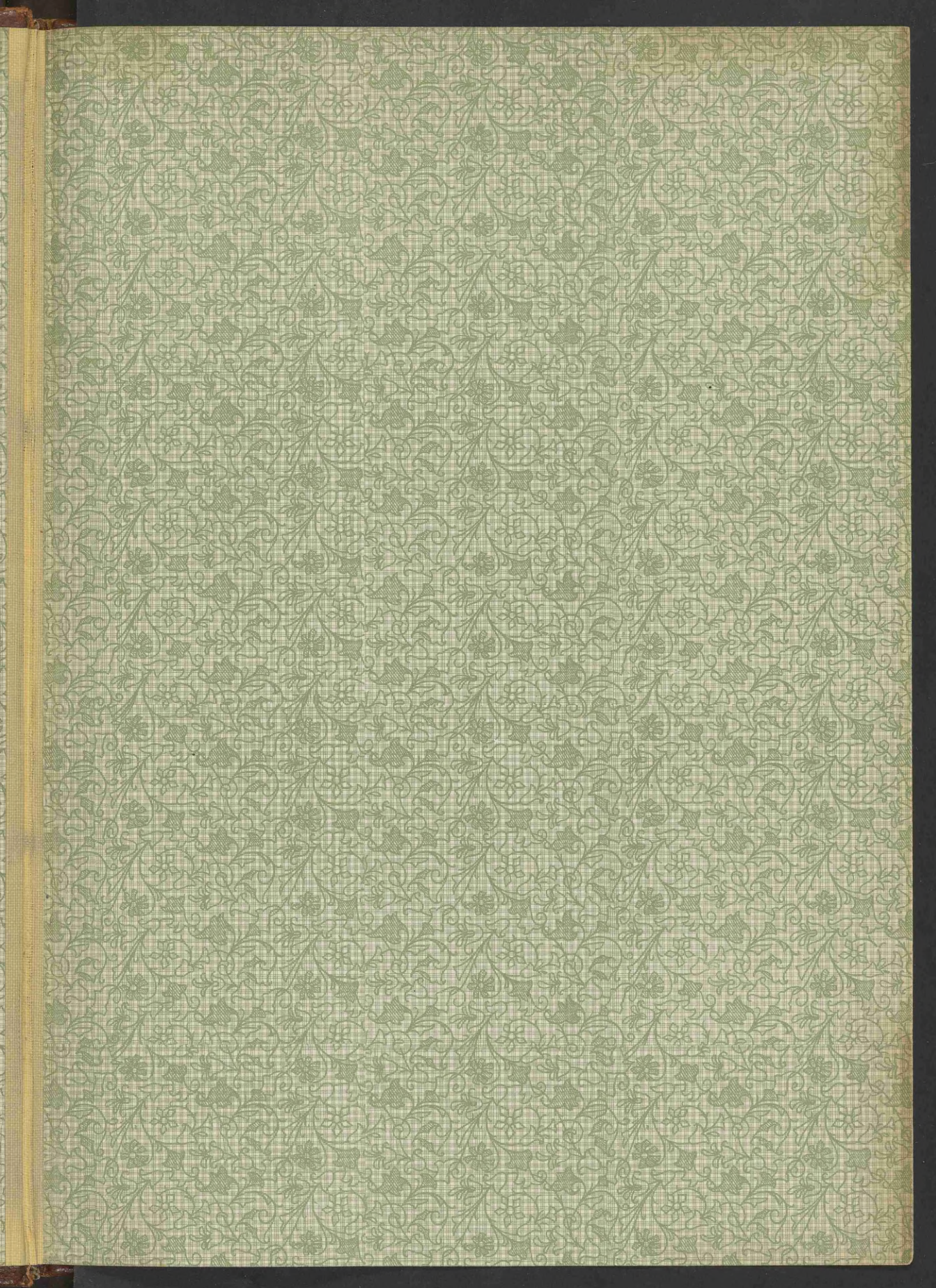
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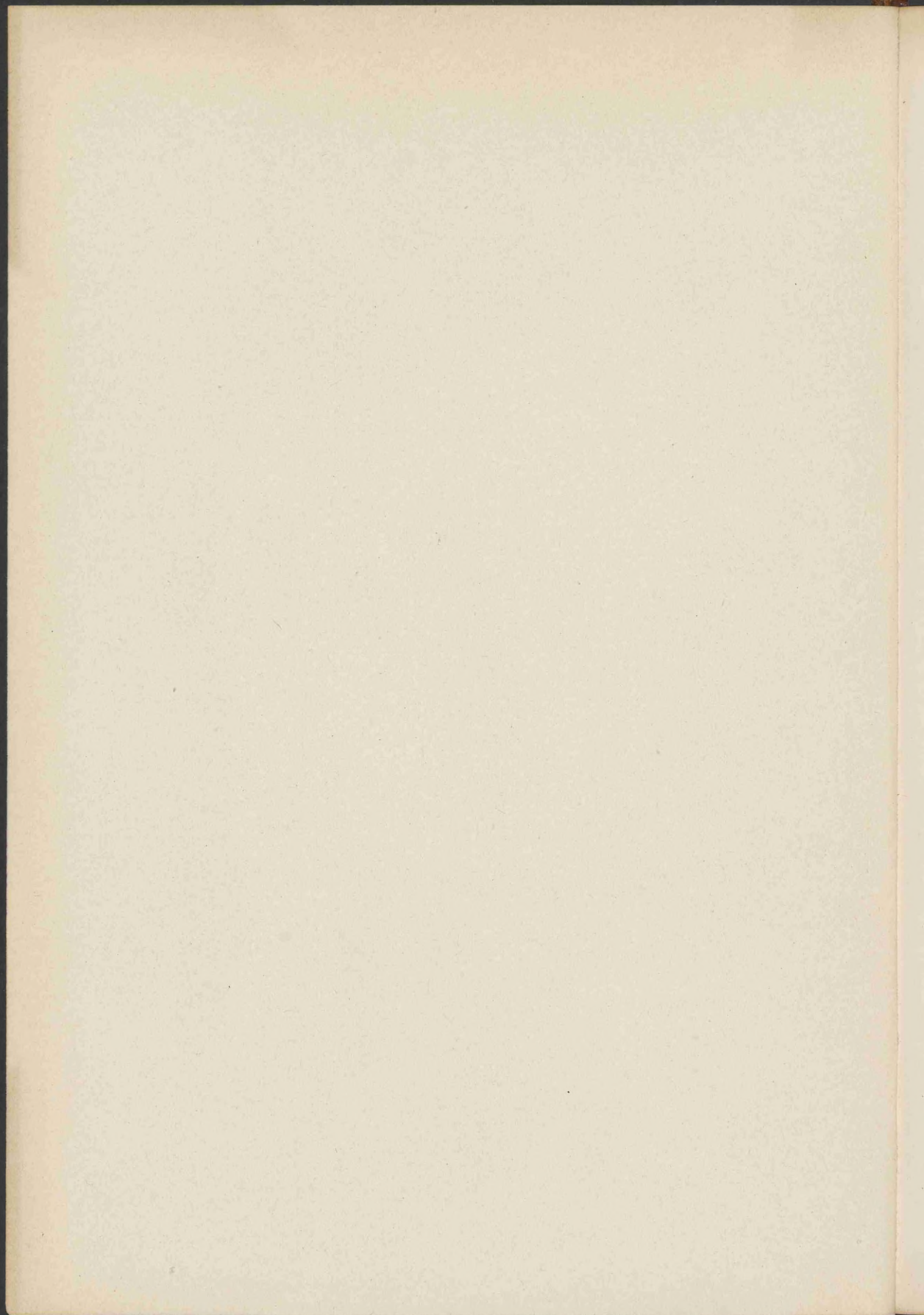
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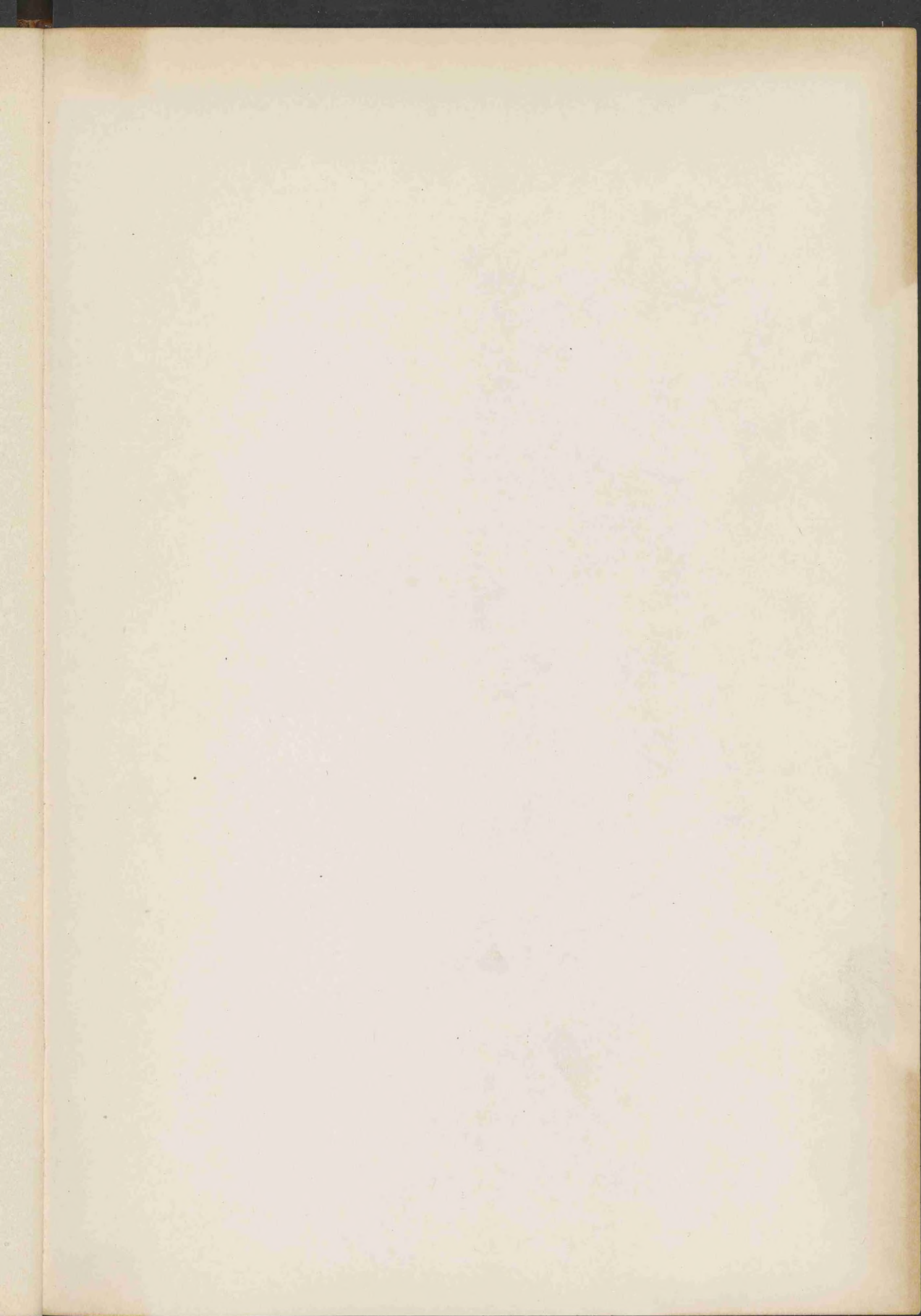














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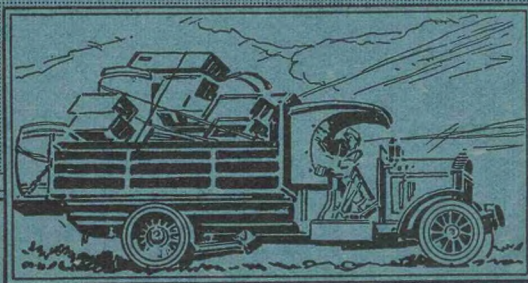
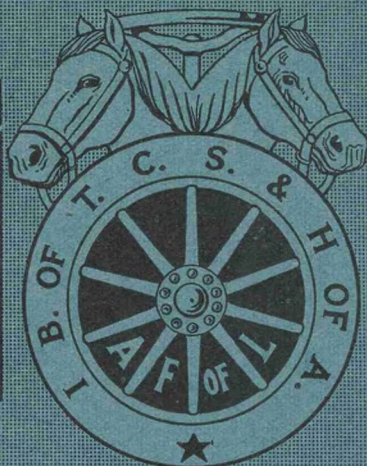
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DECEMBER, 1936

*Official Magazine*  
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN & HELPERS  
of AMERICA**





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## SUGGESTIONS FOR CHRISTMAS

**D**O NOT buy foolish presents. Buy something practical. Don't endeavor to match with what you give the other person's gift. Christmas is a time for family reunions and the foolish expenditure of money is entirely unnecessary.

Gift giving should be confined to immediate relatives and especially to children and those in need.

Don't send Christmas cards to everyone, only to those whom you consider as your dearest friends.

The Christmas card game has become a racket for non-union printers.

Christmas is a time of peace; don't get into arguments with members of your family or with your friends.

Don't overeat or overdrink. Remember you have to work the day after Christmas.

The head of a family should remember that the children watch him very carefully and any bad example set by a parent has an indelible effect on the minds of the youngsters.

Don't abuse the body and brain God has given you by overindulgence.

Don't celebrate Christmas without paying up all of your back dues and observing your obligation as a union man.

Try and create cheer and good will around you so that those with whom you come in contact will enjoy your presence.

Remember for every abuse to the human system nature will take its toll.

At least be happy because conditions are better and if not exceedingly better, then bear in mind there are other people in the world much worse off than you are.

A Happy and Enjoyable Christmas to all of our members.

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# [OFFICIAL MAGAZINE]

## INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS • CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN AND HELPERS

Vol. XXXIV

DECEMBER, 1936

Number 1

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Daniel J. Tobin, Editor

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## *Supreme Court Will Rule on Wagner Act in Two Test Cases*

Washington, D. C.—The assurance  
by the United States Supreme Court  
that test cases on the constitutionality  
of the National Labor Relations Act  
would be decided at the present term  
was given when the court accepted the  
Associated Press and the Washington,  
Virginia and Maryland Coach Com-  
pany cases for argument at unnamed  
dates, but probably in December.

The court ordered that the Asso-  
ciated Press case be heard directly  
after the Virginia Railway Company's  
challenge of the constitutionality of  
the Railway Labor Act and that argu-  
ments in the coach company case im-  
mediately follow the Associated Press  
case.

The Labor Relations Act, which be-  
came a law in July, 1935, authorizes  
the Labor Relations Board to prevent  
a number of unfair labor practices  
when they affect interstate commerce.  
According to the provisions of the Act  
it is an unfair labor practice for an  
employer:

To interfere with, restrain, or co-  
erce employes in self-organization and  
collective bargaining.

To dominate or interfere with the  
formation or administration of any  
labor organization or contribute finan-  
cial or other support to it.

To discriminate with regard to hire  
or tenure of employment or any term  
or condition of employment to encour-  
age or discourage membership in any  
labor organization.

(Continued on Page 15)

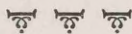


# EDITORIAL

(By DANIEL J. TOBIN)

THE national campaign is over and I want to first thank our organization, the leadership and the membership in general, for the unselfish co-operation they gave me while I was serving as Chairman of the Labor Division of the National Democratic Campaign Committee.

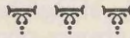
When I accepted this position it was after due consideration and after I had laid the matter before the membership of the General Executive Board, not from a partisan point of view but from the point of view of justice, and having chiefly in mind the welfare of the Labor Movement and particularly our own International Union. The members of our General Executive Board at its meeting advised me to accept the position if my strength permitted me to do so. The members of our General Executive Board supported me one hundred per cent throughout the campaign. The executive officers in the national headquarters carried on my work during my nearly ten weeks of strenuous work in the headquarters in New York. I believe that we rendered service to the working people in our action, and I cannot find words—I never can fully express the confidence reposed in me by our membership, and the support and loyalty that I obtained all during the campaign. Whoever lives for the next four years will understand whether or not we observed our obligation to our membership and whether or not we have served the working men and women of America.



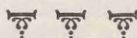
THERE is no question in my mind but the enormous vote of confidence given to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, unprecedented in the history of elections in this or any other country, is a warrant of authority to go out and continue his work in behalf of the common people, all classes of workers, men and women of our nation. Not only was he instructed to do this by the enormous vote, but the stamp of approval has been placed on his every act since he was inaugurated as President on March 4, 1933. Not only has this vote sustained the President and approved his actions, but it has thoroughly and distinctly repudiated the reactionaries of the nation and we might safely include the United States Supreme Court, which set aside by hair-breadth decisions in some instances, many of the humanitarian laws advocated by President Roosevelt and enacted by the Congress. This enormous vote has done one other thing. It has forever destroyed the hope of money, capital, wealth, which almost controls the entire press of the nation—I repeat it has destroyed their hopes of ever dominating the masses of the workers by either intimidation or false propaganda. It was my privilege to sit in the national headquarters in many of the conferences of importance held by the leaders. For a time the Democratic Party was very short of money, but later on in the campaign many of those that withheld their contributions believed that it was time for them to jump on the band wagon and they got on and helped substantially. But when history writes the expenses of this campaign it will be clearly shown that the Republican National Committee expended two and one-half dollars for every dollar expended by the Democratic



Party. This was mainly due to the fact that the Republicans had the money. The Democratic leadership in August believed they could get away with an expenditure of two million dollars in this last campaign. They found from what was done by the other party that they would be lucky if they got away with five million dollars expenditures. The Republican National Committee has already admitted expenditures of eight million and no one knows how much has been expended by the state and local committees which has not been reported to the national government, as the law requires to be reported only the direct expenditures of the National Committees.



I AM indeed happy to know that Governor Lehman, a great friend of the workers, was returned to office. Also Governor Horner of Illinois, who was never excelled by any predecessor in his desire to be helpful to the working people. And last but not least, Governor-elect Chas. Hurley of Massachusetts. Many other splendid men were returned to office in this great landslide which was started and continued and brought to a successful ending by the magnetic power, influence and honesty of Franklin D. Roosevelt. I have no hesitancy in saying that I was drawn on from day to day to render greater service if it was possible because I had witnessed the struggle of this great man against the enemies of the working people. Every known trick in politics was adopted and pursued without regard to the honesty or truthfulness of the statements and charges, and in every instance a new battle line of defense had to be immediately set up and one by one the attacks of the enemy were met by those who were fighting for progress and justice, and in every instance the reactionaries were overcome. The last great deceitful onslaught was made on the Social Security Law. It happened to be my lot to be the first over a national radio talk to explain this attack and to deal with the lying statements that were being sent out in the pay envelopes of the workers, falsifying the intent and purpose of the many provisions of the National Security Act which was enacted into law on the special request and prayer of the organized labor movement of America and which placed on the statute books of the nation for the first time something to insure the worker against idleness through unemployment and the poor house when reaching the age of sixty-five. I do think that a great good came from the discussions during the campaign, because even a large multitude of the workers themselves did not understand the many helpful provisions in the National Security Act, and as a result of the agitation and explanations all of the people are now better informed as to the merits of this humane legislation. While the campaign was displeasing and untruthful in many instances, it was also educational and helpful and I believe the American people as a whole, due to this campaign, more thoroughly understand their laws, their country, and the aims and intents and purposes of the present administration.

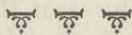


IT HAPPENED to be my privilege to be selected to accompany the President on his trip through New England. What I witnessed then and what conversations I had with him in his private car I cannot very well put in print, but I desire to say after thirty-three years as a labor official and



after having travelled through Europe more than once, that I am not easily impressed by human personages. But to be with this man, to see his smile when confronted with an unjust, cruel, bitter attack, to hear his words of advice and counsel, to be a party to his sympathetic understanding of the problems of the masses, was something that would affect anyone with a human spark of understanding. In all the campaign he never lost thought of the people and never forgot the dignity of the office he holds, which is inherent, engendered in him as a result of his ancestry and training. I have repeatedly said that I would be with the President for re-election even if I was sure he would be defeated because I believe in his honesty and sincerity as well as in his statesmanship and courage.

Whatever I have done or whatever prominence, if any, I have gained, it has been done first with the approval of our national officials; second, because I believed in my actions and in the course I was following; third, because I believed I was advancing the cause of the toilers; and fourth, because whatever publicity I obtained it was publicity not for myself but for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs, which I have always represented and which has been responsible for everything that I am. I think even those that disagree with me will admit that I have done my best, that I have never betrayed the trust reposed in me, that I have held up the name and the honor of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in every place and in all gatherings, no matter how big or how small the men were. I did my duty as "God gave me the light." *Do Thou Likewise.*



WHEN I was first requested to accept the Chairmanship of the Labor Division of the National Democratic Campaign Committee I withheld my answer from Chairman Farley. This request was made to me the end of January or early in February, 1936. I fully realized the strain of the work which the position made necessary, as I had gone through it four years ago. I fully realized that the future life of Labor and progress was somewhat dependent upon who would be elected. The question confronting me and many of the men of Labor was what would happen to Labor if reactionaries were elected to office. Certainly most of the progress we had made would have been set aside, because the voters of the nation would have decided that this kind of progress advocated by Franklin D. Roosevelt was not the best thing for our country. On the other hand, if the voters of the nation returned to office men of progressive thought, men who believed in the square deal and the New Deal and the honest deal for the workers, such men as Franklin D. Roosevelt, then the workers of the nation could reasonably expect not only to have that progress continued but improved. I had to decide whether or not I could make the sacrifice, because of the enormous amount of work in our own organization, our membership having increased in four years by nearly 70,000—now totaling 180,000—I had to decide whether or not I would stand still and render whatever help I could from the sidelines. I might say right here that many men of Labor who understood the seriousness of the situation as I did, advised me, requested me, beseeched me to accept the appointment. My next step was to consult my own people in the national headquarters and the General Executive Board. All of them agreed that I should proceed as before and accept the position providing I was humanly able to meet the task. They were sincere and honest, those associates of mine, and



their first consideration was my own physical condition. I did not give Mr. Farley his final answer until July and then my answer was yes.

Our General Executive Board guaranteed me every support, as I have stated in another column. I had splendid co-operation from nearly all the heads of the International Unions. Starting the office, where I had in my department eight or ten people and a number on the road, was rather difficult, embarrassing and very, very irritating in the beginning. Most of the leaders, with the exception of Chairman Farley and one or two others that were in the last set-up four years ago, were either holding governmental positions or had passed out of the political picture. Those holding governmental positions were not allowed by law to devote any of their time except to government business. If our enemies on the other side had found any governmental employe openly working for the election of the Democratic Party they would have immediately made capital out of same. Consequently I had to build a new organization with new material in the Labor Division. Stenographers were hard to get because those seeking employment, many of them were not used to this kind of work and many others were sent in by political leaders who were endeavoring to find employment for them. I had to bring some of our own help from the Washington office to the national headquarters so that proper service could be rendered.

I was confronted with another serious situation and that was the great division in the ranks of Labor. This split-up or division did not obtain four years ago. In addition to this, many of the leaders in disagreement with the policy of the American Federation of Labor, set up another political organization under the title of the "Non-Partisan Political Party." Such important and influential labor leaders as John L. Lewis, George Berry, Sidney Hillman, David Dubinsky and others, became a part of this organization and were active and helpful in doing splendid work in behalf of Franklin D. Roosevelt throughout the campaign. This organization created considerable confusion in the beginning because Central Labor Unions, State Branches and the rank and file really did not know whether to follow along under the leadership of the Labor Division of the National Democratic Committee or to become associated with the Non-Partisan Political Party. I made up my mind that this Non-Partisan Party was to be helpful towards the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt and that it was my duty to work hand in hand with every organization and branch of society whose aims were in that direction. I made up my mind and decided there and then that my personal feelings and the expressions and position of our International Union on the disagreement existing between the two groups within the American Federation of Labor would be set aside; that when one accepted a position it was his duty to do that job right, to put all he had into the position and to set aside his own personal feelings. I might say that I kept this promise to myself all through the campaign and I am happy to relate that not one instance of disagreement obtained between the Non-Partisan group and the Labor Division of the National Democratic Campaign Committee. Where local unions or Central Bodies had endorsed the Non-Partisan group I advised them that insofar as we were concerned in our headquarters there was no disagreement and that we were to work together. The results were even beyond my anticipations and I am sure that the national heads of the campaign in the headquarters in the Biltmore Hotel were happily surprised that such harmony prevailed, because I can now say that there was considerable worry in the minds of the national leaders as a result of the division in



Labor at the beginning of the campaign. My first act was to advise the National Chairman and the candidate for the Presidency that they did not need to worry; that we, the men of Labor, on both sides of the division, had only one aim and one purpose, and that was to return to office Franklin D. Roosevelt and those who supported him and believed in his policies. I will leave it to you to decide the result.

The thought that now keeps running through my brain is this; if it was possible for us in two groups substantially divided in thought and opinion on policy of organization—I repeat if it was possible for us to reach an understanding and work in harmony in the political situation where men of Labor for years have substantially differed, isn't it also possible for us to reach some understanding on the division now obtaining within the ranks of Labor, each side making the necessary slight concessions to the other, to the end that Labor will go forward for the next four years or longer in one great organizing campaign as Labor went forward to the polls on November 3, 1936? I may be too optimistic but my own answer is yes, I believe it is possible and I believe there is no such thing as an impossible barrier that at least cannot be intelligently discussed; if no agreement is reached at the first or second or third conference, said conferences should be continued. Some may misunderstand my expression and may interpret it as an expression of weakness. But those at least in our own International Union fully understand that I too can fight when necessary, not physically but mentally, and that I have never surrendered a principle nor a policy, but I am not acting for myself but for the Labor Movement, and as such I believe it is my duty to my own people to say that the men of Labor should make some sacrifice to the end that we would have one solid movement forward in the interest of the workers. There are great opportunities for the workers during the next four years if they are of one mind, one opinion, and stick together. On the contrary there is great danger that many of the organizations may be set back, without unity of action. It is safe to say that in the United States Senate and in the Congress no legislation can be passed in favor of the workers if Labor is divided. There are many Senators who seek only an excuse to duck the issue and if the American Federation of Labor refuses to endorse certain legislation advocated by the other side, and vice versa, you can rest assured that the legislation will not be enacted. Therefore the necessity of unified action.

I know the men of Labor. I know they are honest and sincere and I only hope that in the interest of their membership they will see the light; each side respecting the foundations upon which the jurisdiction of the other organizations have been founded and builded; each side respecting the decision of the majority, even though that majority be small. If we are big enough to lead our membership we certainly should be big enough to sit down and try and settle a question that if not settled will destroy many organizations. If we are big enough, as we have demonstrated, to deal with the greatest combinations of just and unjust employers and obtain settlements from them, then we should be big enough to deal with our own internal problems. If we are not big enough and broad enough with minds elastic enough to see something in the other fellow's argument even though displeasing to us—I repeat, if we have not this broadness of vision, then other men should replace us. The Labor Movement must in the interest of the workers carry on, and it will carry on, no matter who are the leaders.





WE REFUSED to say one word in the columns of our Journal during the three months of the campaign. Now that it is all over, I trust we will be pardoned for expressing some thoughts as to what went on.

If Franklin D. Roosevelt did nothing else except to wipe out by one master stroke the self-constituted leaders presuming to represent the American workers, namely Norman Thomas, Socialist; Browder, Communist; Father Coughlin of the National Union for Social Justice; William Randolph Hearst of the American Constitution Party, and Al Smith of the Liberty League, he certainly deserves the appreciation of all Americans, and especially the working people of the nation. Such confusion as was created by the many different advocates of *justice to Labor* is almost impossible for the ordinary man to understand. Sitting in the office of the headquarters in the Biltmore Hotel in New York, the hundreds of letters we received asking for explanations, also letters of denunciation and hatred, would fill a freight car. In answering all we were careful to say nothing that would injure the candidate whom we were endeavoring to elect and whom we believed would in time overcome those many enemies who were attempting to pierce his administration with daggers covered with sheepskin. It is wonderful to understand the progress that the workers have made when they could not be misled by all those different propagandists who were only covering up their motives and pleading to the prejudices of the workers.

Setting aside the question of Republican and Democratic titles, which terms are used to designate the two leading parties, it is difficult for us to understand how any labor leader or representative of labor could advocate the election of Landon in preference to Roosevelt, judging only on the records of the two men. Personally even if I did not believe in Roosevelt, I certainly would not advocate to the workers the election of Landon. I have always kept before me the thought of what is best for the toilers of the nation. Republican and Democratic terms are only used for convenience. There are some good men in both parties. The last election was based almost entirely on the character and standing and record of the two principal candidates, Roosevelt and Landon. The whole history of Roosevelt's life has been that he has been helpful to the workers ever since he entered the State Senate in Albany over twenty years ago. Landon may be an honest man—as far as I know he is—but he lacks any record as doing anything favorable to the workers. Why, then, should I, as the representative of Labor, advocate the election of a man who had done nothing instead of the man who had done everything, and the man whom every enemy of Labor was also his enemy. Certainly if I plead ignorance as to their records then I am not fit to be a representative of Labor, because I naturally would be extremely dumb. Then if it was not dumbness or ignorance on my part, it must be something else and under those circumstances if the latter is true or if either reason is based on facts, I certainly would not be competent or sufficiently trustworthy to represent the workers, in handling their wage scales, their monies, and the legislative affairs upon which their future is dependent.

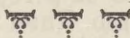


IN MY own way with my limited ability and with the aid of those that believe in me, I have helped to bring about this change and I am satisfied now in looking ahead that it will not be many years until the workers of



the nation support their candidates in elections. The last campaign cost the Republican National Committee over eight million dollars. This does not include the amount spent by the Republican State Committees, which is also enormous. The Democrats spent nationally about three million and the State Committees spent perhaps the same amount. This means that a man like Franklin D. Roosevelt unless supported by the masses could not possibly pay the expense of the campaign for the Presidency. Also candidates for Congress and the United States Senate could never go through the enormous expense. The answer is, then, that unless the workers desire the corporations to finance candidates in the future as they have in the past, the workers must finance the campaign themselves. You can rest assured that when the corporations of the nation put up eight million dollars towards electing certain candidates that after the election, if their candidates were successful at the polls, they would pretty much have control over the candidates whom they financed. There are at least twenty million workers in this country who work for a salary. This includes department store employes, office workers, etc. This does not include professional men. Out of that twenty million we can conservatively say there should be one-fourth, or five million, of them that could pay once every two or four years one dollar each; say an assessment of twenty-five cents a month for four months once every two years. This would take care of the Congressional election and Presidential election. This would make a total of ten million dollars and it would be only a drop in the bucket for the workers. The time will come when this will be done, no matter who the man is, although we cannot see or find the man now who will lead in this campaign, but he must be a man having the confidence of the workers. Just as surely as we have eliminated the chap who had his hand out to the politician, some of us will live to see the day when the campaigns of national candidates, friends of Labor, will be financed by Labor.

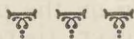
If you think for one minute that a man can be elected on his record without financial help, you are mistaken. The cost of the radio alone runs into millions, and the radio is the greatest means that the world ever produced for reaching the worker at his fireside. Franklin D. Roosevelt was twice as able as he is, and did twice as much as he has done, if that is possible. Unless his actions and his record, his sincerity and courage were explained to the workers of the nation, he could not have been re-elected. Therefore, believe it or not, it takes money to be a candidate for any important political office, and again I say that if the workers will not finance their candidates, then the corporations will, and the answer is that the corporations, the enemies of Labor, those who squeeze the life blood from the toilers, will control the government.



ISN'T it gratifying to know that we have lived in this age when almost the entire press of the nation could not deceive us. Every prominent chain of papers with the exception of one was opposed to the election of Roosevelt and his friends. Every large corporation that amounted to anything that we know of east of the Rocky Mountains was opposed to Roosevelt. They sent out tons of literature to their employes and to the public. High-priced magazine writers and columnists, such as O. O. McIntyre, were opposed to Roosevelt and in their clever, master penmanship manner they got around the subject so smoothly that it certainly required a careful analyzing to get the drift of their secret, hidden poison. I repeat, is it not



wonderful to know that in the face of this the workers decided for themselves and refused to be coerced by threats or false propaganda. What a pleasure it is to have lived to witness this condition amongst the toilers of the nation.



ONE of the busiest and most pleasant days I have spent in recent years was in Pittsburgh on the day and evening of October 7, 1936. I had promised for over a year to go to Pittsburgh and deliver an address to the membership of our many local unions in that district. Time after time I was prevented from doing this. However, I was able to fill the engagement on October 7.

When I arrived in Pittsburgh in the morning at seven o'clock a committee from the Joint Council was there to meet me. They conducted me to the hotel where they had reserved for me suitable rooms. Breakfast was served immediately and I entered into conferences during breakfast and shortly afterwards with newspaper representatives who were deeply interested in my visit. Bear in mind that the political campaign was on intensively at that time and Pittsburgh for a number of years being controlled by the Mellon machine, was absolutely antagonistic to Labor and any form of progressive action. After a short time the committee retired and I had an opportunity of preparing my thoughts for the evening's address. At 2:30 I met all the business agents and executive boards of the several local unions in Pittsburgh and in the neighboring towns. The conference lasted until 5:00, and every phase of our organization, dealing especially with the conditions of our locals in Pittsburgh, was gone over. I think I can safely say that every officer of our several local unions present at that meeting was satisfied that the time and energy was beneficial and helpful. At 5:30 there was a reception held in the banquet hall and at this reception, which preceded the banquet, every kind of encouraging refreshment was served to the visitors. A friendly handshaking obtained between the representatives of our unions and the representatives of many of our large employers. All parties sat down to the banquet at 6:15 and this dinner was attended by many members of the legal fraternity, several members of the judiciary, a great many employers and the executive boards and officers of the many local unions in that part of Pennsylvania. As the dinner proceeded and had almost reached its end the General President was introduced by John R. Frankel, the legal representative of our organizations. The General President delivered an address explaining the purposes and principles of our union and of the Labor Movement, and disseminated as much information as possible to the guests, who, as stated above, had amongst them many employers who at one time were bitter enemies and had fought our organization. Mr. Frankel, who introduced the General President, is the attorney who represents our organization in Pittsburgh and who successfully defended many of our members in the A. & P. strike which was carried on there about a year ago. Might I say right here that the last one of those charged with the commitment of any offense had his case thrown out the day before I arrived in Pittsburgh, through the efforts of Attorney Frankel. This was one of the reasons for rejoicing amongst our general membership. Might I also add that on the day of my arrival the Mayor of Pittsburgh, Mr. McNair, had resigned the office of mayor. This man was considered somewhat of a burlesque actor. No one knew what he was going to do next.



At one time during one of the strikes of the truck drivers, in order to prove he was a hero he jumped on a truck, acted as a strikebreaker and drove the truck, all for publicity, forgetting the dignity of his office. In the end, however, judging that the temper of the people was changing and that the workers were organizing on the political field, he was somewhat more favorable to unions. However, there were very few people that I could find amongst the workers who regretted his exit.

At any rate I can make the following statement without reservation; that I believe the banquet was as fine an affair as I ever attended, not because of the wonderful things to eat but because of the good feeling obtaining and because of the information received by the speaker and transmitted by him to the many business and legal representatives who had on more than one occasion misjudged and misunderstood our organization and its purposes and principles. At 8:00 the banquet ended and we then proceeded to a large auditorium where a mass meeting of our membership was held. There were several speakers representing Labor, some candidates for political office who preceded the General President. When the General President was introduced he dealt with the history of our organization, of the Labor Movement in general and what it was doing, the conditions obtaining in other countries, and what the aims and objects of the men of Labor were as he understood them. The address lasted one hour and at 10:45 when the meeting adjourned the General President was surrounded by numbers of those who attended, members and their wives, with whom he exchanged expression and from whom he received a sincere and hearty welcome. Shortly after 11:00 he was taken to the train by a delegation from the Joint Council and at 11:30 his train pulled out for Washington, where a meeting of the Executive Council, of which he is a member, was being held.

From 7:00 in the morning until 11:00 at night in Pittsburgh was a busy, helpful and much enjoyed occasion for the General President, not because of the courtesies extended to him, but because he well remembered that for many years during his term of office he had tried and tried and tried again to form a substantial, healthy, militant organization in Pittsburgh amongst the many branches of our craft, and had failed because of betrayal and persecution by employers, many of whom now welcome this law-abiding, American organization. At last he has seen his efforts bringing results. We have a real union now in Pittsburgh.

At this late hour I take the opportunity of expressing my deep appreciation and thankfulness to the officers and membership of our organization in Pittsburgh and vicinity and to express the hope that their militancy and aggressiveness will continue, to the end that every man entitled to membership in our craft will be enrolled in our organization within the next year.



AS I HAVE already stated, I spent about ten weeks in New York during the recent national campaigns. I have eaten in nearly every place of any consequence in that city. Perhaps it is because I have seen so much and traveled so much that the machinery used in the work of digestion is not what it used to be that I am a little more particular in the selection of food. While there are a great many good places to eat in New York, it costs money and it seems to me the old-fashioned, good, substantial eating houses are no more to be found except, of course, for one who lives in New



York continuously and knows of the side street, or out of the way places. Yes, Cavanaugh's, the Brass Rail and Luchow's are good places to eat, but the ordinary man working for a reasonable salary cannot afford those places. You can procure a dinner for about \$1.50 but the extras cost. Those three places do not give you any of the frills. They give you good food. Perhaps again it is because I do not know where to go, but I thought I knew my New York pretty well. With others in the party we endeavored to find a first-class Italian dining room where they served Italian food. This only for a change. We found nothing at all to compare with the Italian restaurants on the west coast, especially in San Francisco. As far as Dinty Moore's is concerned, you can have it six nights a week; I'll take it just on Wednesday night when they specialize on corned beef and cabbage, and then you had better bring along at least two dollars. The Italian dinners in San Francisco are better than the dinners I had in Rome, Naples, Genoa or Venice.



ON FRIDAY evening, October 23, 1936, our General President, Daniel J. Tobin, spoke on the air answering some of the falsehoods which were being circulated against the Social Security Act. The broadcast did not cover the entire country, so I am sure that every member of our organization will be more than pleased to read the address even though the campaign has ended because the points brought out in the address will prove educational to every member of our union. President Tobin received many fine compliments on this address, which is as follows:

(By the way, this was the first national discussion on this all-important subject which resulted on information received by President Tobin from the inside. This subject became almost the predominating issue up to the end of the campaign. President Roosevelt himself covered this matter in five separate addresses and closed his campaign on Saturday evening, October 31 in Madison Square Garden, New York, dealing with this subject.)

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY DANIEL J. TOBIN, CHAIRMAN OF LABOR DIVISION,  
DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CAMPAIGN, OVER NATIONAL BROADCASTING  
SYSTEM, OCTOBER 23, 1936, FROM NEW YORK, 7:00 P. M.,  
EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

My Friends, Men and Women of Labor:

I am addressing myself for the last time during this campaign to the men and women, the workers of the nation organized and unorganized. I trust that my statements may be considered only by way of suggestions or advice.

First, let me say to you that I hold no political office of any kind and I have held no office, appointive or otherwise, in this administration, nor do I seek any office or appointment of any kind in the future. I make this statement in order to endeavor to prove to the toilers of the nation that I am deeply interested, not for myself personally, but in behalf of the workers by whom I am employed. My expenses have been paid by the workers, and not by any political party, now or at any time in the past.

I want to call to your attention the fact that there has entered into this campaign by the opponents of the present administration the most secret and unprincipled form of underhanded, deceptive propaganda that



has ever obtained in the history of political campaigns, and I personally have watched carefully every political campaign since 1892, when Grover Cleveland defeated Benjamin Harrison.

The latest, and the most cruel and bitter method employed by the representatives of the Republican campaign has been to flood the homes of the workers, especially in the eastern states, with literature and pamphlets and misinformation denouncing the Social Security Law, which was passed by the last Congress and inspired and advocated by President Roosevelt on the urgent appeal of organized labor. For your information let me say that there are three or four separate, distinct, and important phases of the Social Security Law. For instance, one part of the Act deals with maternity help for wives and mothers who are without money and in poverty at that dangerous period. There is help for the blind contained in that Act, and no one will deny the necessity of helping those to be pitied as the most unfortunate in the human family. There is also the Old Age Pension provision, which is entirely separate and maintained by the national government and by the state government.

The national government will match dollar for dollar the amount of the state government, up to \$15, making a total of \$30 to all persons reaching the age of sixty-five who are without means. It is true that some of the state governments will not for the first period appropriate as much as \$15 per month, but it is also true that as time goes on, many of the state governments will perhaps raise the amount from \$15 to \$20, which would make the total amount \$35 between state and national contributions. Not one penny of this amount is taken from the wages or income of the toilers.

Why don't our enemies explain those branches of the Social Security Law? No, they refer only to that phase of the Social Security Act dealing with unemployment and old age insurance, purposely intending to confuse the workers. Under this section of the Act an amount equal to one per cent is taken from the worker's wages, beginning next January, and a like amount is taken from the corporation or employer. The national government is entrusted with this fund for safekeeping, to be distributed after a certain length of time to all persons reaching the age of sixty-five, whether with or without means. This is absolute insurance. The greatest benefits will not come from this unemployment insurance or old age insurance for a few years, but the principle of this unemployment and old age insurance has been to protect the workers during periods of unemployment, and also to protect them or insure them of a substantial pension when they reach the age of sixty-five.

The workers should bear this in mind, that this branch of the Social Security Law was enacted mainly to help the toilers of the nation. They should also bear in mind that the most careful study has been made of unemployment insurance and old age pensions in the countries of Europe, having had some years of experience in this line, and that our law, while not at all perfect, is an improvement over laws obtaining in other countries where the worker sometimes was required to put into the fund more than the employer.

The workers of this nation should also bear this fact in mind, that this law, while now in its infancy, can be improved upon as the years go on, and can be amended to the extent that in time the workers can and may be excluded from paying anything towards the unemployment or old age insurance. The workers should remember that there are three other



branches of the Social Security Law for whose maintenance the worker is not taxed one penny.

The Manufacturers' Association of Pennsylvania, headed by Mr. Grundy, the hater of labor, the man who hates the workers and hates the President, are sending out hundreds of thousands of circulars and letters, trying to deceive the workers and get them to believe that the small tax to be deducted from the worker's wages to help to build up this one branch of the Social Security Act, is intended to and will eventually injure the toilers. If for no other reason this great advancement in our modern civilization, aimed entirely to be helpful to the masses of the workers, I repeat, if for no other reason the law should be considered as a masterpiece, because of the opposition of Mr. Grundy as well as the Manufacturers' Association of Pennsylvania. Every attempt to help the workers of the nation has been opposed by Grundy and the National Manufacturers' Association. The workers, I am sure, will not be deceived, and will scorn such lying, deceitful propaganda.

The other matter I want to call to the attention of the workers is this: We have evidence in the headquarters here in New York that thousands of employers are secretly intimidating the workers by placing slips in their payroll envelopes stating that if Franklin D. Roosevelt is re-elected their factories will lose business, and that it will result in general unemployment. Let me call this to your attention: Four years ago one of our large automobile manufacturers in Detroit did exactly what is being done now in this direction, and his action was so thoroughly resented by the masses of the toilers that the State of Michigan voted overwhelmingly in favor of the present administration, and that same factory last year broke all previous records for increased business.

For a number of years, yes for centuries, the workers fought for equal rights at the ballot box. After the male end of the population obtained the franchise, Labor then took up the question of equal rights for the women of the nation, obtaining for the feminine sex who were of age and qualified, the franchise. Are we now to have our rights as free men and women tampered with and interfered with by threats from unjust and unholy employers? The only danger of bringing back the condition of unemployment that prevailed in 1932 is to vote against the present administration, or to vote for Landon and his labor-hating associates.

I appeal to the workers of the nation, first to pay no attention to any misinformation you may receive pertaining to the Social Security Act, because it is designed and intended to help the workers of the nation both in unemployment and in old age; and next, you that have fought for equal rights with us, shoulder to shoulder, you whose ancestors have struggled for freedom at the ballot box, should consider as your most dangerous enemy the employer who endeavors to destroy that freedom by intimidating you with a notice that you should vote other than as your conscience dictates.

And last let me appeal to you again—not only do we want you to exercise that franchise freely, but we want you to encourage all others who are entitled to vote to go to the polls on election day, disregard intimidation, vote the courage of your convictions, and vote for the friends of the human family, especially those great legislators headed by President Roosevelt, who have put on the statute books of the nation for the first time the Social Security Act, which aims to destroy poverty and the poor-



house, which aims to relieve poor mothers by providing suitable medical attention in their dark hours, and which aims and has provided for the blind and infirm who deserve the sympathy and kindness of all decent thinking men and women.

I am glad to have lived in this age where so much progress has been made, even in the face of the almost insurmountable obstacles which were placed before us. It has been the desire of the leaders of Labor, yes, their one great ambition, to sometime see placed on the law books of the nation something to protect us from starvation in the periods of idleness or unemployment which have been forced upon the workers from time to time. There is nothing more pitiful than the working man, tramping all day, trying to find a job and having no success, coming home bowed down in sorrow and misery, depressed by his failure, facing his humble family. The blackness of that condition of mind can only be understood by those of us who have endured such torture.

For thirty years we have labored, year after year, before one Congress after another, to place on the statute books a law that would give something of help financially to the man facing unemployment. Each administration has promised, but eventually fell down on that promise, and we had to renew our battle over again. In 1933, when this administration came into office, we believed we had some reason to hope, and after months of struggling, and months of agitation, and months and days and nights of opposition from every enemy of the worker, we were successful in having enacted into law the Social Security Act, which guarantees something to the worker and his family during any period of unemployment, and in addition guarantees protection against cold charity and the poorhouse when he reaches the age of sixty-five, and when his services, because of his age, are no longer required in this ever-speeding mechanical world of ours.

The stigma of poverty and charity, through this Act, has been lifted from the brows of honest men who render service during the years of their employment. The fright of entering into old age impoverished has been relieved by the enactment of the Social Security Law. Remember this, that while we do not regard the law as perfect, we do regard it as the finest, most advanced step ever made by any administration up to now in behalf of the honest men and women of labor, in our country. Bear this in mind, also, that we do not have to stop just where we are, but that we can as time goes on, amend the law making it better and better, now that we have laid the foundation stone in this direction.

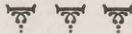
On your vote depends the continuation of this great progress we have made in the past four years. Be not deceived by those who held us in bondage and poverty. Look up the man who disseminates this misinformation and govern yourselves accordingly. Resent their brazen attempt to deceive us. We must and will move onward and onward. We dare not look backward. The future civilization and progress of our nation, and especially of the masses of the workers depends upon your vote.

I have just returned from the trip through New England as one of the President's party, and have talked with him on this subject. His whole desire in inaugurating this law is to be helpful to the masses of the people where they are stricken with unemployment and discouragement. During his long career he has never proved false to the common people. The



workers have never proved false to him. They have always supported him and they will continue to do so.

You will not fail! You cannot fail! You must not fail! You must be true to yourself and to the workers of the nation by voting for the men who now head our nation, men who have risked everything in the interest of advanced, humanitarian civilization, namely Franklin D. Roosevelt and his political associates who have gone down the line fighting for justice for all the toilers of the nation for the past three and one-half years.



(Continued from Page 1)

To discharge or discriminate against any employe for filing charges or giving testimony under the Act.

To refuse to bargain collectively with the representatives of the employes.

The Associated Press case concerns Morris Watson, an editorial employe who was discharged in October, 1935. The American Newspaper Guild filed charges with the Labor Board claiming that Watson had been discharged because of activities in connection with the Guild, which was held to be an unfair labor practice under the terms of the Wagner Act.

The Labor Relations Board found the Associated Press guilty of the charge and ordered the reinstatement of Watson with lost pay.

On an appeal by the Associated Press the Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States for the Second Judicial Circuit sustained the decision of the Board. From this decision the Associated Press appealed to the United States Supreme Court, claiming that the relation of employer and employe does not directly affect interstate commerce and is therefore not subject to congressional regulation.

Attorneys for the Associated Press contended the guarantee of a free press would be violated by collective bargaining between editorial workers and management under the conditions prescribed by the Wagner Act and that such collective bargaining would deprive the press association of freedom of contract guaranteed by the Federal Constitution. These claims

were denied by the Circuit Court of Appeals.

The second case accepted by the Supreme Court for argument grew out of the discharge of eighteen employes of the Washington, Virginia and Maryland Coach Company, which operates buses out of Washington, D. C. The employes claim they were dismissed for joining the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employes of America. The National Labor Relations Board found the company guilty of the charge and ordered the reinstatement of the bus drivers. The company refused to obey the order of the Board on the ground that the Labor Relations Act was unconstitutional and appealed the Board's decision to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Judicial Circuit, which sustained the Board and held that the Labor Act was constitutional. From the Appeals Court decision the bus company appealed the case to the Supreme Court.

There are three other attacks on the Labor Relations Law filed with the Supreme Court. These are the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company suit, the Friedman-Harry Marks Clothing Company suit and the Fruehauf Trailer Company suit, on which the Supreme Court has not yet acted.

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If the League of Nations would only agree not to have another war until the last one is paid for, everlasting peace would be assured.—  
*Lord Dewar.*



### *Wages and Dividends*

A progressive viewpoint regarding the relative rights of wage earners, who do most of the useful work in industry, to higher wages for the use of their labor power, and stockholders, who own the machinery of production and are paid dividends for the use of this property, is expressed in the report of Msgr. Joseph F. Smith, of Cleveland, Ohio, chairman of the Arbitration Board which granted the employees of the Cleveland Railway Company an increase in wages of six cents an hour and one week's vacation with pay.

Taking the thoroughly ethical position that the welfare of the employees should come before other costs, Msgr. Smith expressed his philosophy on wages and dividends in the five following principles which he held to be fundamental in the case:

"1. In human society the unit is the family and not the individual. The employer, therefore, should deal with his employe not merely as an individual but as the head or member of a family.

"2. The employer must consider the needs of the family as well as the individual; that with reasonable economy the working man may be able to feed, clothe and educate his dependents.

"3. During the depression the dollars of the wage earners went further in aiding the unemployed and their families than the money that came from any other source. Again, during the depression, the wage earner did more to protect our institutions by his courage, his confidence and his economies than any other element in our American life.

"4. As a rule the last consideration in the return of prosperity is the restoration of the living wage of the working man. In justice the working man should be the first to benefit.

"5. The living wage of the employe comes before the dividends to the stockholders and applies to the Cleve-

land Railway Company in their contract with the City permitting a 6 per cent dividend. When and to whatever extent the wage earners participate in the dividends of the company, to that extent the dividends may be considered in the question of wages."

If the philosophy enunciated by Msgr. Smith was the guiding principle of the executives of many of our large corporations they would cease their un-American opposition to trade unions and collective bargaining and have less use for labor spies, gas bombs, machine guns and other similar weapons in their unholy economic warfare against the legitimate aspirations of working men and women for higher wages, shorter hours, improved labor conditions and other elements of justice in industrial relations.—*News Letter*.

Ernest Pyle, in the *Scripps-Howard* papers, tells the story of what the dust storms of the past three years have done to the prairies of western Kansas. There had been a 12-hour rain, which cleared the air of dust, and he looked around, over a flat country with the horizon miles away.

"And I saw not a solitary thing but bare earth, and a few lonely, empty farm houses.

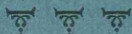
"As far as the eye could reach, there was nothing. There was not a tree, nor a blade of grass, nor a fence, nor a field. Not a flower, not a stalk of corn; not a dog nor a cow nor a human being — nothing whatever, nothing at all but gray, raw earth and a few farm houses and barns, sticking up from the dark gray sea, like white cattle skeletons on the desert. There is nobody in the houses. The humans have given up and gone. It was death, if I ever have seen death."

Such a description ought to jar the complacency of those who still prate of man's mastery over the earth.—*Molders' Journal*.



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I ENJOYED a real Italian dinner in Philadelphia during the Democratic National Convention when I was the guest of the Joint Council of Philadelphia, who entertained me royally in a first-class Italian restaurant. I will not easily forget that evening, when I had double helpings of spaghetti cooked only as the real Italians can cook it, with powdered cheese and meat sauce. I have sat at banquets in the Waldorf, the Biltmore, the Savoy in London, as well as in the best hotels in Paris and Berlin and in every large city and good eating house in our country, and I don't think I ever enjoyed anything more than the plain Italian dinner which was tendered to me by the Joint Council of Philadelphia last June. Of course there is something in your surroundings and in your associates at dinner. I believe enjoyable companionship helps considerably, and because I enjoyed the companionship and hospitality of our business agents and delegates to the Joint Council may be the reason for the enjoyment of the dinner; but don't fool yourself, the food was good. And I take this opportunity of extending my thankfulness and appreciation to our Joint Council in Philadelphia for that evening so greatly enjoyed in the midst of the enormous crowds and the tumultuous uproar obtaining during that memorable convention in that great city—Philadelphia.



THERE is hope for the workers when we find that instead of the average old-time business agent, we have today the representative of labor who donates towards helping in the election of the friends of labor. I remember the time, and many of our leaders must also remember, when the business agent and the higher up national officer were out weeks before election trying to make the best deal they could with either party, selling or pledging to sell or deliver the votes of their people, and cashing in as strongly as they could sometimes from both parties on their position as labor representative. In this last election we not only had labor officers contributing but we had local unions, many of them, contributing to the national campaign headed by Franklin D. Roosevelt. The few words that I said at the end of one of my radio addresses, not insisting but requesting that if it was possible that union men or non-union workers send in a few dollars if they could spare it, to help in this poor man's campaign, brought into the national treasury close to twenty thousand dollars in contributions from local unions and individuals. Each individual or union contributing received a receipt signed by the national treasurer of the Democratic National Campaign Committee. Certainly I rejoice down deep in my heart because of this transformation and education on the part of the leaders of Labor and of the rank and file, when I can remember, not so many years ago, when the reverse was the fact.

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Official Magazine of the  
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JANUARY, 1937

*Official Magazine*  
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN & HELPERS  
of AMERICA**





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**I** TAKE this opportunity to thank all of our locals and our officers and my friends everywhere for their kind remembrances of me through their cards and telegrams extending holiday greetings.

It was impossible for me to write each person individually or to send cards, therefore I take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks.



**E**VERY local union affiliated with a Central Body should have their delegates present at the meetings and should oppose any resolution or motion in the Central Body favoring industrial unionism.



**N**O CENTRAL BODY or State Federation of Labor has the right to go against the policy of the American Federation of Labor and the Convention of the American Federation of Labor has gone on record in two conventions as opposed to Industrial Unionism.



**N**O ORGANIZATION of labor would suffer as much as the International Brotherhood of Teamsters if industrial unionism was put into practice. Both the International Bakery Workers' Union and the Brewery Workers' International Union voted in favor of Industrial Unionism, although if the Bakers were in trouble tomorrow they would be looking to the Teamsters to help them out.



**I**T WAS rather a joke to see the Newspaper Guild vote against the Executive Council and in favor of Industrial Unionism in the last convention of the Federation. The Seattle strike, in which the Guild was involved, would never have amounted to anything were it not for the craft unions affiliated with the Central Body in Seattle, amongst them the Teamsters. Still the representatives of the Guild voted directly against the interests of the Teamsters. We are informing the Guild now that we shall watch our step the next time they are in trouble.



**I** SUPPOSE we will have the usual mess of complaints in the General Office from defeated candidates after the elections in local unions. Every candidate that gets defeated in a local union has an alibi that he was counted out or cheated in some way. The General Office, however, is well versed on the kind of complaints entered and handles the situation accordingly. The best proof of a real union man is to show that he can take his lickings as well as his victories.





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## *Report of the Delegates to the American Federation of Labor Convention*

In accordance with our Constitu-  
tion, we, the undersigned delegates to  
the American Federation of Labor  
Convention, present the following re-  
port:

The Convention opened in the large  
Municipal Auditorium at 10:00 o'clock  
Monday morning, November 16, 1936,  
and lasted for two weeks with one  
night session continuing until mid-  
night. The Tampa Federal Symphony  
Orchestra opened the proceedings  
with a musical program which was  
delightful and brilliant. Mr. W. E.  
Sullivan, President of the Tampa Cen-  
tral Trades and Labor Assembly, wel-  
comed the delegates to the city. The  
invocation was offered by the Rev.  
Adiel Jarrett Moncrief, Jr., of the  
First Baptist Church. Mr. A. E. Mc-  
Mullen, who represented the Mayor of  
Tampa, welcomed the Convention in  
behalf of the Mayor. United States  
Senator Claude Pepper of Florida de-  
livered an address of welcome and  
encouragement. President William  
Green answered with a most enlight-  
ening and encouraging speech those  
who had welcomed the Convention and  
sent his first message to Labor  
throughout the nation dealing prin-  
cipally with the disturbed conditions  
obtaining everywhere and especially  
with the unrest existing within the  
Labor movement.

The Committee on Credentials next  
reported. There were seated in the  
Convention 485 delegates, represent-



ing 88 International Unions, four Departments, 34 State Federations of Labor, 125 Central Bodies, 77 Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions and three Fraternal Delegates. Your International Union had the largest vote that it ever had in its history in this last Convention of the Federation, having a total of 1,610 votes. This proves that we have averaged for the twelve months ending September 1, 1936, 161,000 members for the year. Many other unions made gains in membership but none made the gain over the last few years that has been made by our International organization.

Next came the appointment of committees by President Green and the delegates representing your International Union were appointed on many important committees. The Convention was addressed by a great many national characters, amongst them the Secretary of Labor, Miss Frances Perkins.

There were 275 resolutions introduced in the Convention and only about 40 resolutions of this total number were introduced by International Unions. The other 235 were introduced by Federal Unions, some of them having only a few members, and by Central Labor Unions. Of course the high mark in the Convention was the report of the Committee on Resolutions, dealing with the subject brought in by the Executive Council on the C. I. O., or Committee for Industrial Organization. Secretary-Treasurer Thomas L. Hughes was an active member of this Committee. Matthew Woll read the report of the Committee on this particular subject and it was a masterly, scholarly, historical document, one of the best that was ever read in any Convention of the American Federation of Labor that we have ever attended, and some of us have attended thirty consecutive conventions. Nothing could compare with it, with perhaps the exception of the report made by the late First Vice-Presi-

dent of the American Federation of Labor, James Duncan, when he returned from the International Trades Union Congress in Budapest some twenty-five years ago. The document or report of the Committee on Resolutions as read by Matthew Woll will be published in pamphlet form and we expect to publish it in sections in our International Magazine sometime later. The report of the Committee on Resolutions endorsing the action of the Executive Council in all its procedure dealing with the C. I. O., and especially endorsing the Council in its action of suspension of these unions until such time as they give up affiliation with the C. I. O., which the Council termed a dual organization against the Federation—we repeat, this report was almost unanimously adopted by the Convention on a roll call vote, the vote being substantially 21,000 in favor of the report, and approximately 2,000 against the report. Amongst the organizations voting in the negative or against the Executive Council and in favor of the Industrial Union, were the Brewery Workers and the Bakery Workers. Secretary Morrison of the International Typographical Union voted to sustain the Executive Council, while Charles Howard, President, was not present and did not vote. The other delegates from this union voted in favor of Industrial Unionism, although it was conspicuous that they themselves refused industrial unionism in the printing trades.

There were many important changes made in the Constitution but two changes were outstanding. One of your delegates, the General President, was Chairman of this Committee on Constitutional Laws. One of the changes referred to was that in the future no Central Body can place a boycott on any corporation or employer who deals with many unions where there are contracts existing with any International Union, without the consent of the International



Unions involved. In other words, if a boycott was asked against a newspaper publisher because of the failure of that publisher to enter into an agreement with some particular union in the employment, unless the other trades consented the boycott could not be placed by the Central Body. But the Central Body could apply to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, who has the power to grant the request or to refuse it.

The other important change was as follows: No Federal Union directly chartered by the American Federation of Labor can in the future present resolutions to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor. Said resolutions must first be presented to the Executive Council of the Federation and if the Executive Council deems them worthy they can allow them to be presented to the Committee on Resolutions of the Convention. This action was taken because of the fact that the Convention has been flooded in recent years by resolutions coming from federal unions, many of them newly organized with small membership, and the business of the convention has been tied up to the detriment of the International Unions which had many serious questions which could not be given due consideration by the convention. It was stated by the Chairman of the Committee on Laws that this places the federal local unions which are chartered directly by the American Federation of Labor in the same position as local unions of an International Union, as the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is the International Executive Board of the local unions directly chartered. Also, Central Bodies and State Branches and all others must submit to the Executive Council in Washington all resolutions that they intend to present to the Convention thirty days before the opening of the Convention of the Federation, with the following exceptions: that State Branches of the American Fed-

eration of Labor and International Unions holding their conventions thirty days prior to the opening of the Convention of the Federation, shall have the right to present resolutions to the Executive Council not later than six days prior to the opening of the Convention of the Federation. This was done so that a committee can be appointed prior to the opening of the Convention who will go over the resolutions and be ready to introduce a partial report on some of the important resolutions by the time the Convention opens for business. Those changes in the Constitution, which are very important, brought about considerable debate but after the question was put they were adopted by over a two-thirds vote of the Convention, which is required in order to amend the Constitution.

All the present Executive Council members were re-elected. Fraternal Delegates to the British Trade Union Congress were William Birthright, President and Acting Secretary-Treasurer of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union, and James J. Ryan, of the Sheet Metal Workers' International Union. The Convention was considered by all those who attended as one of the most constructive and helpful conventions ever held by the American Federation of Labor. It is true it was not the most largely attended, due to the fact that several International Unions have been suspended for non-compliance with the decisions of the Executive Council relative to their connections with the formation of an Industrial Union which has a tendency to weaken the jurisdiction of many craft unions. The next Convention in October, 1937, will be held in Denver.

There was no question or resolution introduced in the Convention dealing with or referring to our International Union in its jurisdiction or its workings. The Brewery Workers introduced nothing, as according to the laws they are not permitted to intro-



duce a subject of jurisdiction which has already been settled by a decision of the American Federation of Labor, without the approval or consent of the Executive Council. During the Convention, however, a conference was held with the National Brewers' Association in which your delegates participated. There were also present at the conference William Green and representatives of the Brewery Workers' Union. The conference was called by President William Green as a matter of courtesy to the officials of the National Brewers' Association. Your delegates, as a matter of respect and courtesy to those parties, consented to attend the conference, but as has been the case with all conferences held on this subject, the Brewery Workers absolutely refused to carry out the decisions of the Conventions of the American Federation of Labor in reference to recognizing the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs over all chauffeurs and helpers working for breweries and brewery agencies. This decision was rendered several years ago and reaffirmed by a following convention. Some people contend that the Brewery Workers in defying the decisions of the American Federation of Labor deserve suspension as much as the unions of the C. I. O. But your International delegates have not made such a request from the American Federation of Labor Conventions, believing that there is still hope that during the coming year the Brewery Workers may decide to abide by the decision.

We had, of course, many representatives of trade unions from all over the country calling on us and talking things over with us pertaining to the locals of our International Union in their respective districts. In all these conferences some of your delegates dispensed as much information and were as helpful as they could possibly be. There were many delegates from Central Bodies who were members of

our organization. This is true of the State Federation of New York, which was represented by Tom Lyons, Business Representative of our Express Drivers' Union in New York; the San Francisco Trades and Labor Council represented by John J. O'Connell, a member of Local 85, Truck Drivers, and several others. There were also many visitors who are members of our Union who came to hear the discussions and to obtain as much information as they could relative to the workings of the American Federation of Labor and dealing with the many political problems and labor legislation under consideration, etc. The Conventions of the Federation are really getting to be somewhat of a reunion for a great many men in the Labor world, because there they meet men from all over the country and hear opinions and discussions pertaining to the organization of the workers from all parts of the nation and from all delegates, many of whom differ substantially in their opinions. As we have in the past, we have endeavored to represent our International Union with carefulness, honor and dignity, and I think we can safely say without egotism that your representatives and your organization holds as high a place of honor and respect in the ranks of Labor as any International Union in America. We thank you.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL J. TOBIN,  
THOMAS L. HUGHES,  
JOHN M. GILLESPIE,  
JOHN McLAUGHLIN,  
GEORGE WILSON,  
JOHN O'ROURKE.

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### *Union Is Bulwark of Democracy*

Bishop Francis J. McConnell is one of the outstanding leaders of the Methodist Episcopal Church. For many years he has been active in the Federal Council of Churches, a social welfare organization representing most of the Protestant denominations,



and has had exceptional opportunity to study trade unions and form an unbiased opinion of their worth to society as well as to workers.

Here is what Bishop McConnell has to say on this point:

"The labor union seems to be the greatest single factor in securing and preserving such conditions as affords fuller opportunities to the workers. The non-union man eats the fruit planted and cultivated by the unionist. Yet many an employer considers himself very democratic when he announces that he will deal with employees only as individuals, that men must stand on their own feet, that he himself rose rung by rung up the ladder.

"He forgets that he is the spokesman of organized capital, whose dollars form a tight union with which labor can fairly cope only if it is likewise organized. Simple, ordinary fairness, therefore, ought to lead to a recognition of the rights of labor also to organize for more effective action.

"In its brotherhood, in its opportunities for discussion and debate, the union provides for an enlargement and enrichment of the personal life of the worker which can be supplied by nothing else in modern industrialism and which is absolutely essential if the worker is not to be mechanized into a mere part of the machinery."

One of the handicaps of democracy, Bishop McConnell contends, is that its units are too big. Like a great many other thinkers, he feels that the rights of the individual may be obscured and eventually crushed out by powerful aggregations of capital moved by undemocratic motives.

The danger, Bishop McConnell says, can be evaded only by an intelligent and effective discussion that will lead to correct voting, and he adds:

"Where is there a better unit for discussion and voting, which are essential to democracy, than a labor union?"—*Labor*.

## *Unemployment Insurance*

The enactment of State unemployment insurance laws has proceeded with accelerated speed during the last few weeks.

There is a provision in the Federal Social Security Act that important financial benefits shall be withheld by the Federal Government from States who do not enact unemployment compensation laws, based on the Federal law, before December 31. Evidently influenced by the belief that the people on election day would condemn the Social Security Act and the hallucination that therefore the law would either be repealed or nullified by reactionary amendments led either the authorities or controlling political groups in some states to delay the necessary State legislation to make unemployment insurance effective. The overwhelming verdict of the people smashed that brainstorm into smithereens.

Then the reactionaries placed their faith on the alleged hostility of the United States Supreme Court to State employment insurance legislation and held back legislation in the hope that the Court would hold the New York State Unemployment Insurance Act unconstitutional. The action of the court in upholding the New York Act by a four-to-four decision knocked the underpinning from under that forlorn hope.

Now the dilatory States are adjusting themselves to the new outlook regarding social justice and are enacting State unemployment insurance laws in accordance with the Federal Social Security in order to qualify for the benefits under that act before the deadline of December 31.

Connecticut, Colorado and Pennsylvania are among the States that have already enacted the necessary legislation by special sessions of the State legislatures, and special sessions for this purpose have been convened by the governors of New Jersey, Maryland and North Carolina.



After all, a state law providing unemployment insurance isn't much of a job where the will exists. In Pennsylvania, for example, the special session of the legislature convened by Governor Earle put the unemployment insurance bill, some of which contained controversial matter, through both houses and placed it on the Governor's desk for his signature in five days.

Unemployment insurance has either already been enacted or is under consideration in about twenty-five states, with the probability that more will join the procession before the end of December.

The American Federation of Labor approved the principle of unemployment insurance at the Cincinnati convention in 1932 and has been the foremost advocate of it ever since.

The progress made, considering the obstacles, has been little short of marvelous. It is likely that within the next year most of the forty-eight states will have unemployment insurance laws on their statute books.

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### *No Tears for Munitions Racketeer*

Sir Basil Zaharoff, so-called "man of mystery," is dead. He is assured of remembrance without grief.

A lot of flapdoodle has been printed about this munitions racketeer, but his story is simply told. He sold his lethal wares to any nation which had money to pay; in every war during the last fifty years his munitions have been used on both sides.

Zaharoff called himself a Greek. Once he sold his government a submarine for use against Turkey, and then turned around and sold the Turks two submarines to meet the threat of the one he had sold his fatherland.

That is typical of the business ethics of the "merchants of death." They have resorted to bribery, corruption, blackmail and other crimes in their efforts to drum up business—and in

all of these Zaharoff was past master.

Whatever of glamor might have attached to the aged Greek was thoroughly dispelled by the Senate Munitions Investigating Committee. He and his tribe—including, of course, those in this country—were mercilessly held forth as the deadliest menace to the peace of the world.—*Labor.*

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### *Long Hours, Low Wages Rule Highway*

Complaints that truck and bus operators work employes long hours at low wages were confirmed this week by I. C. C. Commissioner Joseph B. Eastman, former co-ordinator of transportation.

One-third of the drivers, a survey has disclosed, are kept on duty from 60 to 72 hours a week or even longer. Some employes, Eastman said, reported "maximum permissible hours" up to 20 a day.

A fifth of all drivers are paid less than 35 cents an hour and more than half received less than 50 cents.

The earnings of maintenance men, Eastman revealed, are far lower than those of similar employes on the railroads.

The co-ordinator estimated that there are between 250,000 and 273,000 employes in the inter-city truck business. This is exclusive of trucks owned and hired out by farmers.

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### *Minneapolis Dairy Union Visions Week of 30 Hours*

Minneapolis, Minn.—A step toward the five-day, thirty-hour week, now held as the paramount issue of the American Federation of Labor, was taken here, when a new agreement was entered into by Milk Drivers and Dairy Employes No. 471 and their employers.

Long regarded as one of the "long hour" jobs, the local dairy employes



have a clause in their contract which calls for one week's vacation with pay for every three months employed. The agreement established in effect the five and a half day week, with the vacation provision giving approximately eighty days off a year, instead of fifty-two as formerly.

Where drivers or salesmen are required to wear uniforms, they must be furnished by the employer and the contract provides that they must bear the union label. The employer must also launder uniforms of plant employes. No employe is now required to distribute "literature," except notice of change of price, during his regular day's work, and any such notices must be union printed. The "closed shop" is provided, with the employers to call upon the union to furnish additional employes when needed.

### ***Big Progress Recorded by Wilmington Unions***

Wilmington, Del.—A revival of interest with resultant progress in the labor movement of this vicinity recently has old-timers and newcomers alike "on their toes" with determination to push forward to even greater gains.

Old-established unions are taking in many new members and new locals are popping up with consistent regularity.

Transportation workers have established a local branch, with many members; taxicab drivers are now 100 per cent organized, a mason's union has just been chartered; pattern makers have just been reorganized; the musicians' union is making real progress; organization of leather workers is expected to materialize and a Laborers' Union is being formed, while the Building Trades Council is functioning to perfection. With the added impetus of practical accomplishment, the forward surge of organized labor in this community is expected to continue.

### ***Can Collect Pension and Still Hold Jobs***

The Social Security Board this week took a load of worry from the shoulders of ageing workers when it announced that those who reach 65 between the first of next year and January 1, 1942, when old-age benefit payments begin, need not quit their jobs to collect them.

The ruling, affecting millions of workers in all sections of the country, clarifies a situation that puzzled many who will reach the age of 65 during the next five years.

They are entitled to a lump-sum payment when they reach the retirement age. The amount will be figured on a basis of 3½ per cent of whatever they earned from the first of next year until their 65th birthday.

But many were alarmed because they thought they might have to give up their jobs in order to get the comparatively small sum due them, a situation which might leave them unprotected.

### ***New York Employment Bureau Finds Jobs for 143,616***


Albany, N. Y.—New York State and National re-employment services placed 143,616 men and women at work in private industry during the first ten months of 1936, exceeding by over 20,000 the total placements for the entire year of 1935.

Elmer F. Andrews, Industrial Commissioner, made this significant announcement, to which Glenn A. Brown, director of the services, added:


"It signifies that more employers are using the service today than at any other time in the 21 years of its history."

No fees are charged by the United States Employment Service, nor any affiliated office, including the New York State Employment Service.





# EDITORIAL



(By DANIEL J. TOBIN)

**T**O OUR membership and their families your Editor wishes a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Certainly the past year has been a year of great interest to all the people of our country. The year 1936 will be written of by future generations as one of the most important years in the history of our country. First because of the fact that great disturbances took place in Europe. Great changes in the political life of Europe and in the expressions of those in power have taken place. At this writing nearly all of Europe is in a turmoil and it looks very much as if those countries over there were on the verge of another war, which is another name for legalized slaughter of human innocents. Our people should rejoice because we have at the head of our government and of the different departments of our government, men of brains, courage, world political training, sincerity and honesty. There never was a time in the history of our country when we were as fortunate as we are at the present time in having such a government and such leadership. No one can tell what 1937 may bring to the world. Let us hope and pray that at the end of this New Year peace and a better understanding amongst nations will prevail. Certainly the President of our country has laid the foundations for peace by his courageous, intellectual and statesmanlike visit to South America. Those many countries down below the Rio Grande numbering millions, have for many years misunderstood us. They believed that we were the big boss or the great tyrant who hated them and were endeavoring to encroach upon their territory and rights. This doctrine had been planted in them by clever propagandists from countries across the water, in order that those countries could obtain their trade, their goodwill and their influence. With all countries to the south of us and to the north of us fully understanding that we have no desire for increased territory, that we have no other desire except to be helpful and neighborly, as is now the condition, it is well to rejoice over this great accomplishment during the past year. Idleness is bad; poverty is an awful punishment; sickness is a trial that breaks the courage of the average person; but war, slaughter, is the greatest scourge that the human family has ever had to endure. Not only does war destroy the sons of honest fathers and mothers, the best fruit of the nations involved, but it strikes down in impoverishment for many years after it is over, the countries on both sides of the conflict. Let us then rejoice that we were not at war during the past year, and let us pray that we will be able to keep out of war during the coming year. Even if England gets involved we should not enter the conflict because we were poorly paid in either gratefulness or dollars for the lives we sacrificed in the last great war.

The Trade Union Movement during 1936 has been rent apart by conflicting elements of opinion within the organizations of Labor. The general membership, however, of the many unions involved has not decreased but has increased somewhat. But a great problem, a serious condition, confronts the Labor Movement during the coming year. This condition of division is due to leadership and not to any demand by the rank and file. Let us hope and pray that 1937 will bring about a better understanding between the conflicting elements within the Labor Movement than now



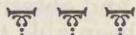
obtains at the end of 1936. This condition should take place in the interest of the great rank and file, the multitude who are dependent upon leadership whom they trust by electing said leadership to office. Insofar as our own International Union is concerned, in which we are most interested and which it is our duty to serve, we gratefully inform our membership that it has been one of the most successful years in the history of the International Union. Our membership has increased substantially. Our wage scales have been signed without any serious trouble in many places. We have organized many new unions and obtained agreements where we never had recognition before. We have been able to pay all our bills and increase our general treasury. We have great hopes for the future, although we have never had to battle as hard as we did during the past year to maintain organization and solidarity and unity within our respective local unions, which was mainly brought about by false propagandists and untrue preachers of unholy doctrines which have gradually and secretly stolen into our unions. The battle is not over, the fight is not won, the onward march to greater membership and better conditions is being carried on and will be continued during the year 1937. There is, of course, this to be thankful for. Within the officership of our unions peace and harmony seems to prevail greater than ever before. Wrongdoers or those who use the union for their own special financial benefits have been gradually eliminated by the membership. There is at this writing a greater spirit of faithfulness obtaining amongst the officers of our unions than at any time within the past thirty years, during which time I have been your Editor. Men who represent unions are beginning to realize that they must play the game fair in order to retain the confidence and the faithful loyalty of the general membership and of the public. Onward is the watchword for the coming year. Loyalty to Trade Union principles is the word that should be stamped on the heart of every member of this International Union. Reliance on the sound principles of the Trade Union Movement that have obtained for the past fifty years should be practiced during the coming year. Decency and honesty and the right of others to present their case even though they disagree with us, are the planks of the platform on which every local union of ours should stand, not only during the year 1937 but in all the years to come after. The employers of the nation respect us more at this time than at any time in our history. They believe that we have within us the honesty and the courage to carry out agreements entered into with them and that all kinds of underhanded chiseling is discouraged and discountenanced by the International Union. This condition in itself is beyond the value of dollars and cents, and to those of us who remember the time when we were insulted and ignored by our employers, it makes us feel grateful for this changed condition and it repays us for the sufferings and the hardships we endured for many years endeavoring to bring about honest recognition of our union.

We have many things to rejoice over for the past year. Amongst them is the overwhelming decision of the working people of the nation to return to office, both in state and nation, the friends of the workers. That enormous decision at the election in November of this great democracy, this leading Democratic government, in a now disturbed world, is the greatest assurance of continued peace, prosperity and justice that working people can be blessed with. While we live in a country under such a government where the workers have the right without fear to express themselves at the polls, there is no need to fear the destruction or the degeneration of

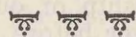


our great country. Now we must go on and on and harmonize and organize, but all this must be done strictly within the laws of our country, which through our votes we have endeavored to make, and which through our votes we can un-make, if the laws are cruelly and willfully interpreted against us.

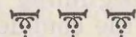
I rejoice, therefore, to have lived through this past great year of 1936, and I wish to our people, our great membership and their families, peace, prosperity, advancement and contentment during the coming year of 1937.



**H**E THAT breaks his word of honor is a man no one should trust. How about the man who breaks his solemn and binding obligation. When you became a member of this union you took an obligation to attend its meetings, to pay your dues, to abide by its laws, to never speak ill of a brother. How about it? Have you kept your faithful promise. Answer your own self. If you are afraid to answer, your conscience will answer for you. Don't duck. You have a conscience.



**O**F ALL the human rats that are known to man, the worst is the Union official that betrays his membership by not playing the game fair with the men who have placed their trust in him.

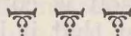


**I**T HAS BEEN revealed in the investigation by the LaFollette Senatorial Committee in Washington that spies have been hired by many of the large corporations throughout the nation to endeavor to first destroy the unions, and if unsuccessful, to report, and if necessary to make false statements, and if further necessary to create discontent within the unions. I am tempted to mention some of those corporations but there are so many that space would not permit. But amongst those corporations that have been named are some of the corporations with whom we do business in many places but who fight us and destroy our unions through their secret agencies in other places. Some of those guilty of hiring such spies and having recourse to other underhanded methods are engaged in the milk industry and the baking industry. In addition to this underhanded work we find many of the large corporations hiring the finest and cleverest—who are also the most unscrupulous—lawyers to find some loophole in the law by which they can persecute and prosecute the union. If they accomplish nothing else they are successful in causing an enormous expense to the local union. It behooves our local unions, therefore, to build up a substantial treasury to protect themselves in case of attack through the lawyers of these corporations with whom they do business. First it may be an injunction; next a strike may be forced through their secret agents who advocate trouble within the union and bring about a stoppage of work and then when the strike takes place, all kinds of frame-ups are put into practice to destroy either the union or its officers.

They (our enemies) have discovered recently another method of getting after the aggressive officers of local unions, and that is, they comb his private life. They find out how he is living, if he is taking care of his



family, or if he is living a double life. They find out what his income tax is and whether or not he has paid his legitimate tax in accordance with the salary he receives. They find out if he has committed any crime or escaped punishment for any crime with which he was charged before he entered into office of the Union, and a thousand other things. The object, of course, is to destroy the confidence of the membership in their officers. We have found cases where they track down or follow or shadow the business agents and they find out just who his associates are, and if those associates are of the underworld they try to connect the business agent with the underworld characters, and all of this evidence is placed in the hands of the Prosecuting Attorney if the case is local; and if it is Federal it is placed in the hands of the United States Government. A business agent or a salaried officer of a union, therefore, has to be extremely careful. The union in selecting those officers must be extremely careful that no individual is chosen to represent them who is not leading a clean life, and who has been clean and beyond the law before he became an officer. A representative of a local or International is not an individual. Therefore he must lead a most careful life, because the eyes of the enemy are continually on him and no matter how clever he thinks he is, if he is playing a double game he will soon land behind the bars and there is no one who can save him, especially if it is a Federal offense, because the Federal Government itself, when the evidence is laid before them, cannot refuse to prosecute and cannot refuse to do everything in its power to bring that person to justice. I hold that the Trade Union Movement and its officers as a whole is perhaps the cleanest institution where there are millions involved, of any institution in our country or any other country, and this includes the banking industry and even the Church. But if we have a few weaklings—as there are bound to be men who are so foolish as to believe themselves clever enough to beat the authorities by the deception of their membership—I now warn them to take care of themselves, because the state or national governments do not need to go looking after the evidence under the new system. The employers of the nation, with their detective agencies and underhanded practices, in conjunction with their clever lawyers, will place the evidence of the guilty party in the hands of the authorities. This is one of the many modern methods of crucifying the rank and file, by digging up the weaknesses of one of the union's representatives. Therefore the need of honor, decency and manhood, permeated with justice, are the qualifications with which our union representatives should be endowed.



THE labor people of England, and the people of that country as a whole, sustained a severe loss in the abdication of Edward VIII. Every expression of his was in favor of the working people. For instance, it is said that when he was brought to the dry dock to see the Queen Mary, one of the finest ships afloat, which cost many millions of dollars, he said, "Wonderful, wonderful lavishness considering the present economic conditions of England. What I am wondering is why something cannot be done for the slums of London where thousands are living in filth and disease." Recently in visiting a miners' village in the north of England he expressed sentiments of the same kind. He is the first King of England in history that has expressed himself thoroughly in favor of the masses of the working people. He without a doubt popularized England throughout the whole



world while he was Prince of Wales. The enormous amount of trade and business that England obtained as a result of his trips to South America, South Africa and the many other foreign countries that he visited, is beyond value in dollars and cents, because he not only increased the trade of Great Britain but he established a feeling of goodwill and loyalty never equalled by any monarch who preceded him. It is a pity, therefore, that the workers had to lose him and it is a great loss to the country itself, a loss that it will not soon overcome, because there are millions of people that believe he was railroaded because of his love for the common people. We do not agree, however, that he was railroaded. We think he was unfortunately a victim of a mental condition that has been known before to obtain in the minds of great men. Some people call it love of a woman, but to us and to a great many others it seems just a weakness with which some men are afflicted. There is no doubt in my mind but what he could have had his cake and eaten it at the same time if he so desired, and for this he deserves credit, because he has exemplified the true honor with which he was always possessed; that is, of being on the level and being decent and keeping his word with someone to whom he had pledged it. We wonder at the infatuation, but in order to understand one would have to be mentally composed as Edward VIII, with all his strength of character permeated with this one weakness. Therefore it is hard and perhaps unfair to judge or to condemn. This we do say, that any man that has on his shoulders the responsibility of millions should make any sacrifice, even death itself, to protect the millions against his own personal comforts or satisfaction. In the history of the world it has been known that great men have fallen in the same manner, but none of them in all history possessed the confidence or the responsibilities of Edward VIII. Especially is this true at this particular time when all of Europe is in a turmoil and when no big man can be spared from his government and his people. It is very fortunate that the matter ended as it did, much as we deplore the exit of Edward VIII. The people of England are slow of action but are very determined when they begin to act, and with many of the newspapers of England favoring the King, it is very fortunate that England was not thrown into the midst of a turmoil bordering on revolution, and with the enemies that England has on the Continent of Europe and Asia anything could have happened to the country itself, which has forty-five million people and only enough food raised within Great Britain to feed four and one-half million of that vast manufacturing, working population.

As far as the monarchy itself is concerned, we believe it has been weakened and we believe further that it is only a question of time when it will be eliminated or abolished by the common people, who have the power to abolish the monarchy by their votes. It is true that the great majority of the people admire and venerate the Royal House because the Royal House for the past half a century has been absolutely submissive to the Parliament. But the King should be elected in the form of a President, the same as is done in our country, with some power given to the King. As it is now the King is just an idol, a symbol of ancient custom. Don't let anyone forget that the Parliament of England is perhaps the most democratic and most representative of the people of any government in the world. Even though they have a King and a Royal Family, which is a part of their great display on certain occasions, the King has practically no power to veto and the House of Lords has very little power; in fact no power if the Commons so desire. And furthermore England has no Con-



stitution to be interpreted or misinterpreted in accordance with the prejudices of judges. And furthermore England has no Supreme Court that can declare unconstitutional the acts of its Parliament. The House of Commons, the Parliament of the people, elected by the people, is the Constitution and the Supreme Court, and has the full power to make the laws to govern the people of Great Britain. Of course the King has great personal influence and in a great crisis, through his magnetic influence a man like David Windsor would have greater sway over the people than either the Prime Minister or any of his official associates. There is no question but the fact that Mrs. Simpson had been divorced twice had something to do with the attitude of the British people. But it is rather strange to find the Church of England and the people of England finding fault with a divorced woman, because England was really the founder of divorce, beginning at the time of Henry VIII when he set aside his wife Catherine, in favor of one of her ladies-in-waiting. However, that is their affair and not ours, but snobbery is snobbery no matter where it obtains, and there is a great deal of snobbery still in England. My personal judgment is that if Edward VIII had chosen one of the so-called Commoners in England; that is, one born outside of royalty, a young lady who had not been divorced, that the Parliament would have sanctioned his act. And I say to you that there are, in my opinion, thousands of young women working in the offices and stores of the large cities of England that far surpass in beauty and attraction the choice of the King. This is based on personal observation, and the same opinion has been rendered by many others who have had the opportunity of observation. I have been in Selfridge's Department Store in London and in many other stores and offices in London, and no more beautiful or more intelligent young salesladies or typists could be found any place in the world. But again we repeat, it is hard to account for the ways of men, and each man has a special, particular measurement of what he considers beauty and quality of character. However, we repeat that no man holding a high position can act for himself and when he accepts that position he gives himself to the state or to the union, and there is no sacrifice too great for him to make, including death, in behalf of that obligation he has taken to his people. I think that the representative of an International Union who deserted his people in the hour of great trial for some personal desire would be untrue to his great trust and to his people. A general in time of war that resigned at the crucial moment because he desired to satisfy some personal belief would be considered as unfaithful to the army and to the nation he represented. I repeat, men in high positions belong to the people that put them there, and to jeopardize their interests or forsake them in time of trouble is not repaying them for the confidence they reposed in you.

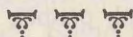
However, as Shakespeare said, "All's well that ends well." Is it all going to end well for Great Britain? Our hope and prayer is that peace and unity will prevail amongst the people of Great Britain, to the end that they will continue in their present endeavor to establish peace throughout the nations of Europe.



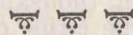
AS A RULE the majority of the secretaries and officers of local unions are quite considerate of the International Office. It is, however, amusing and irritating to receive some of the questions, the foolish questions, contained in letters from some of our organizations. Some write in questions as



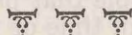
ridiculous as to know the ages of their mother-in-law. We ask you to be as considerate as you can of the International Office and only send in questions that you find it impossible to receive an answer on in your local union or in your Joint Council. The work of the International Office has increased over three times in the last fifteen years. With a large membership of 170,000 you can understand that with the innumerable charters issued there have also arisen innumerable questions and an enormous amount of work in proportion to the enormous increase in membership. We do not answers letters from individuals, which do not have the Seal of the Local Union.



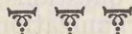
**I**F YOU write a letter to the General President and you do not receive an answer direct from him, kindly understand that one of the assistants in his office speaks for him when they answer the letter and sign their name to same. The work having increased, it has to be divided up and parts have to be delegated to the assistants in the General President's division in headquarters. Besides, the General President is very often on the road and could not immediately answer your communications and it would be unjust to you to hold up the answers until his return.



**M**ANY unions have enacted a section in their local by-laws compelling members to attend at least one meeting a month of the local union. They find that unless there is something done the members will not attend. The pity of non-attendance is this: first, it is a violation of the obligation taken when we are initiated into the union; second, the member knows nothing about what is going on unless he attends the meetings; third, talking over the business of the union around the streets and asking information as to what took place at the meeting is contrary to our laws and is a violation of all the rules of common sense; fourth, any member who does not attend the meetings regularly should not be allowed to run for any responsible office; fifth, it is the duty of each member to help the officers that are elected to transact the business of the union; sixth, you do not need to be able to make speeches in the meeting, but by your presence and your desire to vote you are helping the International, the local union, and the great American Labor Movement, and you are above and beyond all helping to maintain and continue and improve your own working conditions as time goes on.

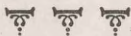


**A**LL LOCAL UNIONS should see to it that the Secretary-Treasurer is bonded. All other officers that handle the money of local union, such as the Secretary-Treasurer of Joint Councils, should be under bond. If a business agent collects money he is under obligation to the Secretary-Treasurer to turn that money in as soon as possible, and he should be held in some sort of bond by the Secretary-Treasurer. Any officer who is on the level, and nearly all of them are, should not worry about being bonded. It is not only a protection for the honest officer, but it is a safeguard against a dishonest officer, and in addition where an officer is bonded it establishes the confidence of the general membership in said officer and in said union.

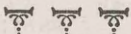




IF A Secretary-Treasurer or any officer has in his charge and keeping thirty thousand dollars, twenty-five thousand dollars of this should be placed in a fund which could not be drawn upon without the signatures of two or three officers of the local union. Five thousand dollars, or any such reasonable amount, should be sufficient to carry on the average work of the union. The Secretary should be bonded only for the amount of money that is subject to his personal charge and signature.



LOCAL UNION trustees should audit the books of their local unions in accordance with the constitution. We do not expect the trustees of local unions to be expert auditors, but at least they have common sense and should be able to figure out how much money has been received since the last audit and how much money has been expended, and then add or subtract the amounts and compare their findings with the actual statement entered on the books of the Secretary-Treasurer. It is extremely simple. It is also necessary if the local union has bonds or other property and same is held in a safety deposit box, that the trustees should examine and see that the bonds or stocks or properties are there. The trustees should also go to the bank and verify the statement in the bank book with the cashier of the bank. Remember this is your union and in protecting your union you are protecting yourself, and again I repeat, you are protecting the honest secretary-treasurer. Sixty per cent of the losses that unions have sustained have been due mainly to negligence on the part of the officers of local unions in complying with the laws or with the Constitution of the International Union. It is an honor to be chosen for an office of a local or of the Joint Council. Remember we all started at the bottom.



### *Not for the Commonweal*

Press dispatches from London convey the information that after checking up the estate left by Sir John Ellerman, who died in 1933 known as the "richest man in English history," government clerks, following three years of work, believe the dead man's fortune will reach forty million pounds sterling, or about two hundred million dollars at the current rate of exchange.

Sir John was a ship owner, industrialist and real estate man.

No person in any country can accumulate a fortune of this size, or of half this size, or a quarter of this size, by useful work. Such fortunes are always piled up by the exercise of some power over the wealth-producing activities of large numbers of other peo-

ple, from whom inordinate tolls are collected under various forms sanctioned by practice, law, and court decisions. They are based on elemental injustice.

The only comforting thing regarding Sir John's two hundred million estate is that under the British inheritance tax system the government will take practically 50 per cent, or one hundred million dollars. This leaves the present Sir John Ellerman, now 27 years of age, one hundred million dollars on the income of which he can undoubtedly live comfortably, especially as he is reported to have inherited his father's simple tastes. Hedgehogs are said to be one of his hobbies—he keeps them as pets.

It is to be hoped that Sir John will appreciate the progressive tendencies



of the times regarding labor relations and see to it that all of his numerous employes are among the highest paid workers in Great Britain, with the shortest hours.

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### *Arbitration Pact Ends Cigar Sellers' Strike*

New York. — After a one day's strike, 400 employes of the 100 Schulte cigar stores here returned to work with an agreement to arbitrate their grievances.

The strikers, members of Cigar Salesmen's Union, Local 906, asked for a 48-hour week and a 20 per cent wage increase.

Both sides agreed to accept Federal Judge John C. Knox, or a tribunal to be appointed by him, to arbitrate the controversy.

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### *America*

Two intelligent English women have been giving America "the once over," and what they think about us is worth recording.

Lady Reading, widow of a distinguished British statesman, well known in this country, traveled incognito from coast to coast in an automobile, and chatted with all classes. She was impressed by "the latent and superb wealth that lies in the youth of the country."

"Their virility, enterprise and determination, their energetic attack of a job, and their large-viewed vision of the future, are very stimulating and thrilling to watch," she said.

Dr. Margaret Miller of London, a student of the housing problem, is not so complimentary. "It really astonished me," she declared, "to see the horrors and degradation of your slums. The first thing you need is to get a co-ordinated national program under way, and to get housing into the public mind."

We should all be able to agree that the "virile youth," described by Lady Reading, should not be asked to live in the shocking slums which appalled Mrs. Miller. The answer is the housing program fathered by Senator Robert F. Wagner, and ridiculed by paid propagandists like William Hard.—Labor.

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### *Three Given Prison Terms for Padding WPA Payrolls*

Brooklyn, N. Y. — The Federal Court here imposed prison terms of from one year to three years on three men convicted of padding Works Progress Administration payrolls with non-existing workers.

According to the evidence, the men put the names of persons who were not employed on WPA projects on the payroll at salaries of \$70 to \$80 a month and split the money among themselves. It was estimated the Government had been defrauded out of about \$3,000 by the scheme.

In imposing sentence, Judge Finch said: "You have deliberately taken taxpayers' money which was set aside for taking care of the needy. This court cannot condone such deliberate stealing."

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### *Fabulous Profits of Finance Concerns*

The extent to which installment buyers of motor cars, refrigerators and other appliances are being held up by finance companies is being disclosed by their reports to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The Associates Investment Company of South Bend, Ind.; the Pacific Finance Company of California, which has eighteen subsidiaries, and the Automobile Banking Corporation of Philadelphia admitted that 50 cents of every dollar taken in is clear profit.



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THE first time I ran for Business Agent in Boston in December, 1903, I was defeated. That did not discourage me. I was elected the following year as Business Agent of Local 25, and was never defeated for any office I ever ran for in the Labor Movement since that time, including the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. Getting sore after an election is about the surest way for one to destroy his chances in the future.



HERE and there amongst our thousands of members we understand there are a few roughnecks creeping in that do not belong. This information comes to us from several sources connected with the law. We advise our members to watch those that are running for office, and those that hold office who are acting suspiciously, and under no circumstances allow someone into membership who has not been working at our craft. This would not apply to a man who has been driving a truck but has been laid off and out of work and is again seeking employment as a truck driver. Watch closely suspicious characters who are seeking admission, because if they get in you will have some trouble in getting them out. With a large membership such as we have, almost one hundred and eighty thousand, and almost entirely unskilled, as nearly everyone can drive an automobile or truck, those underworld characters driven out of other employments endeavor to get in. Not only should you keep them out but if they are inside and you suspect them of playing a crooked game see to it that they get out, or report it to the proper authorities.



This above all: To thine own self be true;  
And it must follow, as the night the day,  
Thou canst not then be false to any man.

—*Shakespeare.*

THAT means just this: Never allow yourself to be talked into doing something that you know is wrong. Also have the courage and the strength to expose a wrong individual. It also means "Never pursue the course of least resistance" when you know you should speak up. It also means that you know in your heart if you are doing wrong; and you have not the manhood or the strength to quit wrong.

"Be true to yourself."

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Official Magazine of the  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
of TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN and HELPERS  
of America

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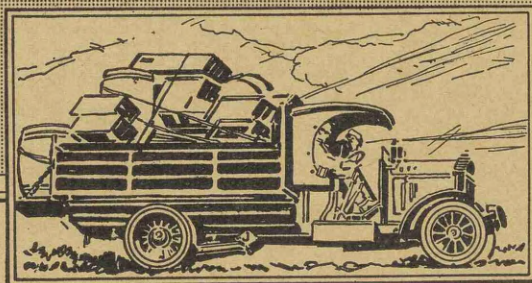
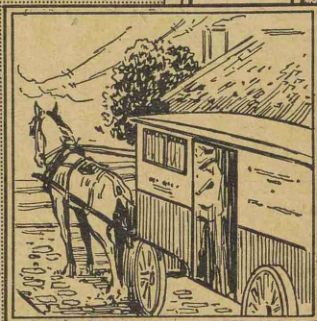
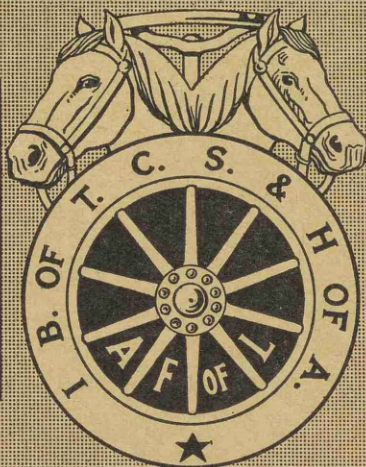
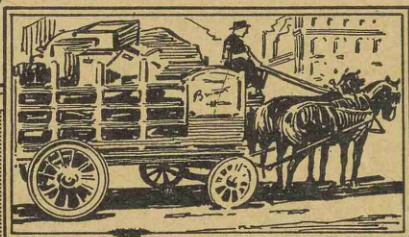
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INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA



FEBRUARY, 1937

*Official Magazine*  
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN & HELPERS  
of AMERICA**





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THE General President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs, Daniel J. Tobin, was the guest of President and Mrs. Roosevelt at a dinner at the White House on the eve of the inauguration, January 19th, at eight o'clock.



WE DEEPLY regret having to announce the death of one of our best business agents in St. Louis, Harry Ruckstahl, of the Bakery Wagon Drivers' Local Union No. 611. He was a real believer in the Trade Union Movement and for many years had rendered splendid service to our organization in the city of St. Louis.



WE FEEL it also our painful duty to announce the death of one of our good working local representatives and business agents in the city of New York, Martin (Buck) Thompson, Business Agent for many years of Local No. 202. A few weeks ago it was my privilege to enjoy his company at a dinner party at which we were both present in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. He looked the picture of health and strength. He was in the prime of life and passed away after two or three days' illness with pneumonia. Such is life—we are here today and away tomorrow.



RULES that should be observed during the coming year as they are embodied in the Constitution of the International Union: In preparing a wage scale get started on time. The law compels you to have a copy of the wage scale in the hands of the International President at least thirty days before presentation to your employers. Any change made in your wage scale, even if there is only a change in one section, means the presentation of a new wage scale, and should be sent for approval both to the Joint Council and the International Union. Don't send wage scales to the International for approval until they are first approved by the Joint Council, if there is one in your district. If you begin to negotiate with your employers and fail to agree and you have not sent in your wage scale for approval to the International office, and you find yourself up against a stone wall, then you play foxy and rush it in to the International Union for approval. Let me say to you now, this is not covering the law and you will get no approval of a strike.



IT WOULD be a good habit if every local officer as well as every member would read the Constitution of the International Union once every three or four months. You elect us to office, you make the laws in convention, you obligate us and pledge us to carry out the laws. Then don't kick and growl when we insist on carrying out the laws that you have given us. We will not take the load on our shoulders and violate our obligation because local officers have been willfully negligent or lazy.





~[OFFICIAL MAGAZINE]~

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cago, Ill.

## *Employer Frees His Workers of Debt*

Philadelphia. — Gangway for an employer who recognizes that work-ers create all wealth and that under an equitable social system they would share fairly in the fruits of their labor.

J. Harvey Gravell, a chemical man-ufacturer, recently distributed \$100,-000 among his 76 employees—so they could start the new year free of debt—and in doing so won national atten-tion as “America’s best boss.”

Fellow-Rotarians who never before had paid much heed to Gravell’s eco-nomic belief that workers are entitled to share in the success of his com-pany, asked the manufacturer to ex-plain his unprecedented action. They listened popeyed when he said:

“Employer-employee relationships today are still based on the old idea of slavery. One crowd produces the wealth and another manipulates it to its own benefit. Anyone who at-tempts to disturb that position of things is branded as a ‘Red’ or a ‘Bolshevik.’

“But the turning point has arrived, and the employers of labor would do well to change their viewpoint. Un-less they do, they are likely to have it changed for them.”

Gravell called on all his employes to schedule their debts and then gave them enough to wipe the slate clean. Everyone in the plant got at least \$100, and one man got \$7,000 to cover a mortgage and other debts.



### ***Tampering With Time Draws Blast from ICC***

The Interstate Commerce Commission is "fed up" on tampering with the clock. It called on Congress to definitely establish "the standard time of the United States."

Action is necessary, the commission said, to end the "confusion, inconvenience, irritation and in some cases danger that have resulted from community changes in standard time."

Arbitrary "daylight saving" laws would be banned under the proposal suggested to Congress.

---

### ***SEC Halts \$150,000,000 of Fake Stocks***

Although the Securities and Exchange Commission has devoted most of its time during the last year to developing administrative machinery and in fighting lawsuits, it has blocked 75 stock issues through which promoters had planned to fleece investors of \$150,000,000.

This was revealed in the commission's first annual report to Congress, as an indication of what may be expected when the agency gets into its stride.

The going henceforth will be much harder for "blue-sky" peddlers, the commission said, because it has established a clearing house for information on security frauds in the United States and Canada and a rogues' gallery of 21,775 financiers with criminal records.

During the year the commission prosecuted 75 "racketeers" who have long preyed upon unsuspecting investors. Only 11 cases have been finally decided by the courts, but 47 swindlers have been convicted and fined up to \$4,000 each and sentenced to jail terms up to five years.

However, the commission ruefully observes that so far its dragnet has pulled in only the smaller fry, because

the holding company giants and other powerful interests have obtained sanctuary behind 47 injunctions granted by Federal courts.—*Labor*.

---

### ***Keep Taxes Up; Pay Off the Debt***

Members of Congress should heed the advice given by Professor Simeon E. Leland, economist of the Chicago University, at a recent meeting of the American Economic Association.

He opposed the plea that with the return of prosperity there should be a reduction in Federal taxes. The wise course, he insisted, would be to retain the present rates, especially on incomes and wealth, until the national debt was liquidated.

Thus the nation would be placed in a position to meet future emergencies, either war or another depression. Furthermore, he pointed out, high taxes on incomes and inheritances would tend to secure a more reasonable distribution of wealth. From every point of view Professor Leland's theory is sound and should be followed.—*Labor*.

---

### ***When Rates Go Down, Profits Go Up***

Every time some regulatory body suggests a slash in utility rates, the corporations affected scramble into court clamoring: "Confiscation!" Yet here in Washington we have impressive evidence of the fact that reduced rates frequently mean increased profits.

The Potomac Electric Power Company operates under an arrangement by which when profits go above a certain generous figure the surplus is divided with consumers in the form of rate reductions.

Year after year rates have been coming down until now the charge for domestic service is 3.9 cents per kilo-



watt hour, unusually low for a large city under private ownership.

Profits have gone up as steadily as basic rates have gone down. For the first 11 months of this year the gain was 13.14 per cent over the same period last year.

The lesson, unfortunately, is wasted on the utility magnates. They will continue to fight rate reductions.—*Labor.*

### *Demonstration Hits Alabama Sales Tax*

Montgomery, Ala.—A proposed two per cent general sales tax, which would hit all consumers, regardless of ability to pay, and intended to supplant the one and one-half per cent gross receipts tax which became effective January 1, is meeting with stiff opposition by the people of Alabama.

Mass demonstrations have been held against the proposal, hundreds of opponents plodding through a drizzling rain to Alabama's historic State House and on into the famous House chamber where, among other demonstrations, advocates of the general sales tax were roundly booed.

A vast majority of the people of Alabama appear to favor the view of the American Federation of Labor, which strongly opposes the levying of any general sales tax, favoring instead taxation in accordance with ability to pay.

### *Production Is Too Far Ahead of Buying Power*

A sharp warning that the nation must be prepared to face another crash unless industrial methods are radically modified was laid on the President's desk this week by the Council for Industrial Progress.

Production is running away from purchasing power, the council said, thus depriving the workers of necessary purchasing power today. Our

workers produce as much as two men in 1924, the report added.

Taking manufacturing industry as a whole, the council emphasized that the value added by manufacture in 1933 was 50 per cent greater than in 1914, while employment was 12 per cent less.

In the 10 years from 1919 to 1929, the council declared, value added by manufacture went up \$7,000,000,000, while wage earners decreased from 9,000,000 to 8,839,000. This was because the productivity of the average wage earner increased from \$2,757 to \$3,607 a year.

In other words, the President was told, consumers were called upon to pay \$7,000,000,000 more with less purchasing power.

"This fallacious policy of ever-increasing production and a market limited by too small purchasing power," the council significantly contended, "undoubtedly contributed to the collapse of 1929."

### *Railroad Pension Act Parley Is Announced*

Washington, D. C.—Solution of the long standing problem of retirement for railroad workers will be considered at a conference to be held here soon between railroad executives and railroad labor officials.

President Roosevelt has urged both groups to get together and try to find an "amicable solution" of their differences and advise the Congress of their findings.

The original railroad employees' retirement law was declared unconstitutional as it carried taxes to support pensions for workers. Congress later passed another retirement act, without taxes, but supplemented it with a special measure taxing the income of railroads and railroad workers. The taxing law will expire February 28 and it is hoped that a satisfactory solution of the problem may be arrived at before that date.



## ***Green Says Workers Need \$3,600 Per Year for Capacity Production***

Washington, D. C.—Employment of everyone wishing to work is the fundamental requirement for capacity production in industry and this objective cannot be realized until every family receives an annual income of \$3,600, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said in a statement on the outlook for labor during 1937.

Mr. Green stressed the right of wage earners to have a voice in determining work conditions as elemental in our democratic life and emphasized both the growing acceptance of the principle of trade unionism and the gains in organization during the past twelve months.

Abolition of child labor, shorter hours to provide work for the jobless, higher wages, better living conditions and the enactment of Federal and State social justice legislation were included by the chief of the A. F. of L. in organized labor's program for 1937.

Following is the text of Mr. Green's statement:

"The development of the past year of outstanding importance to labor is the growing acceptance of labors right to organize in standard unions for the purpose of collective bargaining and the growing consciousness of the value of collective bargaining on that basis. The right of wage earners to participate in determining terms and conditions under which they work is axiomatic in the democratic way of living.

"When wage earners are assured the right to union membership to promote their own interests, the first step is taken to assure to those who work the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

"When this right was first written into law under guarantee of our Federal Government, the movement of

the workers to join unions showed what they really wanted to do when no longer victimized for doing it.

"Under the hope created by the National Recovery Act and the National Labor Relations Board, unionism has spread into new fields and gained new vigor in old ones.

"Due to the organizing work of the American Federation of Labor new international unions were formed in the mass production industries and gratifying progress has been made in the aluminum, the cement, the flour, feed and cereal, the distillery and the gasoline distributing industries.

"This partial list is only suggestive of the general spread of unionism. There is no industry or calling that has not felt the touch of hope in the right to organize.

"However, before industry can reach capacity production everyone who wishes to work must have employment, and every family must have an income of at least \$3,600. These things are not impossible if we work together, advancing each other's welfare and with special favors to none.

"Labor looks forward to the New Year with a renewed feeling of hope, inspiration and courage. It plans to drive definitely and unceasingly for the translation of the expressed wish of the people into effective action. No one can mistake or misinterpret the decision of the people of the United States in favor of social security legislation, the advancement of human welfare, and the wider distribution of the national income.

"The year 1937, therefore, will record in a very large measure the realization of the purpose of labor to secure higher wages, higher standards of life and living, shorter hours as a remedy for unemployment, an accelerated drive for the abolition of child labor, and the enactment of social justice legislation both by the Congress of the United States and by the state legislatures.

"Labor hails the New Year as one of promise, rich with possibilities, and



filled with enlarged opportunities for social progress and the realization of human betterment. It is the determination and unflinching purpose of labor to play its part and to put forth continuous efforts toward the realization of a better day and a better life for the masses of the people throughout the entire country.'

### *Social Security Aide Visions Work for All*

San Francisco, Calif.—A definite program, intelligently applied, can eliminate the nation's far-flung problem of unemployment, in the opinion of Dr. Louis Bloch, labor economist, who has been named chief statistician for the Federal Social Security Board.

Before leaving here to assume his new duties in Washington, where he will be a working consultant to the Social Security Board's division of research and statistics, Dr. Bloch stated:

"There is so much useful work needing to be done in many fields, such as home building, electrification, sanitation, I see no reason why millions of jobs cannot be created, if only we have the intelligence to know how to proceed."

### *That Legislative "Deluge"*

On the opening day of Congress 2,500 bills were "dropped in the hopper" in the House alone. Newspaper headlines proclaimed "a deluge of legislation" and soon we will be reading editorial lamentations about the burdens imposed on the American people by the enactment of "too many laws."

The fact is, there is no reason to worry about this alleged "deluge." There are 435 members of the House. Evidently they have introduced an average of about six bills. That is not excessive.

Furthermore, at least 90 per cent of the measures affect only individuals or localities—claims against the gov-

ernment—the majority for trifling amounts—the disposition of the public domain, and other matters generally described by members of Congress as "chicken feed." Some are worthy, some are not. All will be examined by committees of the House and presumably will be given the consideration they deserve.

So far as legislation affecting the masses of the people is concerned, there is no deluge. Actually, the number of important proposals is remarkably small. In a word, Congress is going about its task in an orderly, sensible fashion.

### *Ban on Vote Coercion Proposed in New York*

Albany, N. Y.—Senator Emmett L. Doyle, new state senator from Rochester, has introduced a measure in the State Legislature, designed to carry out Governor Lehman's recommendations for the outlawing of vote coercion by employers.


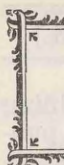
The bill would prohibit duress and intimidation of employees in the exercise of their elective franchise and provides heavy penalties. The bill is similar to that introduced in the U. S. Senate by Senator Van Nuys.

### *Massachusetts Jobless Insurance Law Upheld*

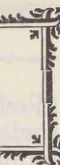

Boston, Mass.—The last stand of the few remaining anti-unemployment insurance employers in Massachusetts met their Waterloo when the Massachusetts Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the State Unemployment Compensation Insurance Law.

Arguments of attorneys that the State enabling act for participation in the benefits of the Federal Social Security Act was "capricious," was ignored when the full bench dismissed the appeal of the Howes Brothers Company and the George H. Ellis Company, of Boston.





# EDITORIAL



(By DANIEL J. TOBIN)

THIS is a subject I hate to discuss in the columns of our Journal, but it is the only way I can reach the rank and file of our membership, many of whom never attend meetings, and we find that very often when we send a communication to a local Secretary it is not read in the meeting of the local union. This, of course, is wrong because the Secretary of a local union is only the servant or instrument of the local and all communications that are addressed to the Secretary which are not marked personal are the property of the local union. There is also this chance that, as our magazine gets into the hands of all other organizations of labor and into the hands of the large employers' organizations and into the public libraries and colleges of our country, they may have a greater respect for us because we state the facts herein.

Since wages have been raised from the level of slave wages and slave hours to the conditions of today which we enjoy where we are organized, we have almost eliminated drinking or intoxication during the working hours amongst our members. We have always preached this doctrine to employers and it is based on sound facts and statistics within our possession, that the better you treat a man in your employment, the better service he will render. A man who has only nine dollars a week for ten hours a day cares nothing about whether he loses his job or not. He is working for starvation wages and he oftentimes says to himself that he would be just as well off without the job, as he is working for starvation wages and living in a hovel, freezing in winter and burning with heat in the summer. On the other hand, the man who has forty dollars a week and enjoys a seven or eight-hour day respects his employer, takes care of his equipment, has an interest in his home and family and wants to hold his job. Again, employment when it is better paid encourages the better type of intelligent, good citizens into its folds. We have a number of men who are holding membership in our union who are driving trucks of every description, especially on the west coast, who are college graduates. They figure out that the professions are crowded, most lawyers are starving to death, doctors cannot get their money even if they have a practice, in many instances, and those men, full of life, courage and brains, believe that with forty, forty-five or fifty dollars a week they are safe from starvation and always have a chance to work ahead, because there are opportunities in the Labor Movement today and in many employments that are open to those kind of men. Many a large over-the-road trucking corporation has taken its drivers and promoted them. Nearly every large corporation today with whom we do business has in its employment in executive offices men who at one time held membership in our union. And this condition is growing, and growing fast. Consequently the man who does not take care of his work is no good to us, nor is he any good to the employer, and this International Union will not permit any local union to insist that a man be retained in employment who is not competent or trustworthy. Yes, we fully realize that an employer sometimes uses the excuse that the man has fallen down and is not doing his job because he does not like the man's aggressiveness or sincerity towards the union or he may want the job for a relative. But business agents know that honest employers don't want to



get rid of a good man just because he is a union man. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred this is never done. Today in modern employment, with the congestion on the roads and in the large industrial centers, a member of our union driving a motor vehicle must have his head, his eyes and his ears about him all the time. In other words, he must be intensively on the job every moment that he is driving his truck.

Now to the point. Any man who drinks intoxicating liquor of any description during his hours of employment, no matter what the temptation, is not one hundred per cent alert. Oh yes, I know the old answer because I, too, was business agent and I, too, drove a truck, which is, "What are you going to do on a cold day, etc." That's pure, unadulterated bluff to excuse one's own weakness. It has been proven conclusively in the most intensely cold weather that the man who did not have the alcoholic, artificial stimulation within him resisted the cold better than the man who had one now and one later on. The alcoholic stimulant temporarily excites and enlivens but when it begins to die out the patient is worse after than he was before. We are not preaching a lecture on Prohibition, so don't misunderstand us. We are talking about our work and we repeat, there isn't one man in a thousand who can take just one and stop. So the only safety is to take none at all during your hours of work, and make this a habit. Just grit your teeth and ask yourself, "Have I got sufficient backbone to keep that promise?" Remember, if you take one, which is the entering wedge, you may meet some other pal, so-called, and take another. And I don't care who it is that preaches to the contrary, no man has his full faculties who is under the stimulating influence of alcoholic beverages.

I repeat what I stated in the beginning of this article; that we have reduced drinking on trucks almost to a minimum and we are going to continue to reduce it during the hours of work. What you do with yourself after your day's work is over is not for the boss to decide, although a man who carouses all night drinking, gambling, or worse, is not in a fit condition to render the proper service the next day, and if he does try to render it he is taking that additional toll out of his system which he pays for as the years go on. Recently one or two cases have been called to our attention where a man has been found intoxicated driving his truck and the union has endeavored to protect him. The International Union makes it very clear that we will not protect such an individual or ask any employer to hold in service any man when it has been proven that he was intoxicated. First, because he is not doing justice to his employer, as he cannot render proper work; next because he is endangering his own life and if he is a father he is endangering the welfare of his family; and last, he is endangering the lives of the innocent public. Bear this in mind: there were thirty-four thousand eight hundred people killed in the United States in the year 1936, and there were over two hundred thousand injured, some of them crippled for life, as a result of the accidents from motor-driven vehicles. The situation, therefore, is this: With the expensive equipment which you handle you must be careful of it. Instead of having four hundred dollars invested, which was the price of a pair of horses, there is now seven to ten thousand dollars invested in a truck. Also in the old days when we drove horse-drawn vehicles if a man took one or two glasses of beer or ale the horses made their way themselves, and they did not run into the truck ahead of them. Sometimes they had more sense than the unfortunate driver who was working under starva-



tion conditions and who was discouraged. But the modern automobile, truck or vehicle will not stop, will not bring you home. You must guide it and steer it, otherwise it will endanger your own life and perhaps the lives of others. We will not permit any union to penalize or tie up or insist on any of its members being retained in employment on a truck as a driver if they are found guilty of being intoxicated during the hours of service.



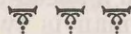
IT HAS BEEN many years since I attended a meeting of the Joint Council of Chicago. Last week I was in Chicago, called there on important business pertaining to our organization, and I attended the meeting of the Joint Council, which was held in the hall of the Ice Drivers' Local Union No. 702. Let me say here that the Ice Drivers of Chicago own a splendid building, paid for outright, and have a very fine hall. There were present very close to three hundred delegates from the unions in Greater Chicago and immediate vicinity. Out of the very large number of local unions affiliated with the Council only two small locals were absent. I met there in that meeting some leaders of our Movement whom I had not seen for years and some whom I had never met in a meeting of the International Brotherhood. It was indeed a surprise and a pleasure that I looked forward to for many years, to meet in their own office the officers of the Ice Drivers' Union, who until within the last year or two have not been affiliated with the International Union during my term of office. As soon as I entered the door I went to the office of Charlie Sagerstrom, the Secretary-Treasurer of the Ice Drivers for over thirty years, and I was delighted to know he was still on the job, ably assisted by his son, who helps him out in the work. Charlie's health is not so good but his mentality is just as efficient as it was when I last saw him over twenty years ago. All of the other officers of the Ice Drivers welcomed both myself, Secretary Hughes and Organizer Gillespie, who accompanied me on my mission to Chicago. In the meeting I was impressed by the manner in which the Joint Council was presided over by General Organizer and International Vice-President L. G. Goudie, who is President of the Joint Council. From the start to the finish there was no unnecessary or wasteful talk or arguments on the regular routine business of the Council. Each order of business was acted upon efficiently, intelligently and without waste of time. Brother Gillespie addressed the meeting, afterwards Secretary Thomas L. Hughes, then it was my privilege and pleasure to talk to the meeting, and in looking over that splendid body of sober, intelligent and efficient officers, the executive boards of our forty locals, thoughts swiftly passed through my mind over the history of our organization in Chicago. I cannot go into the many matters that I referred to in that address to the Chicago Joint Council, but I want our general membership to know that in the history of the Labor Movement there is no better and no more efficient organization of Labor than the membership of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters affiliated with the Chicago Joint Council. It was wonderful to hear the reports made by the delegates, especially by Brother O'Brien, representing the Coal Teamsters, who stated that since they affiliated with the International Union about two years ago they had doubled their membership; they had about forty thousand dollars in their treasury; they had purchased their own office building next to the Milk Wagon Drivers' building on South Ashland Boulevard at a price, when repaired, of about twenty-two thousand dollars; and in the meantime they



had substantially increased their wages and bettered their working conditions. In other words, they had done more for their membership in two years than they had done for twenty-five years preceding, in which they were outside the International Union. They are extremely grateful to Les Goudie. This same report could be made by many of the locals that have recently affiliated with our International Union in Chicago. There are one or two other local unions still outside the International Union in Chicago, and the International Officers made an appeal to the membership to try and prevail upon and encourage those local unions to affiliate with the International Union, so there can be, and will be for all time to come, one solid, militant, fighting organization of teamsters in the city of Chicago.

It was a great meeting, attended by real trade unionists whose heart and soul are in the work in which they are engaged, that of building and strengthening their local unions and bettering the conditions of our membership. To me, after thirty years of experiences in that great city, it was more than a meeting. It proved that standing for that which is right, fighting for the principles of unity and justice, although we may be set back from time to time and encounter bitterness and discouragement, eventually those that represent the cause of real trade unionism which is embodied in the simple phrase of "justice and square dealing" will eventually win out.

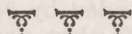
I desire at this time to thank the Chicago Joint Council for its splendid reception of its International Officers and to express to them a feeling of happiness and contentment over what I witnessed in that eventful meeting on January 12. My prayer now is that "Division" will never again show its serpentine head within our folds anywhere, but especially in Chicago, where our officers and membership have suffered so much in recent years. It is good to have lived to have witnessed what I experienced in that meeting of the Chicago Joint Council.



THE greatest weakness that prevails amongst officers of local unions and, as far as that goes, amongst some International officers, is that they get to the point where they believe they are dictators or bosses of the entire membership. This is the worst condition that could obtain for themselves. As soon as an officer of a local or International gets that idea into his head he is on the way out. If every officer of a union would say to himself three times a day, "This union can get along without me," as it must eventually, there would be fewer changes made by the rank and file. There is no man so important, either in the union or in any corporation, that cannot be replaced. It would be too bad for the nation, for business in general, and especially for labor unions if conditions were otherwise. While it is necessary for an officer of a local union to enforce decisions, laws, rules, etc., such decisions can be enforced where rules and laws are violated, in most cases by using a certain amount of diplomacy. It is true that there are some individual members who are really no good at heart and they must be handled in a manner such as to enforce discipline. Otherwise they would destroy the efficiency of the officer and of the union. But this class is very rare. A tyrannical, bulldozing representative of a union, threatening either the employers or the membership, is a menace of a serious nature. If we have done nothing else in our time we have helped to educate and train our officers of local unions and to enforce discipline in



accordance with our laws on the general membership; and in addition to this we have spread the doctrine of decency and honesty and common sense amongst many of the employers who a few years ago were our bitterest enemies. As a result of this condition we have eliminated the strong-armed representative and at this writing, with the largest membership we ever enjoyed, when everything seems to be up in the air insofar as labor and industry is concerned, we have a very small number of men on strike. Why? Because our unions and our employers realize that it is better to sit down around the table and try and reach an understanding, each side endeavoring to bring about a settlement without occupying a rigid position, to the end that men may return to work and that the employees and employers may make an honest return on their investment.



AT THIS WRITING there is a great deal of trouble in the automobile industry. Thousands of men are out on strike. Everyone has his own solution. No one seems to go to the bottom of the question and those outside of unions seem to condemn the men involved in the strike. It is indeed a difficult situation.

In the first place, Alfred E. Sloan and his General Manager, Mr. Knudsen, are only figureheads, like checkers on a checkerboard, moved and ordered around by the capitalists who control the corporation, amongst them the DuPont interests, who are the largest individual stockholders and who have drawn millions from the General Motors Corporation in dividends. It is also true that at the present time and for the past year General Motors has been paying decent wages and have established the eight-hour day. We mean decent wages considering what the pay was in the years past. But this condition of decent wages is only a small part of the enormous profits made by the corporation. They are now working the forty-hour week, but there is such a speed-up system of a stop-clock nature there that production now per man is twice as much as it was twenty years ago when the men worked fifty-four hours per week. Every advancement that has been made in the inside of the plants has resulted in greater profits for the stockholders; a slightly higher wage and a slight reduction of hours for the workers, but four-fifths of the profits obtained have gone to the stockholders and to the high-priced salaried officers. Sloan for 1936 drew \$278,000.00, Knudson \$256,000.00. They have not told the story in the press that during the years of depression most of the employees were laid off and those that were continued were paid by the hour a low wage, and many a man came in to work in the morning and was laid off after he had done one or one and a half hours' work at forty or forty-five cents an hour, and for that day he earned, to support himself and his family, perhaps seventy-five cents. No, in their full-page advertising which they had recently in all the papers throughout the nation and which cost sixty-five thousand dollars in total, they did not state what they did in the years past to these men. There is no class in this country more stubborn or more ignorant in a certain way than the men who control industry. They will not permit themselves to see or to understand that the conditions obtaining now in Germany, in Italy and in Russia can obtain here if conditions continue. In Germany, in Italy and in Russia employers whose investments are in their enterprises have nothing to say about what they pay their workers, about what profits they make, if any, and they are like cogs or messenger boys for the government, who has practically

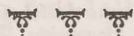


taken over all industry in those countries, especially in Russia. The Russian employers and capitalists were not so much to blame because they had no previous experience. After the revolution in France employers got back again to their own, so that today to a certain extent there is a certain amount of freedom for the owner of property and the employer of labor in France. But the employers of America are to be blamed because in the most advanced countries in the world, the seat of education and medicinal and military advancement, Germany and Italy have destroyed the rights of employers by legislation, and in many instances have confiscated the entire property of the employers in the interest of government. Still we find a bunch of old men sitting down in Wall Street and telling Mr. Sloan of General Motors, also the officials of the United States Steel Corporation just what to do and, in substance, "Fight the unions now" is their order. "We might as well fight them now as later. We are bound to win if we stick to it long enough, because we will starve them into submission," they say. Even if they are successful in such an ending, let us see where it will lead. After months of strife, we will admit, to avoid argument, that the unions are broken and the men return to work. What then is the answer? The companies have lost perhaps a hundred million dollars as a result of the strikes. Then the men return and they are disheartened and discouraged and the setup in the industry which was so efficient before the strike is inefficient. You cannot make a man do his best work when he works under the whip or when his spirit is broken. And what then? Our country, being the most progressive country in the world, will never go backward to the old conditions, and in a year or two the men will organize again, and again spies, detectives, advertising and all kinds of expenses will be incurred, and again the men will organize and perhaps again they will strike. As Kipling says,

"Oh, the years we waste and the tears we waste,  
And the work of our head and hand."

Isn't it true this applies in this kind of case? Wouldn't it be better to reach an agreement whereby all persons would understand the evil of such strikes and their results? Wouldn't it be better if each side instead of being like stone walls, immovable forces, had some resiliency in their natures? One thing is certain. Industry can no longer do as it pleases. Neither can large bodies of laboring men refuse to be reasonable. And if industry will not listen and agree to honest arbitration—and that goes for Labor—this government of ours will clear up such a condition by the enactment of legislation prohibiting a condition that results in two great forces refusing to meet each other and settle their difficulties, as is now done by the railroad organizations.

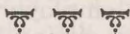
As this is written no sign of settlement appears. This Journal goes to press on the 18th of each month.—ED.



THE Labor Movement of our nation has at all times fought against compulsory arbitration. Why? Because we are afraid of the fifth or odd man who has the deciding vote. We are afraid that political influence or money may reach him, and our experiences with compulsory arbitration have never been successful in the countries where it has been applied. But we are leading the way to a fall and with obstinacy on the part of employers



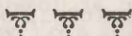
and a defiant attitude on the part of some labor leaders such as we see in the west coast and east coast strikes amongst the shipping employes, this may lead to compulsory arbitration, especially in interstate or inter-nation trade. After all, our greatest enemies, the destroyers of everything that labor has fought for, may be the so-called radicals who have sprung up in recent years, who by their attitude and ignorance and playing to the galleries think they own the world because of this present period of goodwill towards Labor by the present administration in our nation and in many of our states.



OF COURSE I only know what I read in the papers about the General Motors strike. One thing is certain; Labor is in a peculiar position—I mean the organized labor represented by the craft unions. Let me say in the beginning that I hope and trust, no matter what happens, that the workers will win a reasonable victory. In this case personalities, as far as we are concerned, are set aside. Others in the Labor Movement will state that this group who represent the C. I. O., or the Committee for Industrial Organization, which is opposed to the craft unions—that if they win the strike nothing will hold them; they will be drunk with their power and importance. Some of that may be true, but the principle behind it is of far greater importance. The dangers they encounter and the experience that these men obtain in this strike may have a tendency towards bringing many of them that are up in the air down to earth again. I have known many Socialists in my time and many radicals, who when they were down on the floor berating the officers of unions and finding fault with the employers and denouncing them in every way possible, as soon as they became officers and were given responsibility and had an opportunity to see the other side of the picture, became extremely conservative. This condition may prevail or obtain as a result of the automobile strike. On the other hand, if the automobile workers lose, even though they were never more than half organized and in many large plants they are not now organized—we repeat, if they lose in this conflict it will be another, at least temporary, victory for capital, and it will set many labor organizations back many years. The papers state that Mr. Sloan, representing the General Motors Corporation, has agreed to recognize any committee representing the employes in any one plant, but that he would not enter into a blanket or general agreement covering all employes everywhere. Let us analyze this statement. We will take, for instance, the plant in Detroit. It means, as I interpret it, that if the employes in that particular plant are organized they can elect their own officers, have their own legitimate union, draft their own wage scale and select a committee, either composed of their own members and officers or add to that committee International representatives of the Automobile Workers' Union, and they can negotiate with the local management of that plant for the services and working conditions of the employes therein. This would apply to each plant. But Mr. Sloan, if we understand him correctly, states that he will not enter into a blanket agreement whereby the work in South Carolina will be paid the same as the work in Detroit. Or, in other words, if the men in South Carolina are not organized and don't desire to be organized into a legitimate union, the General Motors Corporation will not enter into a national agreement which would compel those workers to join the national organization and which would compel them to accept the conditions made



for them by the officers of the national union. We only hope and trust at this writing that the representatives of the Automobile Workers will be successful in obtaining what they demand, that is, a national agreement. We have always taken half a loaf or three-quarters of a loaf when we could not get the whole loaf. We are today doing business with corporations who are fair to us in Chicago and fifty other cities but who fight us in New York or in Boston. Some day we may change this condition but at this writing, although we are fully organized in two-thirds of the plants of certain corporations, we hate to risk the employment of those men who are working under splendid conditions by pulling them out on strike in order to organize or get conditions for men who may be employed by the same corporation in Syracuse or Springfield, Mass. We mention those cities at random and only for the purpose of explaining. We repeat, we never in our history got from a national corporation an agreement covering all the employees from one end of the country to the other on our first attempt. But we have been showing the men in an unorganized city what we have done for the employees of the same corporation in another city, and we have been successful in organizing them gradually, and although moving slowly, we have moved surely and carefully and have not tried to swallow the whole wedding cake at our first mouthful. We repeat, we do not know except what we read in the papers, but if what we read in the papers from both sides is correct it seems to me that in the first great battle between a gigantic corporation backed by hundreds of millions, with plants and connections all over this country and other countries, it would be better to take a settlement embodying three-fourths of the men than to run the risk of losing everything in the hope of winning for all. No labor man should, because of his disagreement personally with someone representing the C. I. O., do otherwise than pray and hope that the union will be successful, because if you let that personal feeling enter into you, you are not honest with the rank and file whom you represent. Whether you like them or not, those men now leading this fight against this monstrous corporation which has made hundreds of millions in profits after covering up everything they could—this group of labor men are the only ones that ever gave this national corporation a battle for the right to organize. Written January 16, 1937.—ED.

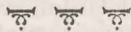


ONE WORD to the newly-elected officers of our unions. Read the Constitution of the International Union and try and instruct your members in the law. The International Union has organized your local and helped you and chartered you. The International Union wants every local union in affiliation to remain with it. The International Union, however, cannot stand for treason within its jurisdiction. When a local union gets a charter it pledges itself to abide by the laws of the International and the rules and decisions of the General Executive Board. When a member takes the obligation he makes the same pledge in the local union. He agrees to abide by the rules of the local union and the laws and rules of the International organization. No by-law or rule made by a local union is legal that conflicts with the International Union. As soon as a local union decides that it will not obey those laws they are no good to the International and they must get out. After they go out, swelled with their own importance, they may believe they can prosper eternally, but again time has proved that unions that have been led by false officers or by radical members to sever



themselves from the parent body that has chartered them fall by the wayside in time. A local union cannot very well get along without the International Union. But the International Union can get along without the local union in any one district if necessary. Local unions of ours pay the smallest per capita tax of any locals in America for the protection they receive. Their small tribute is merely a pledge of their loyalty and affiliation. But when an International Convention makes laws and installs and instructs their officers to carry out those laws, every local union must be subject to those laws, and ninety-nine per cent of our older, well-trained local officers fully understand this and have helped themselves by maintaining such a condition where they had influence within their local unions. The young, inexperienced officers that are now taking hold at the beginning of the year should study our laws as stated above, and practice this doctrine if they desire to continue for any length of time as leaders in the Labor Movement. Remember, all of us started at the bottom where you are today. President Green of the American Federation of Labor dug coal. The late Sam Gompers, one of the greatest labor leaders of our time, was a humble cigar maker. We understand that Clarence Martin, the head of the Automobile Workers, was a minister preaching religion in Kansas City. John L. Lewis, when I first knew him, was working in the coal mines. And so on down the line. The writer of this article drove a two-horse truck in the city of Boston for twelve dollars a week for many years. Your opportunity is now in your hands. It is yours to make or break. But one thing is certain. Unless you play the game fair, unless you study your work and do your duty night and day, unless you cut out the idea that you are a dictator and a boss and that you can carouse around with the boys and girls at night and spend money that does not belong to you, unless you have the courage to tell any member when he is wrong, unless you have the courage to protect your employers who have signed contracts with you when they are right, unless you have the courage and backbone to defend your obligation and your loyalty to the International Union—take this from one who knows—you will fall by the wayside like thousands of others have fallen before you. Don't get it into your head because you are the representative of the union today that you are a boss, that everyone must look up to you. Don't get it into your head that the union cannot get along without you, as they have done before. You have seen men who held office who are now on the outside looking in. I have seen hundreds of them in the International labor movement. Remember the old saying,

“As you are now, so once were they,  
As they are now, some day you may.”

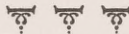


ANY labor leader built up by the press of the nation, who has made the front page extensively for many years, is living in a false heaven and will find that in the proper time when the papers, who are hungry for glaring headlines, get tired of the individual they can turn on him and tear him down faster than they built him up. This goes for politicians, for labor leaders or for churchmen. Look back and see how Father Coughlin made the front pages, also Doctor Townsend. Where are they now? Forgotten. This goes for labor men who glory in obtaining publicity instead of glorying in doing good without ostentation or without bells, for the membership they represent. In a recent editorial of the New York Times, which is a conservative, liberal paper, one of the largest papers in America and one



of the finest in the country, we notice where they have made a special effort to explain the dangers surrounding the labor movement and industry and business throughout the nation by the actions of certain men who are advocating the one big union or the industrial form of union in industry. The New York Times is only one of the many papers that sometime ago through its special writers and reporters were glorying in the great victories of some of the leaders in that movement. Again we repeat, we are only stating that the applause of the newspapers for labor leaders, the large type front-page headlines, is a dangerous condition for anyone leading labor. The rank and file of the newspapers favor the employers, and when they turn around and for a moment laud someone to the skies and make people believe that a certain group of individuals are both courageous and farseeing and masters of our economic situation, take it from one who knows, they can and will tear them down faster than they built them up. Wait and see what happens.

The course for labor men to pursue is to represent their people, to abide by the decisions of majorities, to work for the solidarity of the great mass of workers. If your opinions and ideas, no matter how sincere you are, are not embraced by the majority at once, the course of procedure should be to continue and still continue to advocate your theories and your doctrines and in time, if they are based on sound common sense and for the advancement of the workers, you will be successful in having your expressions and ideas adopted by a majority of the men of Labor.



BELOW is a statement taken from the Chicago Herald-Examiner under date of January 10, 1937. You will understand from this that the business interests of Chicago have agreed with the Teamsters' Unions, in the interest of public safety and in an endeavor to avoid congestion, that out-of-town truck drivers must unload or turn over their loads on platforms, after they enter the city, then the load is distributed, reloaded and delivered by experienced drivers within the city of Chicago. Notice that some of those appearing at the meeting were not strictly union concerns, but believing they were rendering beneficial services to the citizens of Chicago, they decided thus. This action is directly opposite to the position taken by the business men in New York City, where they are imploring the Federal Government to prosecute the membership of our Truck Drivers' Local Union No. 807, because said Truck Drivers' Union, in conjunction with the Master Truckmen's Association, are insisting that inexperienced drivers do just exactly that which is being advocated by the business men of Chicago. They, in New York, have even gone so far as to prevail upon the Federal Government to bring action against the members of our union on the plea that they are interfering with interstate traffic because many of the loads come from New Jersey.

The Truck Drivers' Union in New York intends to fight the case in court if the Federal Government prosecutes their men in the above case. They are compelled to do so, first, for the safety of the people in the city of New York. Second, for the purpose of endeavoring to eliminate blockades and congestion caused by inexperienced chauffeurs who do not understand the geography of the City of New York or the traffic rules; third, for the purpose of endeavoring to protect the employment of our membership within the city of New York. When those inexperienced, over-the-road drivers come in from other states and, in many instances, from rural districts, they not only destroy the work of our membership by hauling at



reduced rates, but they also inconvenience the entire population of the city of New York. Government representatives have the law laid before them by the lawyers of the enemies of Labor and the members of the Merchants' Association of New York City and are continuously insisting that the Government prosecute these men comprising the membership of Local No. 807, notwithstanding the fact that there are innumerable crimes committed by business men, and others, not only in New York City but in every large city throughout the country to which the Government might devote its time and energy instead of prosecuting and persecuting men who are endeavoring to protect their employment in the interest of their families and to protect the public against danger and congestion.

#### BAR ALIEN TRUCKS TO CUT TRAFFIC JAM

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Traffic congestion will be cut tomorrow when 2,000 interstate highway trucks which have been picking up less-than-carload freight will be eliminated from the streets, V. L. Garrison, president of the Shippers' Service Company, Inc., announced yesterday.

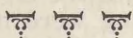
The company is a co-operative organization representing forty-three highway transportation lines east of the Rockies.

At a conference with many of the city's largest shippers, a program for placing less-than-carload traffic in the hands of local cartage companies employing not more than 200 trucks, was agreed on, Garrison said.

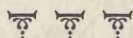
#### *Aids Employment*

The plan will not only reduce dangerous traffic congestion but will give added employment to Chicago labor, he explained.

Among the large shippers represented at the conference were Sears, Roebuck & Co., Stewart Warner Company, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Mills Novelty Company and Bunte Candy Company.—*Herald-Examiner*.



EVERY member should take a pride in his union and encourage a real man, entitled to membership, to become a member or to pay up his back dues if he has fallen in arrears. All you have to do is look around you to prove the benefits of the Trade Union Movement. Every man today in Washington that has any kind of leadership, from the President down, is fighting for better conditions for the workers. This is not an accident. It is due to the work and service and sacrifice made by the leaders in the Labor Movement who have been hammering at the politicians for the past thirty years.



ANY local union owing one month's per capita tax to the International Union is not entitled to any financial benefits from the International organization. In case you do not know the law, we are stating it here for your information. Ninety per cent of our local unions pay their per capita tax regularly each month. This information is given to the ten per cent of our locals who pay their tax once every two or three months and expect to have us declare them in good standing at all times.



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**D**ON'T accept an office in a local union unless you intend to carry out your duties as a local officer. After you have elected a man to office, whether you were with him or against him, give him your full support during the entire year, just the same as every citizen of the United States supports the President after he is elected.



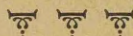
**A**DMITTING members into the union who have no chance of getting a job and charging them enormous fees and giving them withdrawal cards to eliminate them from dues is nothing more or less than a racket on the part of the local officers, and if it is ever called to the attention of the International Union with the direct evidence presented, the officers will either stop that kind of business or out they go from the International. We do not want the so-called mild, polished racketeer in our union who is chiseling the membership. No man should be admitted into membership in the union until such time as he has a chance to get a job or is working at the craft.



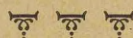
**N**O PERSON is a member of this International Union until he takes the obligation at a meeting of the local union. If he pays his initiation, or part of it, he may be given a receipt for same with a note from the proper official that he be permitted to work or look for work at our craft.



**W**E HAVE had some information that men are taken into a local union office or to a side room somewhere and obligated and initiated. This procedure is absolutely against the law. Members should not be initiated except at special or regular meetings of the local union.



**I**T WOULD be a mighty fine thing to have some local unions who have large memberships but whose members never attend the meetings consider inserting in their local by-laws a clause which would place a penalty or fine on any member who did not attend at least one meeting every month or thereabouts. It is an absolute crime to have men just pay their dues and think they are union men and never attend a meeting of the union.



**W**E HAVE had several kicks from individuals who were candidates for office who were not one year in continuous good standing, some who rushed in to pay three or four months' dues just before the election. The Constitution is plain and clear on this matter and we have ruled in each instance that such a person was not eligible for office. We now suggest and request all members to pay their dues either in advance or at least each month in the year, so that they can be candidates for delegates or for officership in the local. In other words, don't wait until December and then pay up.





Official Magazine of the  
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STABLEMEN and HELPERS  
of America

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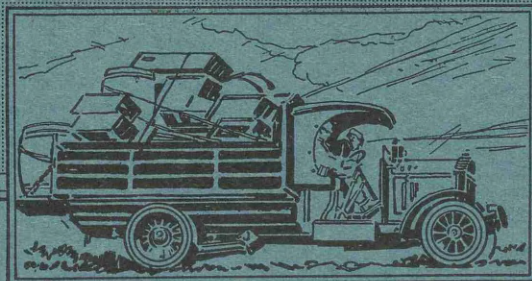
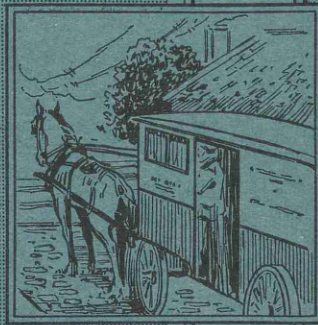
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MARCH, 1937

*Official Magazine*  
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN & HELPERS  
of AMERICA**





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**N**O BUTTON or emblem of any kind is recognized by the International Union except the regular button of the local union, plainly stamped International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs Local No. —, whatever the number of the local may be, and the initials of the month, such as MAR., on said button. Some organizations are preparing to handle and issue buttons to represent certain other inside unauthorized organizations which they are forming. We repeat, the regular button, as outlined above, is the only emblem that should be worn by a member of our International Union. The member should always carry his due book, stamped up to date, in his pocket in case his button is questioned. No form of organization claiming to represent this International Union has any authority to exist with the exception of local unions and the Joint Councils. The above is based on the International Constitution. We advise our membership everywhere to pay no attention to any kind of emblem except the one described above. Sample Truck Drivers 705, I. B. T., in the center MAR.

If dues are paid in advance quarterly, center should read 1st qt. 1937. Letters on button can be reduced in size to suit size of button. Union buttons should not be too small. Union Buttons should be worn where they can be seen. Advertize our button or emblem wherever you can. It is an honor to wear the emblem of the trade union movement. Everyone from the President of the United States down to the lowest individual, respects a union man. Only those blinded by bigotry and prejudice, thoroughly ignorant and consumed with unaccountable hatred, look with discredit on the button or the emblem of the union man. You may not believe it, but there was a time when we had to hide our membership and keep our emblem under cover. Thanks to the perseverance of the leaders of the vanguard of Labor and the young men who have since come into our membership and have carried on the fight, the emblem of the union man is today respected and admired because it proves that the man is made of such real American material that he is ready to fight to live as a free man. The union emblem is the symbol of the man who believes in freedom and justice. Don't forget also to carry your paid-up stamped due book with you wherever you go. It is a mark of identification and if your button is questioned your book proves you are not an impostor.

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# OFFICIAL MAGAZINE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS • CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN AND HELPERS

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## What "New Deal" Has Accomplished

On January 20, when President  
Roosevelt entered on his second ad-  
ministration, the legislative accom-  
plishments of the "new deal" stood  
completed, a record for history, says  
the United Press.

A possible second "new deal" was  
launched by the President in his in-  
augural address, but on March 19 the  
nation viewed as a completed whole  
the legislation whereby he sought to  
rejuvenate economic and social struc-  
tures of the depression-stricken  
country.

Most major accomplishments re-  
mained, but the National Recovery  
Administration and the first Agricul-  
tural Adjustment Administration,  
keystones of the original "new deal,"  
were stricken by Supreme Court dis-  
approval.

These are not the only changes  
since the raw day in March, 1933,  
when the President called a special  
session of Congress to meet the de-  
pression's emergency. Federal relief  
plans have undergone revision. A. A.  
A. has been reconstructed and Con-  
gress itself has withdrawn many of  
the broad powers it delegated to  
Roosevelt to meet the crisis.

Major first term legislative  
achievements still intact included:

- (1) A comprehensive program of  
federal relief aid, designed to keep  
all destitute Americans free from  
want.
- (2) Agriculture aid, predicated on



the theory farmers should get a "fair price" for their crops.

(3) Labor safeguards designed to protect the worker's right to bargain for wages and hours through representatives of his own choosing.

(4) Comprehensive delegation of fiscal and monetary powers to the executive department of the government.

(5) New taxes designed to increase levies on the wealthy and to assure employes security in old age and unemployment.

Other important measures enacted included:

Neutrality act, providing an arms embargo against belligerents.

Reciprocal trade authority, enabling the administration to make agreements with foreign nations for interchange of goods regardless of tariff restrictions.

Establishment of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

In regard to sit-down strikers, the crucial question is whether there is any longer any ownership of private property.

If there is, the sit-down strikers have no legal or moral right to occupy what does not belong to them.

If there is not, I suppose that sit-down strikers have as much right to occupy what was once private property as any others.

It all depends upon whether we hold to the American, or have adopted the Russian system.

If we have as a people, or as politicians, adopted the Russian system, there is nothing to do but let communism run its course as it has in Russia—a sorry course with a frightful ending.

\* \* \*

Experience is a hard teacher but fools will learn from no other.

Perhaps we, too, must learn the bitter lesson that communism is not

an admirable, not a practicable policy.

It is merely an infectious mania.

It is the creed of the credulous, the gospel of the gullible.

In practice it begins in anarchy and ends in tyranny.

There are two things which can always be sold by fakers to the ignorant. One is perpetual motion, the other is Utopia.

Both are born in the thought or hope of something for nothing.

Both are as abhorrent to nature as a vacuum.

The voice of NATURE is the voice of God.

It is nature as well as the Bible which says, "Thou shalt earn thy bread in the sweat of thy brow."

\* \* \*

These voices do not say, "Thou shalt steal thy bread."

That is the maxim of the Marxian,—hatred, theft, and murder,—a principle which reached its inevitable culmination in the collapse of communism in Russia.

There the doctrine of death and destruction has reached its natural and logical conclusion.

There the Marxian policy of class hatred and class conflict has reached its climax in the bloody internecine conflict of cliques and sects. The consequence is a communistic pogrom.

There is nothing new in the gospel of hatred, envy and greed.

It began with Cain.

It found fruition in Grover Cleveland's time with Herr Most and anarchy.

Today it is expressed by Karl Marx and communism.

It is the creed of incompetence, the doctrine of discontent, the fatuous faith of the irrational and irresponsible.

\* \* \*

The incompetent always blames his incompetence on something other than himself.

It is popular just now to blame all



deficiencies and disasters upon the existing capitalistic system.

As a matter of obvious fact, it is the existing system which is responsible for the high and constantly rising standard of living under which the masses profit the most. Rewards to creators to stimulate creation is wise provision by the public in the public interest.

The thinkers, the doers, the leaders of progress,—in a word, the competent,—drag the less competent along in the wake of their achievement. It is the competent who care for the less competent. It is the less competent who are the beneficiaries of competent social and economic organization and administration.

\* \* \*

The incompetent provenly cannot conceive or operate a system in which they take care of themselves any way but incompetently.

It is the blind leading the blind.

A condition where "every man is king" exists only in the mind of the demagogue.

Every man cannot be the king. Every soldier cannot be the general.

All the members of a team cannot be captains.

To succeed as individuals and as a community we must possess and appreciate good captains and we must play team ball.—William Randolph Hearst, *Chicago Herald-Examiner*.

### *Lime Strikers Evicted From Company Dwellings*

St. Louis, Mo.—Striking employes of the Glencoe Lime and Cement Company announced that the firm had initiated proceedings to evict strikers from company-owned houses at Glencoe, St. Louis County, and at Glen Park, Jefferson County. The employes have been on strike for a number of weeks.

George Davies, business agent of St. Louis County Laborers' Union

No. 110, with which the strikers are affiliated, said the 45 kiln firemen, enginemen and quarry laborers were getting 30 cents an hour and sought an increase of 10 cents an hour. He said 17 of the men lived in houses owned by the company, but because of the fact that their rent was deducted from pay checks they had no receipts to show whether they were in arrears or paid up.

### *More Propaganda From Brookings*

The Brookings Institution—that heavily-endowed research organization which occupies a marble palace, midway between the White House and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce—has issued another ponderous report, full of big words and involved sentences. Stripped of its verbiage, the essentials of the report may be stated in a few sentences:


"Freeze wages at about the present levels. Increase working hours rather than decrease them. Encourage farmers and industrial workers to produce more. That's the way to achieve prosperity."

The report was carefully timed. It came out on the heels of President Roosevelt's appeal to employers to assist the Government in solving the appalling unemployment problem. It was designed to furnish an alibi for those employers and financiers who believe that so long as their profits are soaring, all is well with America.


They have learned nothing from the devastating depression from which we seem to be emerging, and they are determined to return to the old, bad ways which led to the crash of October, 1929.—Metal Trades Bulletin.

To avoid trouble and insure safety, breathe through your nose. It keeps the mouth shut.—*Ex.*





# EDITORIAL



(By DANIEL J. TOBIN)

YOU who are living hundreds of miles away from the flooded region have no possible understanding of the sufferings endured or the devastation and misery obtaining. Destruction of property is to be regretted and there are many who cannot replace their property, but as a whole property can be and will be replaced by the many institutions engaged in helping the sufferers and by the government itself. To see an ocean of water flowing over a district that was happy and prosperous a few weeks ago is impossible to describe, and to have any kind of understanding of the situation one must see the awful destruction obtaining in the flooded region. Yes, property can be replaced but the loss of human life, the passing away of loved ones cannot be replaced with dollars. The moving pictures of the flooded district give some faint idea of the suffering. Even those pictures cannot possibly describe the conditions. To see houses washed away and floating along, and in some of those houses there were still occupants; to see the carcasses of cattle and horses, poultry and pigs innumerable washed away in one mass of destruction by the floods, is something that cannot be described. To see cattle with the water floating over their backs, helpless, and to witness the furniture, much of it, of course, old and used, passing in an endless mass along the river, which was almost a roaring ocean, is something that would strike terror into even the hardest heart. The one effect that it had on the writer was to again impress or remind me of the fact that man with all his power amounts to nothing in this universe when God decides to let loose the elements in flood or storm. You may call this condition the result of Nature; if you are an unbeliever, an agnostic, undoubtedly that will be your conclusion. If you do not believe in the existence of a Supreme Being, which is your right, you can do so. But stop and ask yourself, after all, what is Nature? Atheists and agnostics tell you that Nature is such and such, and so and so, but none of them give you a substantial, accurate, sound answer. They endeavor to impress upon you that the sun brings forth the leaves on the trees and that the elements paint the colors of the flowers, but ask them further, what are the elements, and they will stumble along with another supposed material substance that provides what they call the elements. They know nothing of the power of the sun beyond its heat. But we are not desirous of arguing here with a man or woman's belief. The truth is this: that when the elements, Nature, which, after all, are controlled not by man but by some Unseen Power, decide to do something out of the ordinary, man is helpless. We read in the Bible that sometimes when God was aggrieved in ancient times he punished the peoples of the earth. Sometimes trouble and disaster come to us for the purpose of reminding us that we are neglecting to use the genius and power that God has given man to the end that we may prevent such disasters. Suffering sometimes brings its own disguised reward. In the case of the individual it brings that individual to a realization of his littleness and causes him to think to such an extent that many a man has been saved from his own destruction by temporary suffering. Perhaps this is the message that Nature has intended to convey to our people in this country as a result of the last great flood disaster. If so, then this punishment

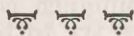


is a blessing in disguise, even though many men and women, especially the innocent children, were made to suffer. When we take into consideration that two-thirds of the globe, which is the world, or as the scientists say, our planet, is composed of water and that there is only one-third of this earth exposed to the sunlight, and if we further consider the greatness of the movement and control of the oceans, many of them bottomless, and if we further just think of what would happen to this planet were the oceans, comprising an immensity of water, to rebel against the rule of Nature or of the power that controls them, and then if we further just try to picture in our own minds what would happen if those oceans went out of control, we may realize even in the faintest manner that there must be something that controls this universe that we cannot understand, and that we are even smaller and less powerful than the drop of rain that falls into the ocean.

We had seven or eight days of continuous rain in the middle western states that were afflicted by the floods, and then the rain ceased and the ground was unable to absorb all the water and flowed into the small rivers, which again flowed into larger rivers, and eventually into the great Mississippi, and then we had a period of about twelve or fourteen days without rain and the usual winter weather set in, giving the soil a chance to absorb the water and the rivers a chance to flow into the ocean. Suppose it rained continuously for twenty-five or thirty days. What then would be the result? Twenty times more damage and devastation and suffering and death would result. Man with all his power, with all his genius, with all his inventive victories and accomplishments would be powerless to stop the rain. All the parliaments of the world combined could not stop the rain coming from the clouds. Scientists again try to tell us that the rays of the sun absorb the water from the earth, and it returns again to the earth in the form of rain, etc. The sun's rays are always operating in some part of the world, especially over many of the oceans. The same amount of heat is always emanating from the sun but in different parts of the world at different periods of the year. Materialists say that only so much water can be absorbed by the sun and that much is all that can fall down. For the sake of avoiding an argument, suppose this is true, which we do not agree to. Why is it then that in certain years we obtain twice as much rain as we do in other years? Why is it that we have been parched and burned up with the heat and drought two or three times within the last seven or eight years and then we are destroyed by water? Doesn't it look as though the control of the elements had gone out of gear for the time being? Who is it will say, if Nature is working on its perfect schedule, that those things should happen? Certainly, as stated above, scientists, materialists, atheists, will argue that this is only what has happened before. It is so difficult for the ordinary man to understand the reasoning of the astronomers and scientists in matters of this kind. They say to us that we should not believe in the mysteries of religion because we do not understand them. But they want us to believe there are thousands of universes represented by the stars and by the planets and they are all over us and under us. They advise us that the planet of Luna, which is the moon, is a thousand times larger than the earth and they insist we must believe this, although they never visited the planet of Luna. And we wonder how they can see the entire planet from the earth although it is a thousand times larger than the earth. And so it goes. It is easier sometimes not to try to understand and certainly much better not to argue on matters of this kind.



But from out of all this flood disaster, which brings us to a realization of our littleness and to an inward glorification that we escaped the suffering and misery inflicted on other innocent souls, many of them better than we are—We repeat that out of it there will be a betterment of conditions. The old houses and flats in Cincinnati and in the poorer neighborhoods of Louisville will be rebuilt under sanitary and more substantial and healthful conditions. All of the destruction obtaining will be replaced by better construction and better homes. The government itself has now started to provide funds running into the hundreds of millions to be expended over a period of the next ten or fifteen years to build a massive seawall of concrete against the devastation of the rivers; to build reservoirs and lakes which will hold the surplus water and to provide against a repetition of this destruction in the future. Perhaps, after all, it was the method used by that Unseen Power that controls the elements to bring to the people of the nation a realization that they must act and work and do things, using the money and the brains with which they have been endowed to the end that suffering which might be greater in the future if not remedied, will be prevented. There is talk about taking care of the unemployed. The national government can put to work a million men for the next ten years manufacturing cement, steel and other materials, and part of that million can be employed in building walls and dams, making the territory in danger of floods safe. There is plenty of work in this country to be done that will take up the unemployed, and it is work that is needed, not wastefulness. Again we repeat and we will keep on repeating, no sacrifice has ever been made in vain.



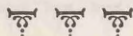
THE MESSAGE of Franklin D. Roosevelt to the Congress of the United States requesting legislation which would pension off the oldtimers in the Supreme Court with full pay after they reach the age of seventy, and if they refuse to vacate their seats and continue to work, would empower him to appoint six other Justices, which would make the total membership of the United States Supreme Court fifteen, providing all of those over seventy years of age continued to remain and function. He also suggested that the Federal District Courts and the Courts of Appeals be enlarged and increased so that litigation would be promptly attended to in the Federal District Courts and that in the United States Supreme Court men who are thoroughly able to function, men who are trained in the conditions of today and are not living in the ages past, would be appointed to carry out the will and desire of the people of this progressive nation of ours.

This message required courage, consideration and deep study, but, above all, courage. Everyone that seems to be against it, with a few exceptions, are those what are against all the policies and modern theories of Franklin D. Roosevelt in behalf of the workers. We read in the paper the other day that John Hamilton, National Chairman of the Republican Party, advised the Republican leaders if they desired to get back again to office they would have to get down to the common people and work hand in hand with the masses of the workers. In other words, John Hamilton, who led the fruitless campaign of Mr. Landon, commenced to see the light and so advised his party lately. He realizes fully that it was the toilers of the nation that returned to office Franklin D. Roosevelt. Every large corporation, every rich banker, every enemy of Labor was against



Franklin D. Roosevelt, as they are now against his courageous attempt to so constitute the Federal Courts that the mandate of the people will be properly interpreted by the Federal Judiciary. Every constructive piece of legislation that has been passed in recent years in favor of the toilers has practically been set aside by the Supreme Court as it is today constituted. No country in the world but ours would tolerate such a condition. In many instances the vote was four to four, and one man cast the deciding vote, usually against the toilers, giving more power to this one man than to the forty-five million voters of the nation who cast their votes in the last election and who represented our population of one hundred and thirty million. To increase the membership of the Supreme Court is not a violation of the Constitution. It has been done on three different occasions before since it was established. As Homer Cummings, the Attorney General, truthfully said, "It costs a lot of money today to bring your case up to the Supreme Court." And then not only does it cost a lot of money—something the poor man or the struggling labor union or the little corporation can ill afford—but you may be gray-haired and in your grave before you get a decision. The present system has obtained without change for nearly fifty years, while the population of our country in that time has increased almost fifty million. Every enemy of Labor will fight against this latest necessary legislation advocated by Franklin D. Roosevelt. There will also be some reactionary labor men whose political alignments sometimes blind them to their duties as labor leaders. This class, of course, is vastly in the minority. Our guess now, before the matter has been fully argued, is that this legislation, perhaps slightly modified, will go through and become a law. Then what? We can enact other legislation helpful to the workers and it will be interpreted as it was intended, to benefit the masses of the toilers of America. No man more fully understands than Franklin D. Roosevelt the need of progressive, humanitarian legislation for the masses of the toilers. He knows that unless we change our laws and help the toilers that we will be confronted with a condition of discontent and dissatisfaction which will eventually lead us into the same conditions as now obtain in many of the older countries of the world across the water and south of the United States.

It was the desire of Labor to have an amendment to the Constitution adopted by the National Legislature depriving the Supreme Court of the power to declare unconstitutional laws passed by the Houses of Congress, signed by the President and advocated by the masses of the people. However, we know so well that it would take years to have such an amendment become a law and placed on the statute books of the nation; and Labor cannot afford to wait. Witness what is happening to the humane Child Labor Law. Although that amendment was passed by Congress several years ago and advocated by three Presidents of the United States, we still find it impossible to get two-thirds of the states to approve the amendment. Labor cannot wait three, four or five years for relief. We cannot wait three, four or five years for an amendment clipping the wings of the United States Supreme Court. The recommendations of the President on this subject will accomplish something along the same lines. At any rate, men of progressive, modern thought will be appointed to the Supreme Court of the United States who will interpret the will of the people as exemplified in the last election, thereby giving relief to the masses of the workers of our country who are the backbone and the life blood of the nation.



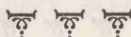


IT WAS certainly gratifying to read in the newspapers a few days ago that President Roosevelt, in a press conference, strongly emphasized the fact that no one writing in magazines had any authority to speak for him on his relations with his associate leaders in political life as to what he is to do now, or in the future, relative to legislation. He certainly took a slap at the boys who are capitalizing on his friendship. The outburst and repudiation was predicated on an article which appeared recently in a popular weekly magazine and was written by one who was somewhat prominent in the last campaign, and who also had access to the President in private conferences within the past two or three years.

This article went on to insinuate that there was a serious division between the conservative Democrats in the House and Senate and the progressive leaders in political life and that President Roosevelt would undoubtedly line up with the progressives. There is nothing more contemptible than violating confidences. Even if there was any truth in this statement as to a serious division within the Democratic leadership, any one on the inside who would divulge such a statement, knowing it was confidential, would be entitled to the contempt of the President.

Men of Labor know how to hold and respect confidences. How much we could say if we were anxious for the limelight, about what we know about some of the things that happened in the last two campaigns. Any one who capitalizes, especially in dollars, on the confidence reposed in him in private conversations with his associates, is not only unfaithful to his friends but dishonest when selling—as that is what they do—information from the inside. Some of us, because of our position in the campaign, were thrown in close contact with many of the leaders in National Headquarters and with those holding high office who visited the headquarters, even to conversations and conferences with the President, accompanying him—at his request—on some of the campaign trips, but what kind of a man would expose, for dollars, in a magazine the statements made in absolute secrecy and confidence? Those violating these confidences may have, so-called, social connections; they may profess absolute loyalty; they may even be clever in their own line, but they are false on the inside when they betray the secrets and private confidence of the heads of our Government and those with whom they may have come in contact who hold high positions in the political party. Certainly, sitting at the table at dinner with the President, or at luncheon, or at some reception, there are things said which should never be divulged and those things were only said because the President had absolute confidence in the individuals present.

Suppose your local executive board was holding a secret conference as to how you would proceed in some form of strategy to organize a certain employer or act in a certain strike, many things are said in that conference by the few associates present; so what would you think of one of those present who would go out and for dollars and cents give his opinion about what might happen, intermingling the truth with a supposition, for the purpose of conveying what transpired within that conference. It is a hundred times more dangerous, more ungrateful, more disloyal, for anyone to divulge something said in a secret or business conference with the heads of our nation. One thing is certain, during the life of our President, or this administration, we shall never divulge the confidence reposed in us. Men of Labor have honor and respect confidences and never violate friendships.





It is strange that the new elements coming into the Labor Movement cannot understand how it was possible for this Labor Movement to go on and on and obtain conditions for its members long before they became the very important factors that they themselves think they are. Of course we want younger blood and younger men to take our places or to follow up in the work that we have been engaged in all our lives. Every time I have a man to put on the road I select a young man who has training, common sense and understanding. I mean understanding of the real purposes and principles of the Labor Movement, not one who will be carried away with every will-o-the-wisp doctrine. The younger men coming into the movement should carefully study the progress that has been made by their predecessors, by the men who labored and sweated and risked their lives for the past thirty or forty years to build up the Labor Movement and bring about the conditions that now obtain. We cannot progress in the future except by studying not only our victories but the mistakes that we might have made in the past. After all, there is no greater or better teacher than "experience." Slow, sure progress is better than an attempt that might fail to revolutionize everything over night. If there is anyone doubting what has been done for the workers through our present form of organization, I call their attention to the progress and success of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs. No class of workers were ever treated with such cruelty or ever had to endure the hardships of the teamsters in my early days as a driver. Working all hours for almost any kind of wages, suffering in the heat and cold subject to all the dangers and insults imaginable, we built an institution second to none in our country or in any other country where workers are employed. Throughout the nation today, especially in the large industrial centers, if you figure up the weekly earnings of any certain class, there is no class that earns throughout the year a better wage than our membership enjoy. There is no class of workers, especially the so called unskilled workers, that has a more militant organization or an organization that employers respect as much as they do the representatives of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. In my time I remember it was considerably below the dignity of the average tradesman to associate with the men who were engaged at our work "teamsters."

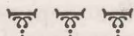
Today our representatives are not only called in for consultation and counsel before the highest political and religious tribunals, but we hold a place second to none in the estimation of honest industry and in the estimation of the government. We have educated our own people to the necessity of fighting for our friends during election time, putting up their own personal money or the money of their locals to help to return the friends of labor to office. We have educated our people and today they are in the forefront helping every worthy institution. And we have educated our employers to the beneficial results they can obtain from sitting around the table and endeavoring to reach an understanding instead of crucifying each other in unnecessary strikes and lockouts. Our progress is unequaled. We are proud of our march onward and onward.

The purpose of this article is to remind those that would change this form of organization, this method of procedure, to an untried doctrine such as is advocated by Communistic leaders who are all backing up the one big union or the C. I. O., industrial union, to take the place of the form of organization under which we have made such wonderful progress. It is sometimes difficult to control ones feelings against those selfish



seekers for personal publicity, also against those pinheads who are always reaching out for something different, something new, some medicine that has been untried, those who are experimenters even with human life. Yes, I repeat, it is difficult to have patience with them and to refrain from advocating their expulsion as traitors to our cause. We believe that time, which is the great educator, will instill into the brains of those that are not criminally selfish a full understanding of the progress that we have made and the knowledge of the dangers that might confront us, even destroy us, were we to experiment on fanciful, theoretical practices. Milk drivers, bakery drivers, truck drivers throughout the nation averaging forty dollars per week during the year, enjoying a vacation with pay, working the eight-hour day, many of them working less hours and obtaining more wages—those are not dreams; those are realities brought about under the banner of our International Brotherhood. Who is it that wants to set aside this successful method and engage in a new form of organization that would destroy the very existence of our union and the principles upon which we are founded? Who are they that want to give to the industries that are in the majority the truck drivers working here and there in the many plants? Such men, if they have brains, are not sincere; they are traitors; they are dangerous self-seekers that would destroy the union to keep themselves in the limelight. And unfortunately many of those who have not the time nor the intellect, to study the questions at issue, those who only read the headlines, are influenced by those publicity maniacs who are, we have reason to believe, influenced and financed by outside un-American agencies who help them secretly in their labor-union-destroying policies, which if successful might end for the workers their success, and cause the destruction of their union and their freedom, such as now obtains in Germany, Italy and Russia.

Dont change the system of organization that has brought us where we are today, into the light of day, living as free men under the greatest government and in the greatest country that the world ever produced.



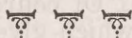
I HAVE KNOWN John L. Lewis for a good many years. I have not agreed with him on the fundamental principles of organization policy, because his organization, which is an industrial union—I refer to the United Mine Workers of America—is diametrically opposite that of our International Union, as we class our trade and following strictly a craft union. The United Mine Workers were given a charter by the American Federation of Labor about 1889 or 1890. They really got nowhere until about 1898 under the leadership of John Mitchell. At the time they were chartered, the mining camps were isolated from the thickly populated centers. Only the miners and their families lived in the mining camps and roads in those days were bad and in many mining fields the roads were impassible during the winter months. They were given a charter to cover workers in and around the mines. That meant that a handy man who did a little carpenter work or a man who drove a horse and cart around the mouth of the mine, or a machinist down under the ground, or an electrical worker who did some work underneath the ground, were allowed under their charter to be members of the United Mine Workers. Things went along without any dispute between the Mine Workers and other organizations for many years. In recent years the Miners have claimed juris-



diction over everyone who was on the payroll or who did any work, whether it was permanent repair work or temporary employment for the mine owners. The Bricklayers have claimed that the miners insisted that bricklayers putting up office buildings should belong to the Mine Workers. Other building trades' unions have made the same claim. Our International Union has never had any serious dispute with the Mine Workers. Wherever a miner went on a truck and insisted on not joining our union, the matter was straightened out by the district officials, and if they refused to straighten the matter out the national officials attended to it. Within the last three or four years, however, in Pennsylvania and other places the mine operators have put on their own trucks and have sold coal direct from the mouth of the mine to the consumer in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and many other places. Some of this may be bootleg coal. This does away with the jobber or retail merchant handling coal in the large cities. The operator of this truck belonged to the Mine Workers' Union and insisted that that's where he was going to stay. This knocked off our drivers who were hauling coal in those cities. Of course such procedure was directly in violation of our jurisdiction, which gives us absolute jurisdiction over all men driving trucks away from the mouth of the mine. Wherever we found this thing going on in our organization, we were successful in cleaning it up because it destroyed the labor of our own men who were working and obtaining on coal trucks about one and a half times as much wages as the driver hauling from the mine who belonged to the Miners' Union. This last statement is made on the admission and statements of those drivers when cornered by our business agents in many cities. President Lewis believes that it is in the interest of the Mine Workers' International Union that they follow the coal they mine from the very beginning to the very end; that is, to its consumption, and then they follow it even to where it is changed into by-products such as coke, gas and other by-products. Unions such as ours that has to have five, six, a dozen or a hundred men driving trucks for different corporations would be entirely destroyed were other trades to follow this procedure of the mine workers. That is the reason that we substantially disagree with the one big union, or the industrial form of organization. We do so honestly and we do so because we have made such successful progress towards organization and towards the improving of the conditions of our members within the last thirty years. The other men, many of them leading the C. I. O. are undoubtedly sincere, but we cannot afford to permit them because their thoughts are opposite ours, to destroy our unions by taking away from us the truck drivers over whom we have been given jurisdiction and whom we have organized throughout the nation. This is the answer given by all other craft unions. The Machinists, the Carpenters, the Electrical Workers, claim their men are skilled mechanics, only a few of them working on each job, and they should not be thrown in with the rank and file of the other production workers, and that their trade has made conditions successfully for such mechanics over a period of the last forty years. There is no doubt about the sincerity and honesty of those men on both sides of this question. When the question was discussed before two Conventions of the American Federation of Labor the majority decided to continue along the craft union idea which has been working fairly well for fifty years; allowing, however, some resiliency in mass production plants dependent upon the nature of the employment and the industry. The majority in the Federation made a decision and the pity of it is that the representatives of the C. I. O. could



not find their way clear to abide by that decision. Against the men on the other side, as individuals, my judgment is that there is no personal feeling in most instances. I can speak for myself, I have not the least bitterness personally against any one of them, but I have continued and must continue, in order to fill the office to which I have been elected, to fight against and resist the encroachments of the industrial union; and any one of our members, no matter what excuse he gives, who openly advocates helping the C. I. O. or the Industrial Union, is deliberately and wilfully violating his pledge and obligation to the International Union, because his obligation said that at all times he would abide by the laws, rules and decisions of the International Union and would do everything in his power to further its interests. By advocating the Industrial form of unionism he is advocating a system that will tear down and destroy the International organization. For such procedure he is guilty of treason to the International Union and could have, and should have charges preferred against him and may be fined or suspended from membership, if found guilty.

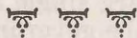


THE Labor Movement is trying with every possible means within its power to reduce the work week. The American Federation of Labor in its convention has gone on record as being in favor of the thirty-hour week without any reduction in pay. The national government is trying to help us establish at least the thirty-six-hour week and nearly all governmental departments have adopted the forty-hour week and in most instances less. The printing trades, the building trades and all other groups are working either the forty-hour week or less. The only way we can spread employment is to reduce the working week. The Labor Movement in general, now and at all times, is opposed to over time. When a man or woman puts in a full day's work, one hour over time destroys body and soul, takes extra energy from the individual, and again prevents someone else who is out of employment from getting that hour's work. That is the reason why in most places double time has been asked for over time. The only instance in which we should ever agree to over time is in case of an emergency when it is absolutely necessary. That is the adopted principle and doctrine of the American Labor Movement for many, many years. In nearly every place our organization has established the eight-hour day. Eight hours' work on a truck is equal or more than ten hours with a pair of horses. The nerve strain and wracking of the human body for eight continuous hours in our congested cities makes old men out of young men before their time.

The purpose of writing this article is to explain to our people, especially those in large cities, that there has recently been hearings held by government officials in many cities in the east, and they will be continued in many other cities throughout the country on hours for chauffeurs. They are conducted by government representatives who are endeavoring to find out, for the safety of the public, what number of hours it is considered can be safely worked when a man can give his best energy and carefulness to the operation of his truck. I know of no organization of labor that agrees to work even the forty-eight-hour schedule with perhaps the exception of the Teamsters. One of those hearings was conducted in Boston recently. A representative of the International Union was present, a representative of the employers, and the representatives of our local unions were called in to make their statements. Two of the business agents



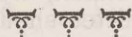
of one of our local unions there testified that a man could safely work twelve hours continuously without injury to himself and to the public insofar as safety was concerned. Of course, the men stated they received overtime after the eight-hour period, but repeatedly they stated that drivers and chauffeurs could work twelve hours safely. The International Union has contended through its representatives and the writer of this article has emphasized the fact that the thirty-five thousand persons killed in the United States last year was due in many instances to men whose energy and alertness was practically at the lowest possible point as a result of long hours. We advise our representatives everywhere that upon the best evidence obtained from medical authorities, the average man cannot render first class service, nor can the public be guaranteed safety, when the operator is on the job more than eight hours in any twenty-four. The principal reason for our progress being retarded in many districts is the inefficiency or lack of tact and brains on the part of the representatives of the local unions. Let me emphasize this statement as strongly as I can, that no person can represent this International Union honestly who states that men are able to render first class service when they work longer than eight hours per day. I ask the local unions in cities where these hearings have not yet been held to take particular notice of this article and to prepare themselves if called upon, to testify and carry out the thoughts which I have endeavored to convey in this message. If your elected representatives are not able to represent your local union intelligently, if they have not the brains and the understanding, please, in the interest of humanity and our membership in particular, hire someone to present your case.



**JOHN (SANDY) O'BRIEN** of Local 710, Meat Drivers and Helpers of Chicago, has been appointed by the General President and confirmed by the General Executive Board, as a member of the International Board of Trustees. For a number of years Local 710 had a representative on the International Executive Board. Since Jack O'Brien became Secretary-Treasurer of Local 710 the membership of that local has increased more than two and one-half times what it used to be. With the assistance of Frank Brown, President, and the other representatives of the local, and under the leadership of Sandy and Frank the membership has increased from six hundred and fifty to almost two thousand. Jack O'Brien is one of the few men that everybody likes, for his disposition and his agreeableness and the fact that he never does any knocking on anyone. He is ably assisted by Frank Brown. Together they make a team second to none in that city, which has wonderful officers and wonderful locals. While increasing the membership they have also, every two or three years, substantially increased the wages and bettered the working conditions of the membership. His confirmation by the General Executive Board upon the presentation of his name, was unanimous.

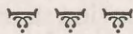


**JERRY DONOVAN** of Local 723 of Chicago, for many years a Trustee of the International Union, has tendered his resignation and same has been accepted by the General Executive Board.

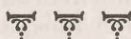




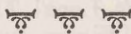
I HAVE repeatedly advised our people that the state and federal authorities keep a check-up on the life and actions of every officer of a local union and the International Union. Don't fool yourself. If you are playing in the wrong back yard you had better move. When officers of our unions are found guilty of doing wrong, when they are engaged in any rackets or are holding communication and having as their pals known racketeers and gangsters, they are no good to the union and the federal and state authorities either insist that we put them out of the union or put the union out of the International. In other words, they do not want them to use the union for racketeering or as a cloak to cover up their other actions.



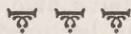
THERE is no communication from state or municipal authorities answered relative to members of our union. Let it be known, however, that the federal authorities can come into our headquarters—or the headquarters of any other International Union or any corporation—and demand or seize the books and records of any institution or corporation doing business with the public. Thanks to the manner in which our unions are conducted, ninety-nine per cent of our unions and our membership are free from undesirable connections.



ALL members and officers of our unions that receive more than one thousand dollars a year if they are single men, must report their income tax and pay whatever they owe the government. If they are married men they are entitled to an exemption of twenty-five hundred dollars a year, but they must make a report and fill out income tax blank. Let me advise you in your own interests as well as in the spirit of honesty, to comply with the federal income tax law.



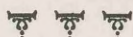
THE International Union can only sanction or charter the establishment of local unions and Joint Councils. There are no other bodies or organizations chartered by the International Union. We have no objections to conferences being held in any district by the officers of unions for the purpose of devising ways and means of helping out in a certain situation or meeting a certain organizing condition, but these conferences should observe and keep within the laws of the International Union and should not become either a clique or an inside ring for local political purposes.



IF the local unions would adhere to the Constitution and observe the rules and laws and understand the powers and duties of a Joint Council, they would be much better off. The Joint Council is the body in between the local and the International. The International cannot and will not approve a wage scale or strike until it is approved by the Joint Council. If one local union has a grievance against another local union the place to have that case tried is before the Joint Council, who should appoint a committee for trial purposes and the committee should report to the Joint Council.



Either party has the right to appeal to the International from the decision of the Joint Council. In the case of an individual the local union executive board gives trial to the individual, and then the individual has the right to appeal to the Joint Council and the decision of the Joint Council in the case of an individual is final. The Joint Council has a great deal of power but it is not used as it should be in many instances. We also know that Joint Councils are simply rubber stamps in some instances, and simply pursue the course of lease resistance and send the matter on to the International Union. This is unwise and the makers of our International Constitution fully understand that, because if a strike is endorsed by a Joint Council the International very often agrees with the Council, and if the strike goes on and is lost it is an injury to all the locals in the Joint Council. When a strike is endorsed by a Joint Council it practically means that the Joint Council puts back of that strike all its power and influence. Therefore the necessity of Joint Councils hesitating before granting the endorsement to a local union for a strike of either fifty men or a thousand men.



### *An Educational Feature of the C. C. C.*

Approximately 40,000 illiterate enrollees in the Civilian Conservation Corps have been taught to read and write through the camp educational programs since the establishment of the corps, according to a report forwarded to the War Department. This number represents approximately 2½ per cent of the total enrollment, the report discloses. One of the primary objectives of the educational program is to teach the illiterates in the camps at least to read and write.

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### *10,000,000 Hours of Unpaid Overtime Given by "Lazy" Government Workers*

Critics who are prone to berate government workers as "lazy" were given food for thought and reason for repentance this week in a report by the Civil Service Commission.

It disclosed that during the last six months of 1936 government employes worked from 10 to 14 million hours overtime, for which they did not receive a penny. Uncle Sam saved between \$7,700,000 and \$10,269,000.

An interesting point made by the

commission was that the bulk of the overtime was performed by lower-paid groups.

These disclosures were in connection with a drive by Senator Pat McCarran (Dem., Nev.) for a general raise increase. Legislation sponsored by the Nevadan would make \$1,500 a year the minimum rate and grant a \$150-a-year increase to employes now receiving between \$1,500 and \$3,500.

Along with the pay boost are provisions designed to increase efficiency.

One requires employes appointed under Civil Service regulations to maintain certain standards over a probationary period of several years or be dropped from the payrolls.

McCarran discussed his proposal with President Roosevelt this week, who was declared to have shown a "sympathetic and co-operative attitude."

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### *Steel's Big Profit*

A tidy profit of more than \$50,000,000, after all deductions, was reported for 1936 for the United States Steel corporation recently. There has been nothing like it since 1930, the corporation said.



### *Lincoln on Education*

"By the 'mud-sill' theory it is assumed that labor and education are incompatible and any combination of them impossible. According to that theory, a blind horse upon a treadmill is a perfect illustration of what a laborer should be—all the better for being blind, that he may not kick understandingly. According to that theory the education of laborers is not only useless but pernicious and dangerous . . . but free labor says 'No.' Every head should be cultivated and improved by whatever will add to his capacity for performing its charge. In one word, free labor insists on universal education."

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### *Holding Companies' Amazing Confession*

Do you remember the hullabaloo raised by the Power Trust and other utilities, backed by practically all the newspapers and magazines, when Congress was considering the Wheeler-Rayburn Holding Company bill? We were assured the "New Deal" was intent on destroying the savings of millions of investors. Lobbyists swarmed over Washington, and spokesmen for the Liberty League and the United States Chamber of Commerce became apoplectic as they voiced their protests.

Well, the law passed and was signed by the President. Most of the holding companies refused to register and squandered their stockholders' money in court battles. Lawyers like John W. Davis argued that the very existence of the Republic was at stake.

But see what has happened: After Federal Judge Julian W. Mack sustained the validity of the law in the Electric Bond & Share case, the North American Company and the American Water Works & Electric Company, two of the largest holding companies, decided to comply with

the regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

They explained to their stockholders that they wished to secure the "benefits" of the law, and that their first step in that direction would be to refund \$400,000,000 of securities at greatly reduced interest rates.

Thus the holding companies confessed they were deceiving their own stockholders as well as the public when they fought the Wheeler-Rayburn bill.

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### *Nazi Germany Begins to Dole Out Fats as in World War Period*

Dispatches from Berlin say that, beginning January 1, butter, lard and bacon fat will be rationed out to the German population almost as drastically as during the World War. Households will be restricted to 80 per cent of their former consumption.

The dispatches say that "it is understood here (Berlin) that bakers have been told not to sell bread less than 24 hours old." The theory is that bread becomes more nutritious by standing. The probable fact is that people will not eat as much dry bread as fresh bread.

In the meantime, business leaders of Germany have been told that they must find enough foreign exchange and credit to buy the 2,000,000 tons of grain which Germany needs imperatively. Goering, Economics Supervisor, told the industrialists and financiers that:

"Business is not at all important in itself, but has to serve the state. . . . Obsolete liberal economic ideas no longer are valid in Nazi Germany."

Nazi officials get some comfort out of the fact that the potato crop is 5,000,000 tons above that of last year. Potato flour will be used in bread-making.



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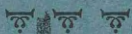
THE International Union sends its magazine each month free of any charge to the home of every member in good standing of every local union if his name and address is sent in by the secretary of the local union, with the seal of the organization on the letter. We endeavor to convey as much information and education as possible through the columns of the Journal. We accept no advertising of any kind. We believe that labor publications soliciting advertising are not always helping the best interests of labor, but helping themselves. Some Labor publications are a menace. Some Labor publications are privately owned. Some advertising agents for Labor journals take more than half the subscription. Printing the ad costs what is left.



NO MEMBER of our union is compelled to subscribe for the purchase of any other publication sent out under the name of Labor unless they, as individuals, agree to do so. In other words, the local union has no right by a vote to compel its members to subscribe to any publication whatever. Neither are we much in sympathy with a local union voting their funds out month after month to support publications of agitators posing under the cloak of Labor.



THE funds of the local union should be guarded as carefully as one's own funds are protected and invested. I feel that I should go further on this and say that the funds of the local union are more sacred and should be more thoroughly protected, if possible, than an individual's own private finances. If an individual squanders his own earnings or if he makes a poor investment, that is his affair. He and his family are the only losers, but if that individual votes to squander or poorly invest the funds of a local union, he is committing a crime against the members who entrusted him with the right to vote on such questions.



WE USED to have the old-time business agent who prompted some of his pals on the floor to get up and make a motion that a diamond ring be given to so and so for his valuable services, etc., etc. That day has passed and this racket has been eliminated, and if it exists here and there without our knowledge it should be stamped out, because it was nothing more than a racket. Don't misunderstand this statement. We are absolutely in favor of showing the appreciation of the membership for services rendered by faithful officials, but we do not favor and we strongly condemn the old racket referred to above. If the union, by an almost unanimous vote, desires to honor a man who has served them faithfully for years, one who has risked everything in the days when it was dangerous and, in the eyes of the public, disrespectful to represent Labor, there is nothing wrong in such action. But beware of the old game referred to above. Don't stand for it. Rebel. Cry out against such actions. The funds of the Local Union belong to the members, all the members, after all legitimate bills are paid. Protect them.

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*Official Magazine of the*  
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
of TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN and HELPERS  
of America**

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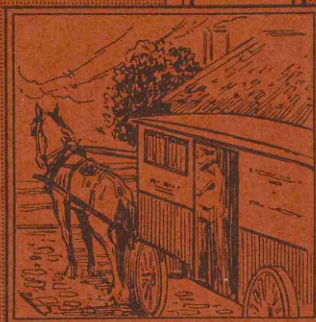
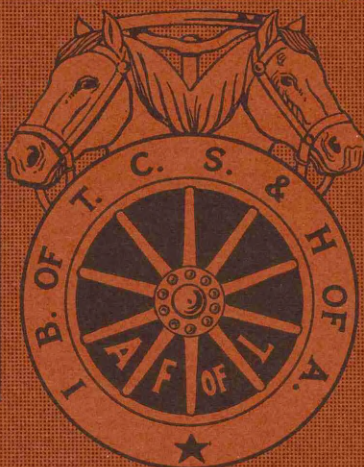
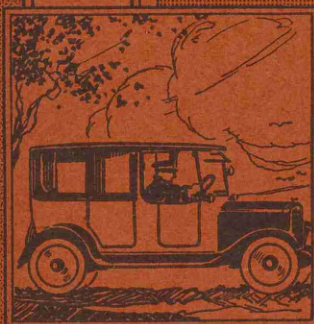
**222 EAST MICHIGAN STREET**

**INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA**



APRIL, 1937

*Official Magazine*  
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN & HELPERS  
of AMERICA**





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IT IS safe to say that ninety-five per cent of our membership fully understand the good things their union has done for them. The other five per cent are of such a nature, perhaps born that way of parents of low mentality, that they cannot see any good in anything. They not only knock the officers of the union, find fault with their working conditions, but I imagine when they go home at night they make their children and all around them uncomfortable by their irritating, nasty, nagging nature and disposition. Do you know that the individual with this condition of mind has in him a mild form of insanity? It is also usually the case that that kind of natural born growler and fault-finder is not the best kind of man in his daily work, because he makes the customers, the public, the chauffeurs on the road, and everybody else disgusted with his tactics. Try and smile, and remember the old saying that work done with a pleasant disposition is work that does not wear the man.



I HAVE BEEN repeatedly asked what I think of the sit-down strike. My personal opinion has nothing to do with the case. This I will say: that there is no end to which the Labor Movement can go with the exception of murder that can duplicate the crimes committed against labor by employers' organizations in the years that are past, when they have successfully crushed the workers and denied their right to organize. It is true that two wrongs do not make a right, but injustice and wrongdoing begets injustice and wrongdoing. I hope and trust the leaders of the Labor Movement will not stand for willfully violating the laws; not because I have any great respect for some of the laws but because if we set law aside we will reap an injurious harvest as time goes on, because Labor can be crushed in this country as it has been in other countries.



I HAVE repeatedly stated in the columns of this Journal that the International President will not answer letters from individual members. First, because it would be an utter impossibility for us to do so; next, because we do not know who the member is; and next, because the law requires that all communications must come in with the approval of the local union and with the seal of the organization. If you have a grievance or complaint, bring it up in the meeting of your local union and ask that the Secretary be instructed to forward the grievance to the International Office in accordance with our laws. Personal and individual grievances belong in the local union and not before the International President.



WE HAVE reached the highest membership in the history of our International Union, and a great deal of credit is due the officers of our local unions for the help they are giving every day to our organizers and to the International office in building up their membership. Keep the good work up. Every link added to the chain of our organization strengthens that institution, making your position much more safe and insuring better conditions as time goes on.

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OFFICIAL MAGAZINE

# INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN AND HELPERS

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## *Report of the Meeting of the Gen- eral Executive Board Held in Washington, D. C., Begin- ning February 11, 1937*

The General Executive Board held its annual meeting in the Washington Hotel, Washington, D. C., beginning Thursday, February 11, 1937. All members of the Board were present with the exception of Vice-President Casey who was seriously ill and because of such illness was forced to be absent.

The General President made a report as to the condition of the International Union, explaining the many problems that confront the organization, as well as making a detailed report of the increased membership and the financial condition of the International. A wire was received from Vice-President Casey expressing his sorrow at being absent for the first time in twenty-five years from a meeting of the General Executive Board. The telegram was received by the Board with a great deal of regret and concern, and the General President was instructed by the Board to convey to Brother Casey their disappointment and regret that he was unable to be present, and to express in the telegram the hope that he would soon recover from his illness and again take up the work of the International Union in the California district.

Brother John McLaughlin and Brother Dave Beck came before the Board to explain many matters surrounding the organization west of the Rocky Mountains. They both made



splendid reports to the Board and in the answering of questions for information went into detail, explaining one matter after another and throwing light on many questions that were somewhat perplexing to the International officials.

The request of the Bakery Drivers' Local No. 432 of Oakland, California, to extend their jurisdiction over Alameda County was granted, because it was explained that the city of Oakland covered most of the county and that already the few scattered bakery drivers outside the city of Oakland were holding membership in Local No. 432 and were having conditions and wages made for them by the influence and strength of the local union.

An amendment to the By-Laws of Local No. 216, Building Material Drivers of San Francisco, was called to the attention of the General Executive Board by the General President. This amendment would prohibit any member of the union from working on Saturdays, Sundays or holidays except with special permission of the local union. Brother McLaughlin stated that this condition now obtained in all Building Trades in San Francisco and vicinity and that Local No. 216 had been for some time past observing this rule. In case of emergency work, men would be permitted to work, but time and a half or double pay was required. The purpose of the amendment was to spread the work and discourage working longer hours than was absolutely necessary by the members of the local union. The amendment to the By-Laws was approved by the Joint Council and was also approved by the General Executive Board.

The General President called to the attention of the Board some foolish statements that had been made by some of our representatives in some of the hearings held by the representatives of the Interstate Commerce Commission on hours of service of common and contract carriers in different parts of the country. He asked

that members of the General Executive Board see to it that intelligent, high-class men representing our union appear before such hearings in the different parts of the country whenever they were called upon to appear and wherever the hearings were being held. And he specified clearly that the International Union was opposed to longer hours than were absolutely necessary in order to insure the safety of the public and of the driver. In no instance does the International Union warrant or agree to a longer work week than forty-eight hours except in emergencies, and when such emergency obtains and the driver is compelled to work, time and a half or double time pay should be received. It should be clearly brought out that under no circumstances should any driver be compelled to work more than twelve hours in any twenty-four. Longer hours are criminally dangerous.

A letter was read from Milton McDonald, representing Local No. 443 of Bridgeport, Connecticut, in which he claimed that an agreement entered into between that local union and Local No. 807 of New York had been violated by the newly-elected officers of Local No. 807. The Board instructed the General President to notify the officers of Local No. 807 of such a complaint and to ask them if they could, to be represented before the Board. Local No. 807 was represented before the Board the following day. After a hearing lasting two hours the General President explained the law, explained the purpose of the conference and requested them to retire with Brother Gillespie and endeavor to reach an agreement. After several hours in conference with Brother Gillespie a tentative understanding was obtained.

Brother Beck and Brother McLaughlin explained the great work that was being done by the Pacific Coast Highway Council, an organization of representatives of our locals which meets once in a while in San



Francisco. Their purpose is to go out and endeavor to organize the over-the-road drivers running between San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle and other cities in between. The Joint Councils in the district also co-operate. The result is that hundreds of new members have been added to the several locals in the territory and wages for those men have been increased substantially, also the carrying charges have been increased by those former non-union employers who believed they had a right to haul anything for any price. Such action has not only protected the wages of our organized members but has protected to some extent the rates of the union employers.

The representatives of the Taxi Drivers on strike in Baltimore appeared before the International Executive Board. The men were newly organized and were practically forced on strike by the actions of the company. It was reported to the Board by Brothers Cohen and Healey, business representatives of Local 355, that there were about seven hundred of the men on strike and they were fighting mainly for the right to organize and have representatives of their own choosing; that the conditions under which they work were deplorable; and that every union in Baltimore, especially the Building Trades, were substantially helping those drivers. The Governor of the State of Maryland, who had promised some help, had at that time completely forsaken the drivers. But every organization of Labor, headed by the Central Body, was financially and otherwise helping the men. Local Union No. 355, Truck Drivers, had expended six or seven thousand dollars, their entire treasury, in behalf of the striking taxicab drivers. Those men had not been members of International Union long enough to be entitled to benefits. Representatives of Local No. 355 asked for a loan to help them out, as many of the men were being arrested and thrown in jail and

held in high bond. The International Union cannot make a loan to any local union. They did, however, in the interest of the Trade Union Movement, make a donation of one thousand dollars a week to Local No. 355, the Truck Drivers, to be expended in behalf of the striking taxi drivers in Baltimore, to the end that the Trade Union Movement would be protected against the persecution of unscrupulous corporations. The Board, however, clearly stated that under no circumstances would the donation made be continued for a longer period than five weeks, and this only providing the strike continued for five weeks. The General Executive Board felt compelled to help financially in this situation because of the fact that the entire Labor Movement in the district was helping financially and otherwise.

The question of the warehouse employes in San Francisco and elsewhere on the northwest coast was described by Brothers Beck and McLaughlin. It was proved that the employes in warehouses were organized by the Longshoremen or the waterfront strikers during the recent maritime strike; that when our trucks went to certain warehouses to load the men were called out on strike, and when our trucks went to the other end, if they had obtained loads, they were prevented from breaking through the picket line because of the strike along the docks. It was deemed advisable by the General Executive Board for the General President to ask the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to grant us jurisdiction over warehouse employes, so that in the future our truck drivers would not be deprived of working in case a strike was called by other factions in the Labor Movement who might influence warehouse men to become members of their organization, to the injury of the drivers. The General President brought the matter before the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, of which he is a member, the fol-



lowing day. Brothers Beck and McLaughlin appeared and explained the situation to the Council. The General President stated that it was not the intention of the International Union to interfere with the legitimate jurisdiction of any organization now chartered by the American Federation of Labor, but that outside organizations were admitting to membership warehouse employes without the consent or approval or authority of the American Federation of Labor, and that in many instances our truck drivers were deprived of the right to load and unload their trucks. The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor granted the request of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters to extent their charter rights to cover warehouse men. It was also stated by the General President, speaking for the General Executive Board of our International Brotherhood, that it was not our intention to take over Federal unions of warehouse men now chartered by the Federation, nor was it our intention or desire to charter warehouse men generally; only in places where they came into direct contact with our drivers and chauffeurs and where we believed that they would be a benefit to us by affiliation or a danger to us were they to affiliate with other International Unions or with independent or radical groups. This is the first time in the history of the American Federation of Labor that jurisdiction has been granted over warehouse employes to any International. This jurisdiction would not apply to clerks and checkers working in warehouses along the waterfront, or those coming directly under the jurisdiction of other International Unions, nor would it apply to shipping clerks or packers in garment factories.

The request of Local No. 278, Retail Delivery Drivers of San Francisco, came before the Board. They asked permission to grant permits in rush seasons such as around Christmas, to extra men, so that they could

work during the rush hours or days before holidays. The International Union is opposed to the issuing of permits to any individual by any of its locals. The International Union, however, referred the matter back to the Joint Council of San Francisco to use their own discretion in cases of emergency. Local No. 278, like many other unions, has plenty of members during normal times but they claimed the permit is needed in order not to be initiating an over-surplus of members during the rush seasons, which last two or three weeks before special holidays. Under no circumstances is anyone else to be placed in employment until the out-of-work members are employed, providing, of course, they are capable of rendering proper service. The International Executive Board is absolutely opposed to the issuing of permits but leaves this matter to the Joint Council of San Francisco, to be considered only in extreme cases such as pointed out above.

Joint Council No. 32 of Minneapolis sent a delegation to appear before the Executive Board, which consisted of Brothers Corcoran, Murphy and Dobbs, to explain conditions surrounding our several local unions in Minneapolis. The delegation expressed the thought that greater harmony should prevail between Minneapolis and St. Paul. The General Executive Board heard with a great deal of attention the explanations made and took the matter under advisement, with the request that the General President write a letter to the Joint Council in St. Paul on his return to his office, asking that Council to co-operate as much as possible with the Joint Council of Minneapolis, to the end that there be an equalization of wages for the same kind of work in both cities, which are only separated by a short distance.

The question of the International Union paying that part of the assessment of the employe relative to the Social Security Law was taken up. The General President explained that



some corporations have been doing so, also some International Unions. The number of our employes coming under the Social Security is not large and the amount of money would not be very great. For the first year it would be about one per cent of the wages received by the employes of the International Union. A motion was made and seconded that the International Union pay the employes' portion of the assessment for Social Security. Motion carried.

A complaint was made about the International Union permitting individual owners to become members of our unions because of the fact that in many places individual owners doing over-the-road trucking were cutting rates and working long hours and that it was impossible to regulate their hours of employment. The General President explained that it was not within the province of the General Executive Board to change the Constitution, which permits individual owners to be members. He dwelt with the history of the International Union, stating that individual owners and team owners originally organized and obtained a charter for the Team Drivers' International Union; that in the early days men who worked as journeyman drivers were discharged for their activities in the union and their only protection was to buy a team and enter business for themselves, otherwise they were blacklisted. Today, of course, conditions are changed and while in the old days there were only a few individual owners, now there are thousands of them. As a result of the depression everyone having two or three hundred dollars who could not find employment in his own line, entered into the business of hauling freight or passengers; farmers, farmers' sons and farm laborers are organizing co-operative companies, each considering himself an individual owner; they haul from the agricultural belts into cities and towns and terminals, and haul out of there for reduced rates. The General President

stated that it was his opinion that upon investigation it would be found that the individual owner was cutting down the opportunities of those paying decent wages and employing union men, to obtain fair rates for their employment. The General President explained all this to the Board and others interested, but the General President stated clearly that no one could change the Constitution except a Convention, and that while, of course, any man entitled to membership had the right to apply, even if he was an individual owner, we discouraged encouraging such individuals to become members of our unions, who were doing nothing in many places except tear down our wage contracts. However, under our laws individual owners were entitled to apply for membership and those already members were entitled to remain in membership. It is hoped that the next Convention will find a way around this menacing question.


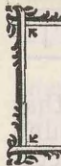
The General Executive Board discussed many other important questions dealing with strikes, lockouts, over-the-road hauling, cutting of rates, national legislation pertaining to over-the-road hauling, the possibilities of interstate trucking being more thoroughly regulated by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and innumerable other questions and policies pertaining to the International Union which we deem it unnecessary and inadvisable to publish here. Let it be understood, however, that the subject matters were pertaining to the continued policies of the International Union on fundamental questions.

The General Executive Board adjourned Thursday afternoon, February 18, and empowered the executive officers to call the next meeting of the Board whenever they deemed it necessary to do so.



Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL J. TOBIN,  
General President.





# EDITORIAL



(By DANIEL J. TOBIN)

THE MOST important question of legislation that has confronted the working people of the nation is now before the United States Senate. I refer to the suggestions of President Roosevelt dealing with the enlargement of the present membership of the United States Supreme Court and the increasing of the judiciary in the lower branches of the Federal courts. Anyone who heard President Roosevelt over the radio on two recent occasions and that represents Labor would not be true to himself or to his people unless he was convinced of the sincerity and honesty of President Roosevelt in his desire to be helpful to the workers of the nation. I am not interested in the political issues involved. I feel that it is my duty, however, to give all there is in me to help towards having enacted legislation that will mean more freedom, now and in the future, for the workers of the nation. I have devoted year after year whatever influence and ability I had towards helping to have legislation enacted in Washington favoring the workers, for the past thirty-three years while I have been an active officer of the Labor Movement. I have spent days and nights, in conjunction with other labor men, year in and year out in endeavoring to have legislation enacted that would save us from the prejudices of courts and the cruelties of our employers, and after years of success in getting certain legislation through by electing our friends to office in the Senate and in the House of Representatives, I have seen that work of years set aside by the action of the United States Supreme Court. In conjunction with other men of labor we have reached this conclusion: That it is absolutely a waste of time for us to endeavor to enact legislation giving the workers some rights, some freedom, some justice, because we feel that all of our work is in vain and that the actions of the present Supreme Court with their prejudices will eventually set that work aside.

In 1892 the Sherman Anti-Trust Law was passed. It was stated on the floor of the House by Congressman Sherman, proponent of the bill, that under no circumstances was it intended that this law should be applied to Labor; that the law was intended to hold in check large combinations engaged in industry who had the power to raise prices making it impossible for the workers to meet those increased prices. I have seen that law set aside insofar as Labor was concerned, and I have witnessed the Supreme Court stating plainly in its decisions that Labor was a Trust and that it made no difference to the membership of the Supreme Court that the Congress never intended to include Labor. Living human beings composed of flesh, blood and brain were by the court classed as raw materials such as iron, steel, coal, etc. The courts said to us when we referred to the discussions in Congress on the Sherman Anti-Trust Law which excluded Labor, "Ah but gentlemen, that is not written in the bill and we have only the words written in the Sherman Anti-Trust Law." The United States Supreme Court over all those years has practically destroyed everything that Labor has been successful in having enacted into legislation. The Clayton Act, which was supposed to help us and strengthen us against the interpretations of the Court, has been defied and ignored by certain Federal judges.



But let us skip over a number of years and see where we are in recent years. Labor put through, with the aid of President Roosevelt and after cleaning out some of the reactionary senators and congressmen, the National Recovery Act. This act established machinery whereby chiseling employers who cut rates of their manufactured products below a point where decent wages could be paid—provided for regulation of such chiseling employers. We find the Supreme Court setting that law aside. We now have pending before the courts for several months the Wagner Act which gives Labor the right to organize and which compels employers to recognize their workers when fifty-one per cent of them belong to a certain organization. It is the general opinion that the Court has refused up to this writing to hand down a decision in the Wagner Act lest it would prejudice the people against them at this particular time. But it is also our opinion, judging from the make-up of the present Supreme Court, that the Wagner Act will also be set aside or ruled unconstitutional. This is written March 24. Space will not permit me here to go into the many other decisions and interpretations of the Supreme Court over the past thirty-five years, but let me recite one other instance to our readers. In the State of New York after the Labor Movement had worked for several years they were successful in getting the State Government, through a friendly Governor, to pass legislation establishing minimum wages for women workers. I think the wage scale was twelve dollars per week. The state courts of New York upheld this law. The Supreme Court of the United States ruled the law unconstitutional. This was purely an intra-state law, or a law that applied only to workers within the state engaged in labor within the state. The Supreme Court has held in other decisions that it could not interfere with state rights. In this case they clearly interfered with state rights and reversed themselves. But why go on? Let us sum it all up in this: that ninety-five per cent of the legislation that Labor has fought for in recent years and has been successful in getting enacted by our duly elected representatives, has been destroyed by the United States Supreme Court by being ruled unconstitutional, sometimes by a majority of one vote. It is pitiful and disappointing to find some of the men that we elected to the Senate as Labor's friends, fighting us bitterly on this particular question. They hide behind the screen that the President of the United States is pursuing the wrong course; that he should pursue the course of change by asking for an amendment to the Constitution. This is only an excuse, and in the case of many Senators offering this excuse we have reason to believe they are insincere. Some of those Senators conduct law offices, or their sons or relatives conduct law offices in their home towns, and some of those law offices accept and work for corporations that are not friendly to Labor. There is no law against this but you can understand the cause of some of the opposition by our so-called friends. If we analyze the opposition further we will find that every known enemy of labor is opposed to this legislation; amongst them the American Bar Association, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the National Manufacturers' Association, Henry Ford and other employers of his type that never permitted a union man to stick his nose inside the gates of their establishments, and every reactionary, hide-bound, ultra enemy of Labor that remains in the United States Senate. The pity of it is that our friends whom we helped to elect many of them seem to be lining up with the very interests that tried to defeat them and are joining hands with those same enemies against



us. There is nothing in the whole category of sins or crimes equal to the crime of ingratitude.

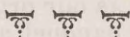
Let us answer those that seek the amendment to the Constitution as the way out. First let us say that by increasing the Court at the present time the President would have an opportunity of appointing five or six liberal minded human beings that are not hamstrung by previous associations with corporations. We say that this can be done and afterwards the amendment can be adopted and put into law. Let us see where we would land if we eliminated the President's suggestions and devoted our entire energy to the so-called constitutional amendment which would prohibit the Supreme Court from declaring unconstitutional any law enacted by Congress unless by a two-thirds majority of the Court, which would mean that six judges of the Court would have to vote on the unconstitutionality of the law. First we would have to work for weeks and months to get this law through the Congress and Senate, and against this amendment to the constitution every known enemy of Labor would be lobbying and endeavoring to prevent such legislation. But let us say that at the end of next July we eventually succeeded. Then what? To have that amendment become law it would take two-thirds of the states of the Union to approve same, and we would have to wait until the legislatures of those several states were in session before it would be or could be approved or disapproved. Some of the Senators in Washington say, "Well, let us compel the legislatures to meet within a year." It is quite doubtful whether or not the Senate has the power of doing that. In many states the legislature is not friendly to Labor and in other states that are friendly the cost of calling the legislature together is quite a large item, and many of the states, as a result of having to take care of the unemployed, are financially in bad shape, and a hundred other reasons would be given for postponement of a vote on the amendment submitted on the United States Supreme Court. We are justified in reciting our experience in trying to put over the Child Labor Amendment. That amendment to the Constitution was passed by the Congress and the Senate and signed by the President many, many years ago, and we still lack nine states to have a two-thirds vote, and Labor and the President and all of the influences we could bring to bear on the several legislatures are still waiting to have a law (passed years ago) adopted as a part of the Constitution. Can we wait ten years in the case of the United States Supreme Court change? Certainly not. If we do we will be confronted with a condition similar to that now obtaining in France, Spain or in some of the other countries. A sample of the condition of the minds of the workers can be found if the Senate and the capitalists of the nation will pause and think what happened in the maritime strike on the western coast, and also what is happening just now in the city of Detroit and other places, where men and women openly defy the law and the state government dare not shoot them down lest they may make things worse.

Eliminating the political phase of the situation, I repeat that this recommendation of the President on the Supreme Court is one of the most important matters that ever came up insofar as Labor is concerned. We might just as well cease endeavoring to put through labor legislation in Washington while the Supreme Court remains constituted as it is at the present time, a majority of the members reactionaries filled with the prejudices that they brought to the Court after having served as lawyers for the Standard Oil Company, or the United States Steel Corporation. No man can overnight change his prejudices because he is made a Supreme



Court Justice. In addition to that, some of them were born and raised and educated in an environment that believed in master and slave. Consequently they cast their votes thus and they find a way by reading into the law if necessary, as was stated by Chief Justice Taft and by Chief Justice White that there were "reasonable and unreasonable trusts" although the words "reasonable and unreasonable" never appeared in the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

I want you as a trade unionist to write to your Senators, or send them a telegram and ask them in the name of your union and your membership to support the President in his efforts towards increasing the membership of the Supreme Court. Every local union in our International should send such a message. Every Joint Council should pass resolutions endorsing the action of the President and send copies to their United States Senators. The House will pass on this proposition if it is adopted by the Senate; therefore you need not write your Congressmen just now. Don't pay any attention to the dyed-in-the-wool friend of some politician that gets up in your local and tries to tell you that this is going too far and there is a good deal of disagreement on it and hadn't we better be careful, etc., etc. That kind of union man has usually some other reason besides his trade unionism. Let this be your answer to such a man, "Although Labor is divided on many other questions as to policy, Labor is a unit on this proposition." The American Federation of Labor, through its Executive Council, adopted a resolution in its last meeting, at which I was present and voted, endorsing this legislation and deciding to back up the President, and President William Green was instructed to notify every Central Body, every State Branch, every Federal Union, and every International Union as to the action and decision of the Executive Council. Next, the C. I. O., headed by John Lewis and others, endorsed this proposed legislation suggested by the President of the United States on the Supreme Court. Next, the railroad brotherhoods in their meeting, all those that are in the Federation and those outside the Federation, have endorsed this legislation. All these groups of organized workers are a unit on this legislation, and don't think for one minute they haven't given this matter serious consideration; and don't think for one minute they don't know how Labor has been crucified by the present set-up in the Supreme Court during the last twenty-five years. The majority of those judges in the Court were appointed by reactionary Presidents such as Harding, Coolidge and Hoover, and they were expected at the time of their appointment to do just what they are doing, vote in the interest of capital and strain a point whenever necessary to give capital the benefit of the doubt against Labor. Certainly they were not asked to sign any such statement or agreement, but their records were well known before their appointments and they have lived to their records. So it will be with the men who President Roosevelt will have an opportunity, I trust, to appoint when this law is enacted. Their records will be scrutinized, and the President will know by their actions and their lives that they were not the tools of corporations and that their hearts beat in the interest of common humanity. Don't wait. When you read this article send your message in your own way to the two United States Senators from your state and then go to your meeting and have your local union act. Remember, you are not helping me alone, any more than you are helping yourself and those that come after you.

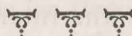




ON THE evening of March 23, 1937, a testimonial dinner and banquet was tendered to Leslie G. Goudie, President of the Joint Council of Chicago and International Vice-President and General Organizer in the Chicago district, by the Chicago Allied Industries. The banquet was held in the beautiful dining hall of the famous Palmer House, one of the leading hotels of Chicago. Edward P. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, and a great friend for many years of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, was the principal speaker. The guest of honor, Mr. Goudie, knew nothing about this testimonial until he was informed by a special committee a few days prior to the event of what was taking place. The Chicago Allied Industries is composed of business men of almost every business and profession in Chicago. The officers of all our local unions in the Joint Council were present at the banquet. The International Union was represented by Daniel J. Tobin, General President, Thomas L. Hughes, General Secretary-Treasurer, and John M. Gillespie, General Organizer, on invitations received from the Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, Thomas T. Hoskins, who was ably assisted in carrying out the work of arranging for the banquet and speakers by Mr. William C. Winkler, one of our large truck owners of Chicago who employs none but members of our union. This gathering or banquet was rather unusual and to say the least it is very encouraging and speaks highly of the liberal-minded business men of Chicago in their endeavor to create a better understanding between our organization and the employers. The International Brotherhood of Teamsters has by far the largest membership of any labor organization in the city of Chicago, and it is well understood by the business men that any misunderstanding that might arise which would bring about a stoppage of work would not only inconvenience our own immediate employers, but seriously inconvenience general business and the general public in that great industrial metropolis. Brother Goudie has been helpful beyond explanation in settling up many very serious misunderstandings within the organization, and especially in dealing with business. Several at the banquet representing industry expressed their confidence in this man even though sometimes they disagreed, but all of them gave testimony as to his sincerity and straightforwardness. In other words, they felt that they were dealing with a man whose principles were founded on his determination to do justice to all with whom he came in contact in the business world and at all times realizing that he was the representative of a great International Union, the membership of which relied upon him to protect their interests. Many of the old employers in our business in Chicago have passed away, but those that have succeeded them, some of whom were present, remember the conditions that surrounded their business and our union in the years that are past. And believe me when I say to you that they fully appreciate the fact that they are now dealing with the representatives of an International Union, through the local unions and through the Joint Council, who are perhaps the highest class in the labor world and whose word is their bond, who carry out their contract and who despise and detest any underhandedness or crookedness on the part of either a local labor representative or an employer. They bore witness to their appreciation of the conditions obtaining insofar as our trade is concerned by their splendid testimonial dinner to Leslie G. Goudie, the representative of the International Union in Chicago and President of the Joint Council. This is the first testimonial of its kind that we know of insofar as our organization is concerned. We hope and trust that as a result of this banquet and the expressions made therein



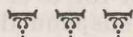
is testimony of a better day and a more thorough understanding between capital and labor, there will emanate therefrom a lesson to other employers in other industries in other cities, which will result in less turmoil, less misunderstanding and a better and greater desire for justice for the workers and a square deal for the employers. The tribute to Brother Goudie was not undeserved because of his history and his record, but we who have been so closely in touch with him and who have had something to do with his actions and his employments, know how much more he has done than even the employers understand. We also regard the testimonial dinner coming to one of our official family as a tribute to our International Union.



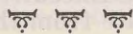
A GREAT DEAL of noise and publicity has been given to the fact that President Green of the American Federation of Labor has ordered Central Bodies to disassociate any local union from affiliation in the Central Body or State Branch that belongs to the C. I. O. There should be no misunderstanding by the membership of the American Federation of Labor or by the membership of this International Union on this action, because that has been the law for years in the Federation. The Constitution of the American Federation of Labor states that no local union shall be seated in a Central Body whose International Union is not chartered by and in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. When an International Union is suspended by the Federation they are not in good standing or in affiliation with the Federation. It is true that suspension is not the same as expulsion in all phases. When the charter of an International Union is revoked by the American Federation of Labor that International Union would have to comply with all the laws in making application for re-charter, and the laws require filing the application, stating its jurisdiction, and agreeing to abide by the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor which says plainly that no charter can be granted to any International Union with jurisdiction over any class of workers where an International Union already chartered has jurisdiction over that same class of workers. Consequently it is a distinctly different action to have a charter of an International Union revoked. When a charter of an International Union is suspended the charter title and the jurisdiction remains as before and the International Union can be reinstated by a vote of the Executive Council upon its decision to comply with the laws, rules and decisions of the Conventions and of the Council. But any International Union whose charter is suspended is not in direct affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. Many of the C. I. O. International Unions have not paid any per capita tax for over a year. Consequently if for no other reason they would stand suspended for non-payment of tax. Following this point further, if an International Union is not in good standing with the American Federation of Labor it is not entitled to any of the rights, benefits or privileges of the Federation and its affiliated bodies. Going further on this point, any local union (of an International Union) that has been suspended by the American Federation of Labor is not entitled to membership or affiliation with the Central Body or State Branch because the International Union of that local union has paid no per capita tax and has been suspended and is not in good standing with the Federation. So that when the Executive Council orders Central Bodies and State Branches to disassociate from their membership local unions of



International Unions that are in the C. I. O., the Executive Council is only carrying out the long established laws of the Federation by ordering Central Bodies and State Branches which the American Federation of Labor has chartered, to suspend from affiliation local unions whose International Unions are not in affiliation with the Federation. There should be no hesitancy on the part of Central Bodies and State Branches in complying with this order. It is just exactly the same as if a member of a plumbers' union or teamsters' union was in good standing with the local union but his local union was in bad standing or suspended by the International Union. In other words, while the member may have paid up his dues, he was entitled to no recognition by the International Union because his local union was suspended by the International Union. It is my judgment that if any Central Body refuses to comply with the orders of the American Federation of Labor, which are based on the Constitution of the Federation, that that Central Body will find its charter suspended or revoked by the American Federation of Labor; and if such action is taken our International Union must order our local unions to disassociate themselves or withdraw from such a Central Body, and I am sure that ninety-nine per cent of our unions will comply with this order, and the union that does not comply with the order of this International Union will have to be disciplined even to the extent of having its charter suspended by the International Executive Board. The Federation cannot escape enforcing its Constitution in matters of this kind, and this and other International Unions cannot close their eyes to the law and refuse deliberately to enforce their Constitution on their local unions. The foundation upon which every local union is granted a charter, and again the foundation on which every member is admitted to membership in a local union, is the one sentence, "and we shall abide by the laws of the International Union and observe and carry out the decisions of the International Executive Board." The writer of this article regrets more than he can express the division in the Labor Movement but we are placed here in the positions we hold as officers to carry out the laws of our International Union, which is our first consideration; and secondly to exercise that judgment and understanding that God has given us in the way in which we see the light in the preservation and continuation of this International Union of ours and of the Labor Movement in general. Many of our local unions in large cities that have paid money for years into the Central Bodies and have gotten very little out of it, will be ahead if they are requested to withdraw from some of the present set-ups where those bodies created by the American Federation of Labor absolutely and defiantly refuse to carry out the laws of the American Federation of Labor, and to observe the orders issued by the parent body that created them.

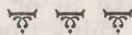


THE OFFICE HELP, including bookkeepers and stenographers, employed in the International Headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America, who for many years have been members of the Bookkeepers' and Stenographers' Union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, have been ordered to surrender their membership and become members of the United Mine Workers of America. The office help have complied with the order of the officials of that International Union.

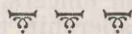




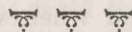
LOCAL SECRETARIES are doing splendid work in helping us to keep the mailing list corrected and up to date. Please remember that the Journal costs money to print and publish and send free to the homes of all our members in good standing. Please also remember that it helps the local union to have the membership read something about what is going on as explained in the columns of our Journal. Also the families of our members read something about the Labor Movement in the monthly magazine. Therefore we request the secretaries and officers of our local unions to help us by sending in the names of their members in good standing and members should help their secretaries and officers by giving them the changes in their address whenever there is a change.



THE MAN who pays his dues in advance is not only a real union man but he is helping the Secretary-Treasurer and officers of his union, and he himself is losing nothing by so acting. That, in addition to attending the meetings of the local union, is the finest proof of a union man.



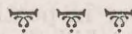
EVERY DAY in the week you meet someone in your travels or during your employment who is entitled to membership in our organization. Why not try and get him in if he is driving a truck or helping on a truck? You will be doing him a favor and you will be helping to strengthen your union.



YOU CANNOT build a fence around your local union, by making the initiation fee so high that it is impossible for the average man driving a truck to meet the requirements. Just imagine asking a poor young truck driver to pay one hundred dollars to join the union.

Why it's taking the bread and butter out of the mouths of his dependents. Some local officers say "Well, we have benefits." That's no excuse. How many of us could have joined if we had to pay that price. I paid one dollar to join Local 25. High dues is the answer. We want men more than money. Another excuse by the old fellows who are in, and many of whom were forced in, is "We built up this union, etc." That's no argument. I venture to say all of that class got out twenty dollars for every dollar they paid in. Better wages; better hours. Another says "Well, we have insurance." The answer to that is: Make every man pay each month for his insurance in reasonably high dues.

Don't be selfish. The Labor Movement is founded on "Help one another working at our craft."



NO MATTER what difference there is between the leaders in the two divisions of Labor; namely the American Federation of Labor and the C. I. O. group, one thing must be admitted by all: that the C. I. O. group deserves considerable credit for bringing into conference the labor-hating owners of the large automobile industry and the labor-destroying magnates of



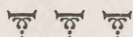
the steel industry. Whether we like it or not, we have to admit that in the history of Labor in our country this is the first time that those gigantic, powerful corporations' representatives have been made to sit down with Labor and talk with the representatives of Labor. Of course the agreements that were obtained in the General Motors or United States Steel and other steel corporations were not one hundred per cent union shop, nor did they obtain the conditions that the C. I. O. leaders were desirous of obtaining, but they laid the ground work for future years of representation and organization and better conditions for the membership. We were very happy indeed to notice that President Green did not desire to do business with company unions in the steel industry. The leaders of the C. I. O. are not always responsible for some of their organizers or their volunteer workers who take in or grab up any man that comes along to join a union. In time I think that will be straightened out. The wave of organization is growing and is now in the air and organizations built up too fast are very difficult to regulate and very hard to discipline or hold within reasonable bounds. The greatest danger confronting the leadership of the C. I. O. is the fact that those new leaders, untrained and inexperienced, who are again either cursed or blessed with a lot of volunteers and newly-made union officers, may kick over the traces and defy and thereby destroy the leadership that has made them. However, as stated above, they have made considerable progress and they have accomplished things that were not accomplished before.

I very well remember the last big strike in the steel industry which was headed by Mr. Foster, who was then a paid organizer in the steel industry and is now the leader of the Communist Party in America. At that time Mr. Gompers and myself were returning from an International Labor Conference in Europe and when we got to New York we were implored by the leaders in the steel strike to endeavor to obtain a conference with Mr. Gary, the head of the United States Steel Corporation. Gary not only refused to meet Mr. Gompers, but his answer was insulting to Mr. Gompers and to the Labor Movement. The workers lost that strike. Of course it was after the war in 1920 and conditions were not so favorable to labor. In addition, we had just then elected a thorough reactionary, Mr. Harding, the friend of big business, as President of the United States. It is safe to say also that a great deal of so-called good fortune or luck has been with the C. I. O. leaders in this movement. In the first place the automobile industry never had such a boom as it is having now and they could ill afford to keep their plants idle for months. In the next place, the Governor of Michigan, Mr. Murphy, was an absolute friend of the Trade Union Movement. During the strike he strained the law in order to be helpful. In the old days a reactionary governor would have ordered out the troops and helped to destroy the Labor Movement. Again, in the steel case, the national government, through the Walsh-Haley Act, was a very great help. Senator David I. Walsh and Congressman Arthur Haley, both of Massachusetts, worked with the advice and counsel of the American Federation of Labor in putting this bill into law, and while all other labor groups favored the bill the American Federation of Labor deserves a big part of the credit for the enactment of the law.

Let us explain to our membership what this Walsh-Haley Act means in a few words. In the case of any manufactured goods required in government service or in government contracts, such as the building of ships or the building of bridges or military equipment or uniforms the goods must be manufactured under the clauses of the Walsh-Haley Act, which



means that the forty-hour week must prevail in the industry. Bear in mind that a few years ago the twelve-hour day with straight pay obtained in the steel industry, and that at one time Mr. Gary, speaking for the finance board of the steel corporation which met in Wall Street, New York City, stated that the steel industry would go out of business if they were compelled to adopt the eight-hour day. During the years of the war, as nearly as I can find out, the steel industry worked the twelve-hour day, paying their men straight time, two shifts in the mills. In 1924, as a result of the strike that was lost and the agitation and investigation it brought about, the eight-hour day was put into practice and was made successful in the manufacture of steel, contradicting what Mr. Gary and his associates had stated a few years before. Now under the Walsh-Haley Bill they are putting the forty-hour week into operation and men will receive time and one-half for overtime if they work more than forty hours a week. Here is where our favorable government comes in. There is an armament race going on in all the countries of the world. Many foreign countries are buying steel. Our government has decided to keep up our navy and our military defense equal to any other country in the world. This requires the building of ships of every description, from the large battleship to the submarine chaser. It also requires the building of guns, heavy artillery which uses up a lot of steel. The government asked for bids under the Walsh-Haley Act from the several steel corporations. They refused to bid, embodying the forty-hour week. The government indirectly stated that unless they got bids complying with the law they would find a way to make their own steel. The steel magnates are afraid of the government going into the steel business. The government also indirectly sent word that if they could not make any money at the present prices of steel that they could increase their bid a little more to cover the extra expense of complying with the Walsh-Haley Act. Immediately the committee representing the steel workers was recognized. A settlement will be made and has been made, which will not only make better conditions for the men in the union but for the non-union men who, undoubtedly, as time goes on, will become members of the union for their own sake. Shortly after the conference and recognition took place, the price of steel of every description was raised from two dollars to eight dollars a ton. This increase in price in an industry that is almost entirely controlled by four large corporations, means hundreds of millions and in time will run into the billions of dollars. It is safe to say that for every increased dollar of wages paid by recognizing the union, ten dollars will be returned in extra profits to the steel manufacturers. This is why the price of United States Steel common stock, that has not paid a dividend for several years, has advanced from twenty-four dollars a share to one hundred and twenty-four dollars a share. The friendly, courageous administration in Washington that put through the Walsh-Haley Act and then backed up the organizations of labor in the steel industry are responsible for the right granted to the employees in the steel industry to organize. Don't tell me there isn't such a thing as luck in nearly every condition in life, although I do admit that usually all classes of failures say that "luck was against them." In the Coolidge, Hoover or Harding administrations the steel workers could not have gotten recognition of their union. If they organized and struck, they would be starved into submission, as happened many times before, and their leaders would be slugged and imprisoned.





# CORRESPONDENCE

Chicago, Illinois,  
March 10, 1937.

## *Reserve Board Raises Dollar's Wages*

Dear Sir:

I read in today's paper that Henry Ford's advice to the working man is to stay out of unions. One of his reasons is that a man loses his independence the moment he joins. Now, a man in Henry Ford's position should know what he is saying, but believing in the union as the best friend of the worker, I would like to answer him.

I suppose that everyone judges things by his own experiences, and judging by mine, I say that he is wrong through and through. As far as a minimum wage is concerned, the union guarantees that.

I belong to Local 772, Butter and Egg Drivers' Union, and work for a company that is notorious for working a man to the limit, as much as 13 and 14 hours per day and for as little as \$18.00 per week, and then when the man gets played out, out he goes and they start with a new man. I have seen this happen many a time during the depression, and it would have happened to me, were it not for a special reason which I took advantage of to join the union. Now I am not overworked, I am the highest paid man in the company and feel secure in mind, and the Union is the only reason all this is so with me, as merit does not count here.

In ending, I can truthfully say that were it not for the Union, I would have been worked into the junk heap by this time, or not have worked at all, so you can see that my experiences prove Henry Ford all wrong. He must be in his dotage. Any time I can help the Union I am here to do it.

Sincerely,

NATHAN BROOKS,  
1038 N. Monticello Ave.,  
Chicago, Illinois.  
Local 772.

The Federal Reserve Board has just moved to raise the wages of the dollar. There are no loud outcries from the conservative press, and even the "Wall Street Journal," which doesn't like the Roosevelt administration, approves the performance in a leading editorial.

The method is very simple. On Saturday the board ordered a 33½ per cent increase in deposit reserve requirements. This is supposed to "freeze"—in other words, put out of business — about \$1,500,000,000 of bank credit.

By limiting the supply the board hopes to force up interest rates, especially on short-time loans. Incidentally, it thinks it may head off an undesirable stock market boom.

Of course, if interest rates are raised banks will make more money. When Uncle Sam attempted to enable the farmers to make more money by limiting production a lot of these same bankers became apoplectic in their denunciation of the "policy of scarcity."

The truth is the bankers have been "on the dole" all through this depression, to a greater extent than any other element in the community. They accepted it all as their due and only "kicked" when the government showed a disposition to aid the workers or the farmers.

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## *Low Earnings of Chicagoans*

More than 400,000 heads of families in Chicago—nearly half of the total number—earn less than \$1,000 a year, according to a survey made by the Metropolitan Housing Council.



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**F**OR twenty years I have been advising our people through the columns of our monthly magazine that within our unions and working beside them day after day are spies, the paid rats of the employers' organizations. My advice to our people has been to do nothing illegal and the secrets of your union, hold secret, and trust no one, especially during a strike, except the immediate associates in your local executive board whom you have proven to be trustworthy. The investigation of the LaFollette Committee in Washington has proved that in more than one of the large industries where our members are employed there were detectives and spies who worked beside our men, who entered into the meetings and raised all kinds of trouble, who even promoted strikes and who especially created distrust against the local officers, and then got paid for reporting back to their employers the underhanded methods they pursued in the meetings. The pity of all this is that many of our good, honest members fall for these loudmouths and disturbers within our locals whom they think are heroes because they have the courage to speak up, etc. Beware of the fellow who whispers in your ear outside the meeting hall to look out for so and so who is business agent of your union. Also beware of the man that is continually raising technical objections within the meeting on everything that is done in the meeting.



**W**HILE the split in the Labor Movement seems serious at this time—and it is serious to some extent—there is nothing insurmountable or impossible attached to it. The day will come when the present leaders, or other leaders, will find a way of getting together again. There was no disagreement between any of the divisions of labor in the last election. They were all a unit in helping to elect labor's friends to office. There is no division now between any of the groups of labor, including the railroad group, as to supporting the policy and recommendations of President Franklin D. Roosevelt in his endeavor to bring up to date the personnel of the Supreme Court through legislation.



**T**HE Joint Council of Chicago has the largest representative membership of any Joint Council chartered by our International Union. They unanimously passed a resolution endorsing President Roosevelt's Supreme Court program at a recent meeting. Copies of the resolution and action of the Joint Council were sent to the Senators from Illinois and Indiana as well as to all the Congressmen of Illinois. The Chicago Joint Council is not a political institution by any means. They support candidates who are for Labor and they spend their money towards helping to elect them. Other Joint Councils and local unions please copy.



**T**HERE is just a possible chance that men and women who have been deprived of the right to organize for the past thirty years are now getting drunk with their freedom and may go too far. If they go too far we are liable to have reaction confront us in the form of adverse legislation both in state and national governments.

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Official Magazine of the  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
of TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN *and* HELPERS  
of America

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**THOMAS L. HUGHES, Secretary**

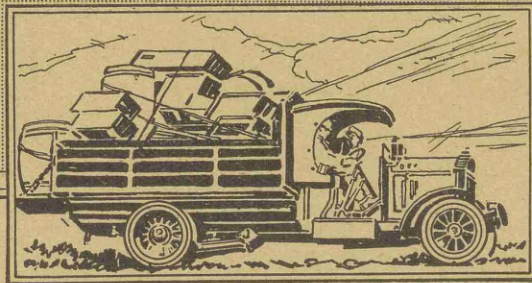
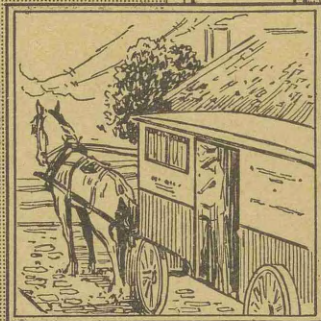
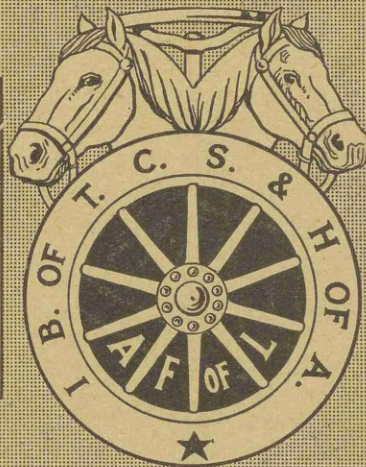
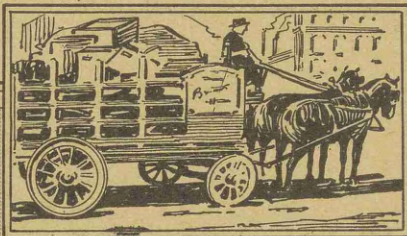
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INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA



MAY, 1937

*Official Magazine*  
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN & HELPERS  
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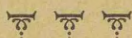


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**T**HE STATEMENT of Henry Ford that unions never did any good to anyone is certainly in line with Henry's other foolish statements. At one time Henry Ford bought a newspaper and ran it for the purpose of driving the Jews out of America. He failed absolutely and was disgraced by exposures made by the Chicago Tribune when he brought suit against that newspaper in Chicago, and the ignorance of the man was pitiful. Henry Ford then testified that he had never heard of Benedict Arnold. The attorney representing the Tribune at that time is still alive and he told me in my office afterwards that he did not think Henry Ford knew who George Washington was.



**F**ORD drove out of his business the men who made the business. The Dodge brothers and the late Senator Couzens. Those men furnished the brains and the finance that made the Ford plant.



**H**ENRY FORD in 1914 and 1915 bought a ship and filled it with a lot of fantastic parlor socialists and theoretical dreamers. He sent the ship across the sea, paying all the expenses of the gang. Before they were half way over they got to fighting amongst themselves and instead of establishing peace in Europe, Henry could not establish peace for the crowd he was financing. If Henry Ford had to work for twelve dollars a week, thirteen hours a day, and try to bring up a family, as I did, he would understand something of what unions have done for their membership.



**Y**ES, Henry Ford pays good wages, but he has made hundreds of millions of dollars by paying good wages, but I would rather work for some other man in the same business than Ford, because you are not quite as much of a machine as you are in the Ford plant.



**H**ENRY FORD was offered one thousand million dollars for his business a few years ago, according to the newspapers. This is too much money for any one or two men to have. There is something wrong in our country when we have so many people that are poor and Henry and Edsel Ford owning over one thousand million dollars. It could not happen in any other country but ours.

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# OFFICIAL MAGAZINE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS • CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN AND HELPERS

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## *Machinery and Shorter Hours*

Organized labor demands that a  
broad reduction in the length of the  
work week, without decrease in  
weekly earnings, is necessary to pro-  
vide employment for the millions who  
have been deprived of the opportunity  
to work by the wholesale introduction  
of labor-displacing machinery.

Reactionary employers and their  
economic sycophants insist that this  
decrease in hours would mean whole-  
sale reduction in the amount of com-  
modities produced and that under our  
existing price system based on profit  
the automatic and necessary result  
would be higher prices.

The fallacy of this reasoning has  
been repeatedly shown by the fact  
that it overlooks the larger hourly or  
daily output of the workers under ma-  
chine production.

The misleading characteristic of  
this viewpoint with regard to the tex-  
tile industry was re-emphasized with  
statistical data by Secretary of Labor  
Frances Perkins in her address of wel-  
come to the International Textile Con-  
ference in Washington called to formu-  
late a basic world program for im-  
proving work conditions in the textile  
industry and especially with regard to  
establishing a world-wide maximum  
work week, preferably limited to forty  
hours.

The textile industry is remarkable  
for the extent to which employers  
have introduced machinery to take  
the place of working men and women.  
It was not so many years ago that the  
average length of the work week in



this industry was in excess of sixty hours. Along with the introduction of machinery, by which a few workers produced as much goods as many workers produced without the machinery, textile employers from the beginning waged a losing fight against shorter hours.

In referring to the constantly larger increase in per capita output of the workers during this revolution of the textile industry by machinery, Miss Perkins said:

"Shorter hours and higher incomes are a necessary accompaniment of rising productivity. Despite a gradual shortening of the work week, the amount of cotton processed per wage earner per year in the United States was one and a half times greater in 1880 than in 1850. There was an equal rate of increase between 1880 and 1910. Contrasting a modern mill in 1910 with a modern mill of 1936, special studies made for the Bureau of Labor Statistics have shown more than a thirty-three and one-third per cent increase in output per man-hour."

Statistics with regard to the constantly increasing output per man-hour by the workers under machine production in other industries show that the principle is of general application. They demonstrate conclusively the validity and justice of organized labor's claim that in the interest of social justice hours of labor must be reduced along with the installation of new machinery in order that the standards of living of the masses may be protected instead of all the benefits going to those who own and operate industry for profit.—*News Letter*.

### ***Lehman Starts Another Reform***

Governor Lehman of New York suggests that all state officials be required to pay state income taxes, and the legislature is expected to follow his advice. Thus this great governor

—as able and devoted a chief executive as any state has ever had—initiates a reform which all states and the Federal government should co-operate in extending.

In his message, the governor says, "It is well settled that neither the Federal government nor the states may constitutionally tax the property of the other, or the means or instrumentalities employed by each in the exercise of governmental powers."

In the main, that is a wise policy, but insofar as it permits state and Federal officials and employes to escape state or national income taxes, it should be modified, and by constitutional amendment if necessary.

And while we're about it, we should stop the issuance by state and Federal agencies of tax exempt bonds and other securities. While it is true that by making such securities tax exempt, a lower rate of interest is secured, the practice is essentially unsound and should be abandoned.—*Labor*.

### ***U. S. Must Provide Work for Three Million Jobless, Says Green***

Washington, D. C.—In order to meet the minimum requirements of the unemployment crisis the Federal Government must provide at least 3,000,000 jobs in a planned and expanded public works program during the next fiscal year, declared William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement on unemployment.

In commenting on the Federation's figures which show that the unemployed army now numbers 9,722,000 with the various Federal emergency projects providing intermittent work for only 2,939,000, the head of the A. F. of L. said there were at least 1,000,000 more jobless and their families who are actually suffering the pangs of poverty with but few of them being tided over by local relief.

A significant feature of Mr. Green's



statement was his denunciation of the "pauper test" generally imposed upon the unemployed when they apply for so-called "relief" work. He insisted that this degrading practice be abolished and that "those who cannot find work in private industry" must be given jobs by the Government "without the stigma of relief."

Following is the text of Mr. Green's statement:

"With the beginning of spring business activity in February employment started upward again. Gains were small, however, and in all only 280,000 have gone back to work since January; employment is not yet back to the December, 1936, level. In February, 1937, our preliminary figures show 9,722,000 still without normal work in industry or government compared to 10,002,000 in January and 8,990,000 in December.

"Of those unemployed in February, 2,939,000 had work at some time during the month ending February 1 on PWA, WPA or other Federal emergency projects. All of the remaining 6,783,000 are in need of work, but for many of them the need is so desperate that health is being undermined and irreparable injury done to children.

"Just how large this number may be, no one knows. We do know that from 300,000 to 500,000 families where the breadwinner needs work have been visited by relief agencies and found to be in serious want. These families, although work is denied them, are being temporarily tided over by local relief.

"Thousands more apply for relief and are turned away because funds are lacking. It is estimated that at present WPA is falling short by at least 1,000,000 jobs of providing for unemployed families where health and morale are in danger.

"In planning for the 1937-8 Federal budget we must recognize that the present Federal Works Program is inadequate. We must have a pro-

gram planned to give work on useful projects for the unemployed; it should not be on a relief roll basis.

"It is an insult to self-respecting American citizens to tell them 'You cannot have a job unless you declare yourself a pauper.' Such a policy, if pursued beyond the emergency, will tend to make paupers of millions who will later be needed for responsible work.

"By planning now for a program to provide 3,000,000 jobs, it is reliably estimated, we can care for those unemployed who are in serious need during the 1937-8 fiscal year and save the hundreds of thousands whose health and morale are now threatened.

"With 9,722,000 now unemployed, we cannot possibly count on reducing unemployment below an average of 7,500,000 in the fiscal year 1938—not even if the rapid gains of last year continue. A Works Program averaging 3,000,000 is the least that can adequately provide for those in need and even this leaves four and a half million without regular income.

"A social security program which does not provide for all the unemployed cannot give real security. Public Works are an essential part of any adequate social security program. It is high time to look facts in the face and plan to give jobs without the stigma of relief to those who cannot find work in private industry."

### *U. S. Products Bought With Soviet Union Gold*

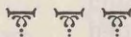
The Daily Telegraph of London, England, reports that consignments of newly-mined gold from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with an estimated value of \$190,000,000 is being shipped to the United States. It is assumed the purpose of the consignment of bullion is to pay for the Soviet Union's recent large purchases of metals and rubber.



# EDITORIAL

(By DANIEL J. TOBIN)

THERE should be no doubt in anyone's mind but what the Supreme Court of the United States is as human as any other institution and is subject to public opinion. In sustaining the Wagner Labor Act they completely reversed themselves. In four of the five decisions on the Wagner Act the vote was five to four. Just a majority of one. Meaning again that one man could cast his vote with the reactionary judges and set aside the will of the people. All the more reason why President Roosevelt's remedy for increasing the membership of the Supreme Court and making other changes in the Federal Judiciary should become a law. It is not a violation of the Constitution of the United States to have that desire of the President become a law. The Constitution of the United States allows Congress the right to increase the number of members of the Supreme Court, and the membership has been increased two or three times in the past. You can talk as you please and argue as you want to, but the pressure brought to bear by public opinion and by the activity of Labor in sustaining the President in his desire to infuse the Supreme Court with new, progressive, up-to-the-minute men who understand the modern pulse of the people—we repeat, that as a result of that it is our opinion that the Supreme Court rendered those recent favorable decisions towards Labor in sustaining certain labor legislation. And if the request of the President to change the composition of the Supreme Court is defeated by the Congress you can rest assured that the court will gradually work back into its reactionary policy. We repeat that putting a man on the Supreme Court does not change his whole life's training. Those corporation lawyers like Justice McReynolds, who hated Labor when they practiced law, carry those hatreds with them when they become members of the Supreme Court. On the other hand, Brandeis and Cardozo on more than one occasion represented Labor in their law practice and understood the sufferings, the desires and ambitions of Labor, and were in sympathy with the workers and were disgusted with the persecution of the workers. Those men, when they became members of the Supreme Court, did not change overnight and their sympathetic understanding of the rights of the workers has been embodied in all their decisions pertaining to Labor.



THE sustaining of the Wagner Act, as we interpret it at this time without yet having fully gone into it, applies only to interstate traffic or interstate employment; that is, employment where goods are manufactured or where workers are employed who have to do with interstate work. The garment working trades have been sustained because ninety-five per cent of the garments manufactured in a factory are usually shipped out of the state. It does not apply to such employments as department stores, chain five-and-ten-cent stores or grocery stores. This employment is purely within the state or, in other words, it is intrastate. The Supreme Court holds that they cannot interfere with strictly intrastate employment and that to regulate such employment is the duty and within the power of the



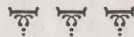
state governments. To carry out the Wagner-Connery Act there is a board appointed and that board interprets what they believe is the duty of the board in the application of the Act. The board has already decided they will not take up jurisdictional disputes between labor unions. I think they are wise in so proceeding because if they did they would have endless questions to decide and they would be continually involved in attempting to settle disputes between International unions as to jurisdiction. The board has the right to decide, if called upon, whether or not men should belong to a company union or should belong to a legitimate trade union. In such a case the board is empowered to hold an unprejudiced election and whatever way fifty-one per cent of the workers in the employment decide, then the forty-nine per cent would have to follow the action of the fifty-one per cent. It would not mean necessarily that the forty-nine per cent would have to join the union to which the fifty-one per cent were attached, but it would mean that those representing the fifty-one per cent, whether it be company union or legitimate trade union, that the conditions of the forty-nine per cent would be made by the fifty-one per cent, and the employers could not under the law deal with the forty-nine per cent. There is provision made in the Wagner Act for the recognition of crafts within any particular industry, so that if there was an industry employing five hundred men and one hundred of those were truck drivers and twenty-five were machinists, those are considered crafts and whatever way a majority of either of those crafts decided as to what union they desired to belong to, the employers would have to recognize that majority as dealing with the whole of that particular craft. The law when drafted clearly took care of crafts so that the one big union, or industrial union, could not prevail. Senator Wagner sat in before the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. and discussed every phase of this situation and provided for the protection of the craft trades as against the one big union when he was fighting to put this bill through the United States Senate. If, for instance, in the General Electric there were fifty or one hundred full-fledged electricians and five thousand general workers around the plant, those electricians could not vote to join the union of the others. If claim was made by the electricians that these men were craftsmen then they would have to vote as to whether or not they wanted to belong to the craft union of electricians or some other independent union.

I have not had the time to fully analyze this law, but I am giving my opinion as I understand it, and later on, for the information of our members, I will dwell more fully on some of the technical phases of the law. The greatest danger of the Act is this, that workers can vote by a majority to remain outside a union or to remain as a company union, and if fifty-one per cent of such workers so decide, the forty-nine per cent that may belong to legitimate trade unions have no redress, as the employer is not compelled to recognize them in discussing wages and working conditions. There is, however, some safety thrown around such procedure and that is that no man in the company who is considered as having a position of authority, a member of the firm, a large stockholder, a boss or superintendent, can belong to the company union, nor can he in any way influence the workers by word or act to join a company union. If he is found guilty of doing so he can be taken into court and penalized. The company, for instance, cannot give free clubrooms or libraries as was done years ago by certain express companies in New York and by certain milk companies now in New York, in order to have their employees remain



out of legitimate unions and become members of a company union. Like all laws, this Wagner-Connelly Act is not perfect and it could not be drawn perfectly, but as time goes on and we find its imperfections we will have to endeavor to amend it in order to overcome its weaknesses. However, with an adverse Supreme Court, with a prejudiced membership on the Supreme Court, they can read into the law or interpret the law against Labor, as they have done in nearly all other labor laws, especially in the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

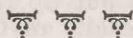
Summing up the whole situation, it is a great victory for Labor to have the Wagner Act sustained by the Supreme Court. It proves conclusively that with the workers banding themselves together, the organized workers counseling with and influencing the unorganized workers, they have been successful in electing to office men who have the human touch, whose heart throbs beat in sympathy with the masses of the workers. If we had a man like Coolidge, Harding or Hoover in the White House for the last four years you can rest assured that the workers would not have such legislation enacted, and if it was enacted, which would be almost impossible under those regimes, it certainly would not be sustained by the Supreme Court. The thought running through my mind is this: that if the workers can merge themselves together in one solid body as they did in the last election and set aside all their disputes and misunderstandings, isn't it possible and isn't it to be expected and isn't it necessary that they now come together and settle their disputes obtaining within their own organizations?



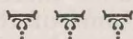
LOCAL UNIONS should purchase their supplies from the International office. We order in large amounts all those supplies and we get them cheaper than the local can buy them, and we sell them to the local unions for almost what it costs us. In other words, the locals can purchase them wholesale. Our purpose in handling most of these supplies is to help the local unions. I receive many letters written with pencil on any kind of ordinary paper, which is not only against the law of the International Union but is entirely unbusinesslike and shows a lack of understanding or carelessness on the part of the local secretary. If a local secretary is unable to write properly, then he should have someone else write for him or he should resign from his position. At any rate, anyone who can write with a pencil should be able to write with a pen. We have asked our local secretaries wherever it was possible to have their letters typewritten. We fully understand that our members who are elected to office in local unions are not all high school or highly educated college men, but nearly everyone now, under our system of education, is able to read and write, and we find most of the trouble coming from pure carelessness or laziness. Every letter written to this office becomes a record. It remains in the headquarters indefinitely and should be written to cover such arrangement. All letterheads of local unions should read on the top line, "International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers" in large print; in a little smaller print the next line should read, "Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor"; and then the next line should read "Local Union No. —." The International Union sells at a very low rate writing paper in blank form to local unions and the local union can write in ink the number of the local in the space allotted. Small



matters of this kind are important and they not only give the local union a better business appearance, but they make for better records and a more healthy understanding of what is contained in the letter sent to the International office.



**E**VERY MEMBER initiated into a local union should, when becoming a member and taking the obligation, be given a due book which he should always carry with him, and in the space on the first page of the due book his initiation stamp should be placed, cancelled with the stamp of the local union with the date of initiation. This is our law and we find many unions deliberately and willfully refusing to comply with it. A member who pays an initiation fee of two, five, ten or a hundred dollars should receive this book, which is a receipt and a proof that he has been initiated on a certain date. I hold as one of my most prized treasures the first due book which I received in Local 25, Truck Drivers of Boston, when I was initiated away back in the early part of 1901. The other day the grandson of an old friend of mine showed me the due book of his grandfather who was a member of the Bakers' Union in Ireland, and it was dated 1861. This third generation is proud of the membership in a trade union of the founder of the family in this country, the grandfather. You should likewise have your due book stamped properly because perhaps some day your grandson will hold it up in honor to deny some charge that might be made against their father or their grandfather as to his trade unionism. In addition to this and above and beyond all, it is the law of the International Union that each man have his due book properly stamped.



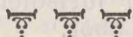
**I** HAVE been repeatedly asked questions about garage employes by the representatives of our unions, as to what our proper jurisdiction is and as to what local union they should belong to. In the first place let me state that we have chartered directly three garage workers' unions, one in New York and one in San Francisco and one in Seattle. Next let me say that we have an agreement with the Machinists that we will not accept into membership any garage worker who is a machinist employed in said garage. Let me clarify here what constitutes the machinist in a garage. A machinist in a garage is one who is employed all of his time in the tearing down and building up of motors or in the repair of motors or other parts of a car which is considered machinists' work. Also we will not admit to membership any man who is recognized as an electrician and who devotes all his time to electrical work on a car. Our jurisdiction inside garages, therefore, would embody men who do washing, polishing, changing of tires, greasing, and general cleaning up of cars, or slight temporary repairs which do not necessitate the car being overhauled or laid up for any length of time. In the old days of the horse-drawn vehicle when stables were in vogue, the men who cleaned harness, polished and washed carriages, hacks, wagons, etc., all those men came under our jurisdiction by action of conventions of the American Federation of Labor. The garage in our modern life has replaced the stables. Consequently the same class of worker comes under our jurisdiction, and it has been so decided by the American Federation of Labor.

(Continued on Page 8)



Where should those men belong? What is the jurisdiction of a garage workers' local union chartered by this International? Those questions confront me and have been repeatedly asked. First let me say that it has been our policy to allow the local unions to take jurisdiction over the garage in which their members put up their trucks. For instance, if a certain large truck owner in the city of Chicago had a garage in which he employed constantly a half dozen men, two or three of them being mechanics and three of them ordinary garage helpers, the Truck Drivers' Union would admit to membership, if they desired, those two, three or four men whose duties have been defined in Page 7, and who come under our jurisdiction. The Milk Drivers would do the same thing. For instance, the garage employes working for the Borden Company could be admitted to membership in the Milk Drivers' Union. The Bakery Drivers would admit those garage workers as outlined above into the Bakery Drivers' Union. Even after this has been done there are sufficient men on the outside, those that work in public garages, that would come under the jurisdiction of the regular Garage Workers' Union, provided there was a Garage Workers' charter in the city. If, however, it was agreed by the local union involved or the Joint Council, to relinquish jurisdiction to the Garage Workers' Union over any garage workers, the International Union would not object to such an arrangement. To explain further; if the Milk Drivers' Union in Cleveland would not desire to take in the garage workers working for the large milk companies, or to make wages and conditions for them and there was a Garage Service Employes' local union in Cleveland, the International Union would not object to such proceeding.

Why are we so interested in making more clear our attitude on this subject at this time? First, because there is a wave of so-called "industrial unionism" in the air, and some of the industrial propagandists are going in and taking over garage workers who are employed by some of our large employers because of some of our unions refusing to admit them to membership, and the employer does not care to do business with those inexperienced and somewhat radical officers who are leading some of the C. I. O. unions. Again, it will considerably protect the local driver against unnecessary disturbance in the business to have jurisdiction over those garage workers employed in the garage in which the driver puts up his vehicle. Also the driver, in most cities, is better able to make conditions for the garage worker than any outside organization. In the city of Chicago where there is a Dairy Workers' Union embracing all the inside men in the dairies, or in some other large city, if the milk drivers decide to reach an understanding in regard to this class of work mentioned herein, there are no objections on the part of the International Union to such understanding. But in nearly all cities, with the exception of a very few, the different crafts of our union could very well take care of the garage workers in the garages where their membership put up their trucks. Of course the garage worker who is not a mechanic does not enjoy the same wages and working conditions as the driver, mainly because this class of worker has not been organized while the other man driving the truck has been organized for many years. Again, it does not always require the same kind of skill to do what is sometimes classed as common labor inside the garage as it does to drive a truck through the congested highways of city and state.





THE printed matter below has been forwarded to me by United States Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, who is a member of the Committee on Education and Labor of the United States Senate, which has been investigating detective agencies and spy systems within the Labor Movement. Those agencies and spy systems are paid by the employers considerable sums of money for reporting activities within the Union, and in some instances it has been shown that they have created distrust within the unions and in other instances have broken up the unions and helped to form company unions. The Railway Audit and Inspection Company referred to herein has been compelled to appear before the United States Senate Committee and give evidence. This is an organization similar to the Pinkerton Detective Agency. The following is taken from Page 6 of the sub-committee's report on this subject, published and printed in the government printing offices:

Railway Audit & Inspection Co., whose records were mutilated, is known from various authenticated sources to have serviced 67 companies, including the Aluminum Co. of America; the Borden Milk Co.; the Consolidated Gas Co. of New York; Frigidaire Corporation; Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation and H. C. Frick Coal & Coke Co., both subsidiaries of United States Steel; Kelvinator Sales Corporation; National Dairy Products; Truscon Steel; Western Union; Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.; Woodward Iron & Coal Co., and the Pennsylvania Railroad.

#### SPIES FROM WITHIN OR WITHOUT

Sometimes operatives are brought in from without. Sometimes the client prepares a list of his own workers who he thinks could be corrupted by bribery to spy upon their fellows. If he is given no such list, the operative or contact man upon the case, ordinarily known as "hooker," must himself locate a likely candidate for stool-pigeon. An ex-officer for the National Corporation Service said that out of the some 300 operatives upon whom he had kept records, 70 per cent were "hooked" men.

#### HOW THE SPY IS PROCURED

The stoolpigeon has several qualifications which make him useful to the agency and the employer. C. M. (Red) Kuhl, strikebreaker and hooker with 20 years' experience, testified:

"Well, first you look your prospect over and if he is married, that is preferable. If he is financially hard up, that is number two. If his wife wants more money or he hasn't got a car, that all counts."

It is apparently considered even more important that a prospective undercover man should be a union member. One Pinkerton superintendent estimated that 25 per cent of his informants were members of unions. Another testified that he instructed his undercover men to join the union. A list prepared for a hooker by the Republic Rubber Co. was composed strictly of "out-and-out union men." It is considered ideal procedure to hook the president or treasurer of a union, since he is in a position not only to reveal union membership rolls but to formulate and carry out policies which will lead to its weakening and destruction.

Hooking is usually done by roving operatives of the detective agency who assume such roles as appraisers, bankers' agents, and newspaper men. One favorite subterfuge is to represent themselves as coming from a group of stockholders in the company who are said to be fearful lest labor is being discriminated against by the current management. The



extent to which operatives assume the guise of Federal agents is difficult to determine, but in at least one instance your committee found that a hooker posed as a Government official looking for someone to make special reports for the Government.

#### HOW THE SPY OPERATES

The job of the hooked man is to report what he sees and hears. Typical spy procedure was described by a Reading hosiery worker who answered an advertisement for a full-fashioned knitter at \$100 a week, and found he was applying for a job at the Railway Audit & Inspection offices. He was told to get acquainted with as many employees as possible, to win their confidences about the union and to eavesdrop when they talked in groups. Daily he was to send union information, signed by an arbitrary number, in an envelope without return address. He must be careful not to use the same mail box often.

#### FALSIFICATION OF REPORTS

Operatives' reports are edited, censored, padded, and falsified by the head office of certain agencies to make the client think he is receiving enough for his money. One instructor said he told a green operative to use his imagination if he wanted to keep his job. As a result, the employer often receives untrue, inflammatory pictures of industrial difficulties in his plant.

#### EMPLOYERS' MONEY IS PAID TO CORRUPT THEIR WORKERS BY BRIBERY

Pinkerton's, who for the first seven months of 1936 spent something like \$240,000 of employers' money for corrupting men to sell out their fellow workers, and who assert that their company does no work on divorce matters, tells in the ironical words of its general manager what they require for character in their informants: "We make inquiries in the neighborhood in which they live, to learn what their standing in the community is, whether they are considered honest, trustworthy, law-abiding people." In striking contrast to this character reference, is a hooked man's description of his work: "I have known Ferguson for 20 years and Kepler for 10 years (both of them union men), and now I am selling them out as they tell me most anything."

#### WHAT HAPPENS AFTER UNION SECRETS HAVE BEEN LEARNED

On the basis of evidence, your committee believes that the employer, in possession of the facts he has paid to obtain, may proceed according to something like the following formula. He may disperse lesser sympathizers by threat of dismissals and summarily discharge the more important ones. He may frame the organizers on charges of dishonesty or outrageous personal conduct intended to discredit them among their followers. He may have them "taken for a ride," "for a fishing trip," or "worked on," terms used to convey that he hires thugs to beat them, even into unconsciousness.

If the employer is part of an integrated industry he may black-list union members for further employment, this being probably of all penalties the most ruthless device, since it is intended to produce, and often does produce, permanent loss of livelihood. It was developed by testimony that a blacklist may include more than 900 firms covering the major part



of an industry. Thus a blacklisted person may be almost universally barred from working at his given trade. This is a loss to industry also, because the blacklist often affects the most stable and most efficient workers.

These practices are known to exist. Their extent is unknown. Industries' estimate as to what espionage services are worth for their disruptive effect is the amount which employers are known to pay for them.

#### INDUSTRY'S OWN SPY SYSTEM YET TO BE INVESTIGATED

By no means will the spy investigation be completed until your committee has studied private detective systems maintained by single employers or by employers collaborating in their anti-labor policies. Far more powerful and less subject to control than professional agencies, the private police corps appears to be more sinister, insofar as it is inextricably woven into every other condition of employment in the company town. Through it the worker may be coerced into buying his food at the commissary. Because of it the grand jury may fail to throw around him the protective processes of the law. In one instance testimony was given that persons known to have company connections could never be indicted; that grand jurors would not dare to return anything but "no bill."

#### CONSTITUTION IS DERIDED

From your committee's still fragmentary inquiry in this field of its investigation, it is clear that espionage has become the habit of American management. Until it is stamped out the rights of labor to organize, freedom of speech, freedom of assembly will be meaningless phrases. Men cannot meet freely to discuss their grievances or organize for economic betterment; they may not even express opinions on politics or religion so long as the machinery of espionage pervades their daily life. Nor can industry itself do aught but multiply suspicion and distrust. Industry from fear pays millions a year to live in more fear.

What legislative means can be adopted by Congress to curb these anti-American practices will not be apparent until the custom is shown in all its ramifications.

#### STRIKEBREAKING

When the employer's hostility is forced into the open, the detective agency puts a second service at his disposal. It furnishes guards, ostensibly for plant protection, but actually for breaking strikes or provoking disorder. Strikebreakers are recruited from certain well-known hangouts. In New York they may be found at Forty-second and Broadway; in Chicago, near Randolph Street, in the Loop; in Philadelphia, around the Reading Depot. By some grapevine system of communication, the word of a strike is instantly relayed outward from these centers to those of the strikebreaking profession who do not happen to be on hand.

A well-defined caste system exists within the ranks of strikebreakers. The foreman is a noble. Privates are known as finks or guards. Finks should not be confused with scabs who attempt to break strikes by taking their jobs from striking workers. Often the employer pretends that the strikebreaker is a bona fide craftsman and is being brought in permanently to supplant his striking workers. This is almost invariably fiction, one illustrious instance being that of the hosiery salesman who turned up



as an electrical lineman. The word "slugger" defines itself. A roper is less well defined, the term being used to describe shadower, informant, and hooker. A still further variety of strikebreaker is the missionary who travels from door to door, usually in the role of salesman, and talks derogatorily of the strike to the strikers' families in order to break down their morale. Drawn from the underworld, a large number of these men have criminal records. Out of 13 strikebreakers furnished by Railway Audit & Inspection for the General Materials strike in St. Louis in 1932, seven were wanted by the police of other cities on charges including burglary, forgery, larceny, inciting to riot, and assault.

#### UNITED STATES SENATE COMMITTEE ON LABOR.

The following is an extract from the report of the LaFollette Senatorial Committee, who are investigating spying and strikebreaking by the large employers:

"It must survey the private espionage and the strikebreaking forces maintained by industry itself. It must inquire into evidence of individual and communal violations of free speech and assembly by various authorities and organizations. It should analyze relevant state and community statutes and their workings."

#### CITIZENS ASSAULTED

In sixteen pages the report summarizes graphically the methods of labor spy agencies and tear gas companies. "That industry should be permitted to arm unscrupulous men under their own pay, gravely wearing the badge of the law is startling," the report declares. "That there is allowed to flourish a gigantic commercial enterprise in which employers collaborate with professional spies in assaulting citizens because they exert their lawful right to organize for collective bargaining, is shocking to any true defender of constitutional government."

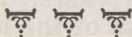
Labor spying is "a highly profitable business" and "both industrial espionage and strikebreaking thrive on industrial strife," the committee declares.

#### RIGHTS BECOME MEANINGLESS

"Employers' money is paid to corrupt their workers by bribery," union sympathizers are dismissed, beaten up, and blacklisted. "It is clear that espionage has become the habit of American management. Until it is stamped out the rights of labor to organize, freedom of speech, freedom of assembly will be meaningless phrases."

"Men cannot meet freely to discuss their grievances or organize for economic betterment; they may not even express opinions on politics or religion so long as the machinery of espionage pervades their daily life. Nor can industry itself do aught but multiply suspicion and distrust. Industry from fear pays millions a year to live in more fear."

Strikebreakers are drawn from the underworld, have criminal records and are sometimes sent long distances to the strike scene in violation of the Byrnes Law.





THE LETTER below, addressed to President Possehl of the International Union of Operating Engineers, is published for the purpose of transmitting to our local unions interested in road work and in other work in which modern motor power is used instead of the horses which were formerly used, all the information we can on the jurisdiction question between our International Union and the International Union of Operating Engineers.—EDITOR.

February 24, 1937.

Mr. John Possehl, President,  
International Union of Operating Engineers,  
1003 K Street, N. W.,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I have carefully read the prepared printed pamphlet which you handed me in the Hamilton Hotel a week ago, which deals with the jurisdiction question on road machinery, tractors, etc., between the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs and the International Union of Operating Engineers.

To say the least, I am much surprised and considerably disappointed at your interpretation of the agreement entered into in New Orleans between former President Huddell and his associates and the undersigned and his associates. You refer in many instances to this agreement in your printed pamphlet. Your interpretation is beyond my understanding, because apparently your idea is that while we reached an understanding in that New Orleans Convention of the American Federation of Labor with the Engineers on tractors, that because we mentioned no other conveyance or road machinery, that gave to the Engineers everything except the tractor of fifty horsepower or under.

The reason for that conference which led up to the agreement on the tractor was because the only question at issue at that time where we had any complaints, was in California, on tractors, and the only reason that tractors were mentioned in the agreement was because of the fact that the grievance or dispute arose over tractors operating in certain work in California around San Francisco. The Convention in New Orleans was in November, 1928. This is when the agreement was entered into which dealt with only the question of tractors. Since that time as the revolution in industry and machinery has continued and substantially increased, many other horse-drawn vehicles have been transformed into equipment in which gasoline power is used.

On Page 7 of this printed pamphlet of yours, in the first column you state:

“Kindly be informed that the jurisdiction over operating machinery on building or construction work belongs to the Engineers.”

This was in your letter dated September 13, 1934, to Mr. John W. Thompson of Cincinnati, Ohio. Surely you know, because you have printed same in the pamphlet, that the decision of the Executive Council and the Conventions of the American Federation of Labor awarded to the Teamsters jurisdiction over loading and unloading all building material up to the first floor in all buildings, whether under constructions or under repair. For many years this question of loading and unloading building material



and other material was before the American Federation of Labor in a dispute between the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and it was definitely decided in favor of the Teamsters. In addition to this, that decision gave to the Teamsters' International Union all loading and unloading of heavy machinery and building material with the exception of construction material going above the ground in new buildings or buildings under repair, which was awarded to the Iron Workers.

I repeat that we did not concede to your organization, under any strain of the imagination, jurisdiction over all other road machinery and equipment with the exception of, as you state, tractors of fifty horsepower and under. We certainly claim and will insist on our jurisdiction over all machinery which has taken the place of horse-drawn equipment. I will not go into detail in this letter and will confine myself to the statement that in all justice the only road machinery that your organization is entitled to jurisdiction over would be the machinery that now takes the place of the former steam roller or the machinery that takes the place of the former steam shovel wherein the scoop was used in cuttings or levelings.

It seems apparent that there is a vast difference of opinion between you and your associates, representing the Engineers, and the undersigned and his associates, representing the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. This, of course, is due mainly to the fact that the horses that our members formerly were engaged in driving and caring for have been replaced, not only in road and bridge construction but in every other branch of our calling. We are insisting that our members follow our calling; that is, to be brief, continue to operate the machinery in which motors using gasoline or fuel oil are engaged, which replace the horse-drawn vehicles of some years ago.

I find that in some places you have admitted truck drivers as engineers, who are hauling ready-mixed concrete. Of course your organization has always had the engineer in the yard engaged in the manufacture of this concrete. But in the case of the truck driver who backs in under a mixer or hopper operated by one of your members, and loads his truck with five, ten or fifteen yards of concrete, hauling it to a job, where to unload it he presses a lever with his hand or foot, the same as moving the clutch on an ordinary motor truck—to find that your organization has admitted this class of driver into membership is beyond the understanding of the officers and members of our organization and is really a standing joke amongst the International labor men to whose attention such procedure has been called. Without intending to argue the question, before the advent of ready-mixed concrete our members hauled the sand, gravel, cement, crushed stone and other materials used in the making of concrete, to the job where the concrete was mixed and poured by some other tradesman or laborer. Now that the concrete is mixed in the yards by a machine operated by one of your members, we haul the concrete the same as we did the sand, gravel, cement, etc. I also find instances where such ready-mixed concrete is hauled by our members and there is an engineer standing at the job who insists on working a lever in order to dump the concrete. In other words, some of your members in some places have claimed the right to unload our trucks, which means nothing more or less than pressing a lever and tipping up the truck, the same as is done in the unloading of coal.

It is regrettable indeed that there is such a divergence of opinion



between us as International officers, on the question of jurisdiction pertaining to our work, but I assume that each of us is endeavoring as we see the light to protect what we consider the work properly coming under our jurisdiction. Believing thus and also believing that it is impossible for us to reach an understanding in any other way, I had in mind having a conference with the representatives of your organization in Washington during the week beginning February 8, feeling that your organization having its headquarters in Washington you would have no difficulty in having a representative committee present. Our General Executive Board was also meeting in Washington during that week. I reported to the Board in session in the Washington Hotel that I had made inquiries and you were not in Washington but were in Miami. We expected your return all week. My first opportunity of seeing you personally, and I had not heard from you in written form, was on the evening of February 16. Our Board having adjourned on that day, most of our members had returned to their respective districts, believing that a conference could not be arranged. I now suggest that in view of the fact that we visited Washington, the headquarters of your International Union, that a conference be held within the next sixty days in the Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana, which is the headquarters of our International Brotherhood, for the purpose of going further into this dispute or misunderstanding in an endeavor to reach an agreement. I believe the need for the conference is very urgent. After all, each of us must do our best to fill our respective duties in the positions in which we are placed, and I hope and trust that you will call this request to the attention of your associates, with the end in view that this conference be held.

Assuring you of my very best wishes for your continued success and good health and the future progress and advancement of your International Union, I beg to remain

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) DANIEL J. TOBIN,

General President.

DJT.GMC

P. S.—I notice you state in this pamphlet that I refused to have a conference with you in Tampa. This, of course, is not true; we had no preparation or expectation of holding such a conference and those of our people vitally interested were not present. I think I suggested that we hold the conference in Washington in the early part of February and that I would let you know the date later. I complied with this arrangement and notified you in due time as to our desire for a conference in Washington. I am now requesting that within the next sixty days—in other words, not later than April 25—that a conference be held.

April 24, 1937. No answer has been received on the above letter.—EDITOR.



### ***Four Film Unions Win Pay Increases of \$3,000,000***

New York, N. Y.—A ten per cent increase in wages for 15,000 motion picture industry employees, amounting

to \$3,000,000 a year, was approved by officials of the producers and the unions at the film trades annual conference here. The increase becomes effective May 1.

It was stated that the present wage



advance lifts the total wage increases in the last two years to 21 per cent, or approximately \$6,000,000.

The unions receiving the \$3,000,000 increase this year are the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers. Officials representing the Screen Actors' Guild and the American Federation of Musicians were at the conference but did not ask for wage increases.

Pat Casey, producers' labor relations counsel, denied persistent reports in trade circles that the increase would lead to higher admission prices at box office. He claimed that a box office increase was impractical because half of it would go to the Government in taxes.

### **\$7-a-Room Rent Fixed for PWA Harlem Houses**

New York, N. Y.—Rents in the PWA low-rental Harlem River Houses apartment project, costing \$4,279,000, covering seven-acre site between 151st and 153rd streets on the Harlem River, will average \$7 per room monthly, according to an announcement given out here by Public Works Administrator Harold L. Ickes through the office of the housing division of the PWA.

The figure will include hot and cold water and heat. Gas and electric charges will be billed to the tenants at a combined average flat rate of \$1.42 a room monthly.

More than 11,000 families have applied to lease living quarters in the Harlem buildings, which will accommodate 574 Negro families. The seven units consist of four-story and five-story "walk-up" buildings arranged in suites of two to five rooms. The facil-

ities include a clinic to be operated by New York City, supervised nurseries, playgrounds, an amphitheatre for outdoor entertainments and broad landscaped courts with walkways.

No families will be received as tenants whose annual income exceeds five times the amount of the rent.

Under the law by which the PWA slum clearance and housing operations are carried out it is mandatory that projects pay back to the Government 55 per cent of their cost over a period of sixty years. The projects must also pay their own maintenance and operating costs. It was announced that the \$7 rental will cover all these charges.

### **Textile Price Slashes Suggested by Japanese**

Washington, D. C.—Kenji Takeuchi, Japanese employers' adviser at the International Textile Conference here, agreed with the viewpoint of many delegates on the possibility of enlarging the market for textile goods by increasing the purchasing power of the masses, but expressed the fear that at times such an increase in demand for textile products would be at the expense of other industries.

"The problem is therefore to increase purchasing power in general in a country so that the demand for products of all industries will be increased," he said.

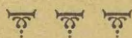
"This, however, is a dangerous device because it might well happen that such a remedy will end in a policy of inflation. In my opinion there is only one practical solution, and that is to reduce prices in the textile industry."

This would mean in countries where the employers are all-powerful a reduction in the wages of textile workers, which is just what the labor delegates to the conference do not want. It is therefore probable that Mr. Takeuchi's recommendation will not receive serious consideration.



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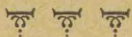
**WE** HOPE and trust that the Automobile Workers' Union will make Henry Ford recognize the right of men to organize. Even though they get wages now as good or better than are paid by Ford's competitors, men have no freedom and don't dare open their mouths within the Ford institution, and sometimes they are watched and shadowed and investigated outside their employment. Organization has not only raised the wages and shortened the hours of men but it has given them more freedom and the right to express themselves. There is no such right in Ford's plant. Henry Ford claims that any workman can come and see him at any time with any legitimate grievance. Well, you ask any one of Ford's men about that and they will tell you that if you attempt to see Henry Ford or anyone even below him and make a special demand for an increase in wages, you are notified the following Friday afternoon that you are not wanted next Monday.



**THE** BEST PROOF of a union man is to obey the decisions of his local union, and the best proof of loyalty on the part of a local union is to obey the rulings and decisions of the General Executive Board of the International Union that has chartered the local union. Any organization affiliated with this International that believes they can do better outside are welcome to go, but we promise them that they will be sorry, as has been proved by unions that took that foolish step more than once during our term of office in the past thirty years.



**THE** INFLUENCE of this International Union and its affiliations, as well as its strength and solidarity, is the greatest help that many of our unions enjoy in establishing the conditions they now have. Sometimes local union officers believe they are all-powerful because the gang slaps them on the back at certain periods. Those kind of men, when they get drunk with their own importance, soon find themselves on the outside and soon find themselves forgotten. I have had one or two experiences of International men who believed they were all-powerful, men whom we made. Of course we removed them, clipped them of their power, took away their title and their pay, and soon they were just plain, helpless, sorry individuals. We are happy to say that such occasions have been extremely rare. We regret when we have to act thus.



**BE A MAN!** That means that no matter how poor you are, you can be clean and honest and honorable. Be considerate of others. That means you should not wilfully hurt anyone by thoughtless word or act. The more we humble ourselves the more we honor ourselves.

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Official Magazine of the  
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STABLEMEN and HELPERS  
of America

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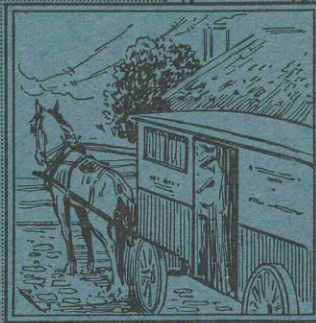
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JUNE, 1937

*Official Magazine*  
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN & HELPERS  
of AMERICA**





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I HAVE several times notified our people that the International Headquarters is closed on Saturdays. Still there are those who continuously send out telegrams on Friday evening expecting us to answer the telegrams next morning. The telegrams are not delivered until Monday. We cannot preach the five-day week and the shorter hours without putting it into practice among our employes in Headquarters. Organizers and business agents, as well as the International Officers who are on the road, have no special hours and must be on the job whenever necessary, either traveling or attending meetings; but again let me remind you that the National Headquarters are closed after five o'clock Friday evening until Monday morning.



YOU cannot get two dollars out of this International Union for every fifty cents you pay in. That is common sense. The same applies to every other institution. Unions that become chartered today and expect to go on strike in a month or two cannot expect us to have organizers, salaried officers, and strike benefits waiting on their doorsteps whenever they take a notion to tip the world over the week after they become organized.



ANY local union that has a contract and violates that contract by going on strike in sympathy with an organization not affiliated with this International Union and against the orders of the International Union, will have its charter suspended immediately by the International office. The laws of the International Union are given to us to carry out and we are obligated to do so and we intend to do so. Any local union that does not like our contract with them, which contract is made under our constitutional law, should send in their charter immediately and join any other union they desire and where they can do as they please; in other words, where there is no law or order.



THIS International Union has built up its prestige by keeping its promises with the public, with the employers and with our membership. We stand today stronger in every way than at any time within the history of our union. At one time we were despised as being composed of a class that had no respect for justice and fair dealing. Today we are respected and admired by every business institution and every employer with whom we do business. This condition is not an accident. It has been brought about after thirty years of faithful striving and successfully putting into practice our written contracts and our promises. In other words, our word of honor is sacred and we intend to keep it. Those that cannot subscribe to this procedure do not belong within our organization.





OFFICIAL MAGAZINE

# INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN AND HELPERS

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Daniel J. Tobin, Editor

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## Human Relations in Industry

In modern times, due to the develop-  
ment of industrial processes, we have  
often forgotten the personality of the  
worker. We have called him a hand,  
and he was known by a number in-  
stead of a name. This inevitably re-  
sulted in the loss of dignity and indi-  
viduality. He became part of a great  
industrial system and was dealt with  
in terms of percentages, production  
and profits.

This lack of consideration of the  
human element in the labor question  
is responsible for much of the trouble  
that has arisen in Industry, and until  
the personality of the worker is rec-  
ognized, slow progress will be made in  
the solution of the labor problem.

There is no doubt that mass produc-  
tion has come to stay. It has made  
America supreme in economic affairs  
throughout the world. But if the  
worker is to be completely submerged,  
Industry will pay the penalty in some  
form which may completely wipe out  
the benefits which have been derived  
from the machine age. And this ap-  
plies to the owners of Industry as well  
as to the workers.

It is a mark of insincerity or weak-  
ness to say that under present eco-  
nomic conditions it is utterly impos-  
sible to change this situation; that no  
employer of a thousand men can know  
these men personally, and that these  
thousand men cannot know their em-  
ployer.

Even if this were true, it is not all  
that is involved in the matter. There  
are innumerable ways in which the



same effect may be produced through methods which any concern, no matter how large, may devise. Surely the genius which has created modern Industry and Organization will find a way to produce human relationships which will break down the present barrier between Industry and Labor—and Industry must take the initiative in this process.

Human relationships are of far more importance than any other consideration in the world of Labor, and that man who through any process prevents the development of a better understanding between the top-man in Industry and the men who are working for him is a distinct detriment to both Industry and Labor. One of the difficulties has been that there were too many intermediaries who felt that it was their business to keep them apart.

In a personal interview with John D. Rockefeller, Jr., some time ago, he remarked that the most important man in Industry today is not the production manager nor the sales manager. The most important man, he said, was he who was big enough to interpret the men to the boss, and the boss to the men.

This is at least the first step in breaking down the barriers between Capital and Labor. When men come to know each other, they usually find that fundamentally there isn't much difference between them, after all.—*Charles Stelzle, Executive Director, Good Neighbor League.*

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### ***Says WPA Work Is Tragically Maligned***

"Thoughtless and cruel critics" who have ridiculed the jobless as loafers were lambasted this week by Aubrey W. Williams, deputy WPA administrator, in dedicating the Bacharach Home for Crippled Children at Atlantic City, built by relief workers.

"Throughout this program," Williams said, "the man who has taken

the hardest knocks is the project worker. It was not enough that he gave his best skill for meager security wages to prove that he did not want charity, but only the chance to earn the necessities for himself and family.

"To fill his cup to overflowing, the public service he has rendered has been tragically misrepresented as leaf-raking or boondoggling.

"But his day is coming, all over America, just as it has come here in Atlantic City, when all the barbs that have been hurled at him bounce back from the good, honest masonry of the things he has built to increase the wealth and happiness of the whole nation."

Among "the larger things that stand behind the giving of jobs, rather than the dole," Williams listed 265 hospitals constructed and 1,451 hospitals repaired.

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### ***Needs Gas Mask to Handle Labor Spy!***

Recently Richard Wilmer Rowan completed "The Story of Secret Service," a huge volume of more than 700 pages, tracing the history of espionage by government agents from ancient Rome to the World War.

It is a harrowing narrative, full of deceit, intrigue, murder, all done in the name of patriotism. Someone asked Mr. Rowan why he did not include the labor spy, and here's his answer:

"Not even a big book has the modern plumbing or incinerating facilities to do justice to the subject of the labor spy, the 'detective' agency that investigates everything but criminal practices, including their own, and countless 'up-to-date' employers' attitudes toward their workers, as well as towards each other's trade secrets.

"Mountainous evidence of the growth of labor spying in democratic countries is available to anyone equipped with a gas mask and a long stick."—*Labor.*



### *Our Hats Are Off*

Whatever is said in criticism of our do-nothing Congress cannot be said of Senators LaFollette of Wisconsin and Thomas of Utah, now resting for a few weeks from their useful labors as members of the Senate Civil Liberties Committee.

These Senators and their investigators have earned the gratitude of every American. Hampered by insufficient funds and obstructed at every turn by the devices of men who are masters of trickery and evasion, they have exposed industrial practices that make America gasp and blush.

How many of us realized before this that certain respectable industries were carrying on private wars against their workers, maintaining munitions caches, spy systems, "muscle men," sluggers, bribers and agents provocateur in violation of law and decency?

How many of us realized that within the confines of continental United States there exists such a feudal principality as Harlan County, Kentucky, where private gang law is supreme over all statutes, where slugging, dynamiting and killing are routine to the business of crushing unions in the coal fields, where the High Sheriff is little more than a boss gunman for mine operators, where every artifice of exploitation and intimidation is openly practiced? How many of us ever met such fellow-Americans as "Chowderhead" Cohen, "Thug" Johnson, Merle Middleton or little Pearl Bassham?

It isn't a pleasant chore to search these back alleys of industry and drag to light such practices and such humans. Muckraking reformers do not court popularity or achieve contentment. But if someone doesn't turn the light into the dark corners the social evils that breed there will thrive and spread. Whether or not curative legislation grows from these expos-

ures the very airing of the evils will prove tonic.

Senators LaFollette and Thomas are giving the people light, and the people somehow will find a way.—*Indianapolis Times.*

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### *Stored Profits Tax Disturbs Henry Ford*

Henry Ford objects to Uncle Sam's tax on "undistributed profits," and in an interview in Detroit this week he denounced the proposal as "ram-shackle legislation."

The Ford Company is a closed corporation and Henry and the members of his family have been dodging their Federal taxes by keeping the money in the company's treasury instead of transferring it to their personal accounts in the form of dividends.

The undistributed profits tax is designed to break up that practice.

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### *Interest in Workers Costs Professor Job*

New York.—According to a report submitted by a committee of the American Federation of Teachers, Professor Jerome Davis was dropped from the faculty of Yale University because his "activities in the labor movement offended wealthy alumni and members of the Yale Corporation."


Yale authorities have claimed that Davis was released after twelve years' service "for budgetary reasons."

The report also states that Justice Ferdinand Pecora of New York and Senator Gerald P. Nye (Rep., N. Dak.) were denied opportunities to address Yale students on the campus because Pecora's expose of Wall Street chicanery was considered "a side-show" by the rulers of Yale, and Nye's probing of the Munitions Trust was described as a "quite insufferable project."





# EDITORIAL



(By DANIEL J. TOBIN)

WHY some of our so-called friends in the United States Senate are so bitterly opposed to the court plan of the President is something it is impossible for us in the Labor world to understand. Nearly every one of the leaders in opposition pledged themselves at the time of their election to stand by Labor and by the New Deal policies. It is unfortunate that you cannot look into a man's mind and judge his future actions. We in the Labor world are very much disappointed at the bitterness and antagonism of those, many of whom we helped to elect, because of their actions and their determination to destroy or block the policy mapped out towards reorganizing the Supreme Court. Recently one of the leaders in the opposition, whom we helped in every way possible to send to the United States Senate, advised me that he knew he was committing political suicide but that he was determined to go on because his honor and principle and belief was at stake, etc. I have no right publicly to question this expression, but I have the right to think and I am doubtful as to the sincerity of many of the opponents of the Senate Bill. Either they are wrong now or they were wrong at the time of their candidacy when they pledged themselves to support in full every measure that Labor was backing in its own interests. In the case of the President's plan of reorganizing the Supreme Court by adding six additional members, Labor is almost a unit, thoroughly solidified, behind the President. We repeat, as we have done before, that all factions within the Labor Movement have endorsed the President's plan. The excuse of some Senators of saying they believe in a Constitutional amendment, etc., is, in our opinion, just a big bluff, or, in other words, they are trying to get away under the cloak of constitutional procedure. They know that it would take several years to get the matter of an amendment to the Constitution that has caused so much controversy, passed by three-fourth of the states. They know what has happened to the amendment on child labor. They know, with all the big corporations, all the old-time, conservative, die-hards within the Republican Party, all the leaders of manufacturers' associations that hate and despise labor, that their opposition would be so thoroughly organized against any amendment of the kind that we perhaps would not have the amendment adopted by the states during our lifetime. It is a pity sometimes that Senators do not come up for election every two years just the same as the Congressmen. I am positive many of the leaders of the opposition would not be returned to the Senate.

This Supreme Court enlargement as suggested by President Roosevelt is in our opinion (we who have served Labor for over a quarter of a century), one of the most important messages and one of the most necessary changes that has been inaugurated by this most progressive head of our government, Franklin D. Roosevelt. All of the other acts combined are not as important as changing the Supreme Court by additional members who believe in progress and who will sustain Labor legislation already enacted or which might be enacted in the future. We have every reason to believe that some of those Senators expect to retire when their present term of office is ended and they are acting in the present situation in the hope that they may acquire some important clients amongst the



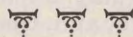
corporations of the nation who hate Labor, and thereby start in practicing law in Washington in the hope that the retainers they will obtain because of this service to corporations and against Labor will in a few years bring them in more than many years in the United States Senate. A senator receives ten or twelve thousand dollars a year in Washington and it costs nearly all of them that much to live. One fee from one large corporation would almost amount to as much, and has amounted to as much in many cases, as the entire revenue for a full term, six years' service in the United States Senate. Washington is honeycombed with shyster lawyers and by mediocre dispensers of legal advice who, because of their political connections a few years ago, came to Washington, played on their friends who were elected to office, and are nothing more or less than legal lobbyists, using their acquaintances who happen to be in office to serve them in their capacity as lobbyists. I know of one man who never was elected to any office higher than a member of a state legislature, who came to Washington during the Wilson administration, not, in my judgment, a number one lawyer, but he has settled in Washington since 1921 and today he is a very wealthy man, owning several large apartment buildings. If he had stayed in his home town in an adjacent state he would have been just struggling along to pay his office rent. Upon the election of President Roosevelt many Democratic political leaders in their home towns moved to Washington and became wealthy in a year or two, because they not only promised legal advice but convinced their rich corporation clients that they had access to certain bureaus of the government whereby they could get results. It happened to be my privilege recently to visit Mr. Guy Helvering, who is Commissioner in charge of the Income Tax Division in Washington. While I was waiting in the outside room I saw there not less than six lawyers representing different clients who were waiting for an opportunity to talk to the Commissioner. Undoubtedly their business was to straighten out income tax problems, perhaps to get reductions on income tax, or perhaps to protect their rich clients from prosecution by the government—those rich clients who evaded, in many cases willfully, the payment of their legal income tax, not only as individuals but as corporations. You have seen recently in the papers where the government has brought suit against Mr. DuPont and Mr. Raskob. The latter was once National Democratic Chairman. The government is claiming that they have withheld almost a million dollars in income taxes which they have not paid. Whether the government will be successful or not in its prosecution of the case, we do not know at this writing, but you can imagine what the lawyers defending Mr. DuPont and Mr. Raskob will obtain as fees in this case, win or lose. The ordinary fee paid by the average rich individual or corporation is from twenty-five to fifty per cent of the amount in question. In other words, if the government brings suit for five hundred thousand dollars and the lawyer is successful in having a settlement made for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, from twenty-five to fifty per cent of the amount saved is paid to the lawyer. This is only one of the departments in which lawyers who have had political connections are reaping a rich harvest.

Most of the Democratic Senators now bitterly opposing the President in his Supreme Court plan were until recently fighting hard for every proposition submitted by the President, especially legislation favored by Labor. We think—although we may be wrong—that there is more than just the opinion of the Senators and their conscience involved in their



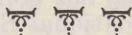
bitter opposition to the President. It was our privilege the other day to talk to the President a few minutes in Indianapolis in his private car while he was on his way back to Washington. We were happy to know that he was just as determined as before to carry on in behalf of the masses of the working people; he was not going to be brow-beaten or frightened by the opposition of so-called leaders in the Senate. You know, whether you like him or not—and we love him, we who understand what he has done for Labor—you have got to admire his decision and his determination to fight on for justice for the underdog. He could have very well gone along in peace and harmony with the Senate for the next four years and lived forever in history on the record he has made in the first four years, if he decided to pursue the course of least resistance. He did not do this. He did not rest on his laurels. He knew there was the necessity of straightening out a bad situation and rather than retire on honors that he had won, he determined to finish the job properly and thoroughly before he left office by asking the Senate and the House to pass a bill which would permit him to appoint men who are well versed and who fully understand and who are sympathetic with the masses of the people. Not men who have lived in the ages past, who never struggled with their hands, but who served since they were able to serve, large corporations who were the enemies of the workers. Even if the President is defeated by his friends who pledged themselves to support him and support Labor, he has already accomplished almost a revolution within the Supreme Court itself, because we know that many of the decisions that have been rendered in recent months by the Supreme Court would never have been rendered in favor of Labor were it not for the fact that fear was driven into the minds of some of those men that the institution that they were so thoroughly wrapped up in might be destroyed unless they changed from their reactionary decisions of the past. When the Supreme Court totally reverses itself by setting aside one of its own previous decisions, well, you know that that was no accident, that it was because they decided they had better change their tactics or bring about a revolution within their own little family.

It is very discouraging to the men of Labor that helped to elect those men to find them now opposed to Labor on this proposition of the Supreme Court. Not only has the work of Labor been set aside in the election of many of those Senators, but it has created a feeling of distrust in the minds of Labor in the future. One thing is certain. Labor must be a unit in political questions and in the election of men to the Congress and the Senate of the United States. It was almost a unit in the last election and we hope and trust that no matter what differences Labor has within its own private family, in the internal affairs of the Labor Movement, that nothing will happen to break the bond of unity that exists among all classes in the Labor world on the political situation. Again we may be wrong, but it is our opinion that if this question was submitted to the rank and file of the voters of the United States, that the President would be sustained with almost the same majority he received from the voters in the election last November. We also believe that many of those that are now opposing him would fail to take the platform in opposition to the President if they were up for election at the same time.





**I**F IT is not too late when you read this article, send a wire to your Senator if he is on the so-called opposition list, to back up the President. It means nothing for the President compared to what it means to add new blood to the Supreme Court in the interests of the laboring men and women of the nation.

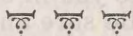


**L**OCAL UNION No. 70, Truck Drivers of Oakland, California, have today one of the finest unions in that state. They have added to their membership hundreds and hundreds of members in recent years, all through the help and protection of the International Union. In one strike three years ago the International Union spent many thousands of dollars, besides the cost of Organizer Michael Casey and others, who rendered special assistance to the local in its dark hours. It is not possible to go on reciting the history of Local 70 with this International Union during the past thirty years that I have been editing this, our official Journal. When I first went to Oakland twenty-nine years ago, Local 70 had less than two hundred members and even then there were two factions grasping at each others' throats. The City of Oakland was very poorly organized. Today they have a membership of over twenty-five hundred and the other several unions in Oakland are one hundred per cent organized. Recently the local union violated its agreement with the truck owners by refusing to go through certain picket lines with their loads into certain warehouses where the products were being stored. The union on strike was supposed to be represented by the Longshoremen. Those warehouse workers were not very long organized and they were far away from the waterfront. The Longshoremen had never been given jurisdiction over this class of workers. Without consulting with anyone they went on strike. Harry Bridges, the leader of the waterfront strike, immediately got busy. Everyone that knows Mr. Bridges believes he is a Communist at heart. He immediately desired that the teamsters break their signed contracts, that they forget all their honor and obligation, that they run the risk of destroying the union that it had taken thirty years to build up, etc. A few weak-kneed officers within the local, headed by the then President, Mr. Lester, decided to listen to Bridges and follow his advice. The International Union ordered the local to observe its contract and deliver the goods. (By the way, there were car loads of this same product being shipped by rail to be shipped on boats, from wharves and handled by Bridges' longshoremen or men on the wharves. This was O. K. with "Arry." "Arry" did not want the truck drivers to deliver to warehouses where the products were being stored.) Mr. Lester, who, by the way, should not have been an officer of our union or a member of our union, because he runs a restaurant and has not driven a truck for many years, is also inclined to be a follower of Bridges, and because his restaurant was patronized by certain longshoremen at Bridges' dictation, he decided to forget his duty to the local, refused to obey the order of the International President, and ordered the men to violate their contract. In passing let us say to you in other locals, watch carefully who the officers of your union are. Be sure and have practical men who work at our craft and members of your union hold the offices in your union. Be sure also that Russian ideas promulgated by men like Mr. Bridges are not the main doctrines of the men who hold the offices in your union. We have nothing to do with what Mr. Bridges does with the Longshoremen; that is his affair; but we have something to do with this union that



many of us risked our lives on more than one occasion to build up. For many years we have been endeavoring to build up this union in Oakland, when Mr. Bridges was in Australia or some other place. Mr. Bridges is not yet a naturalized citizen of the United States. If he minds his own business and that of the Longshoremen we are willing to let him do so, but we promise our people to keep our obligation and protect the membership and the locals of this International Brotherhood, and one of the first methods of protection is to keep our word of honor in the abservance and carrying out of signed contracts.

We placed a Trustee, in the person of Organizer Joe Casey, over the affairs of Local 70. We took over its membership and its finances and its property. An injunction was applied for by Mr. Lester and a few followers, against our International Union. The injunction did not hamper us one iota. We called meetings and we had nine-tenths of the membership attend the meetings. In the meantime we negotiated a new contract for the truck drivers of Local 70. We obtained almost a dollar a day increase for the men, and other concessions. The local union almost unanimously backed up the International Union and agreed to go along and decided to keep their contracts. We want no argument or trouble with our local unions if we can possibly avoid it, but this we do say: we started in this International Union with almost nothing thirty years ago, nothing in membership or money; we had several secession factions within the organization; we had independent unions everywhere; we have given all those years to building up this International until it is today perhaps one of the most influential organizations in the American Labor Movement. In any of our procedures we never did an injustice to any local union or to any member or to any employer. Neither did we ever sacrifice the Constitution of the International which has been drawn up by our membership and given to us to put into effect. We never sacrificed our own word of honor and we never willfully injured a local or a member. We intend to continue this policy while we remain in office, and any local union which we have created and chartered and maintained and taken into our International Brotherhood under an agreement to abide by our laws—if that union thinks because it got a little stronger under our protection that it can kick over the traces and do as it pleases and abuse our laws and our methods of doing business, we want to say that they are seriously mistaken. Brothers, it cannot and will not be done while we are in office. The tail is not going to wag the dog in this International Union. Even if we have to start over again, the unions that defy the laws that have been made in conventions had better pick up their traps now and get out, because unless they obey our laws they cannot stay in. We are satisfied that the honest, sincere, dyed-in-the-wool, square trade unionists will back us up. We know that the honest employers will back us up. We are certain that our government, both city, state and national, admire us and respect us for doing that which everyone knows is the right thing, playing the game square and compelling observance of contracts and observance of law and order.



ON SUNDAY MORNING, May 2, Michael Casey, Vice-President and General Organizer of the International Union, passed to the Great Beyond.

Mike was one of the most efficient and hard-working organizers who has served this International Union. He traveled from Vancouver to San



Diego for many years as the only organizer on the western coast. Possessed of a wonderful disposition, a healthy, powerful man, he never seemed to tire in his efforts to build up the teamsters' union west of the Rocky Mountains. There was no man more respected in the Labor Movement and there was no man that gave greater dignity to the International Union than Mike Casey. He held the respect of every other union official and he held the confidence of every employer and every public official with whom he ever came in contact. Senator Hiram Johnson recently said to me in Washington that of all the men he ever knew in the State of California, Mike Casey was the one man that he could always trust and rely on. And he added, "The first one hundred dollars I ever earned as a young practicing lawyer I received from Mike Casey when he gave me five twenty-dollar gold pieces, and ever since then I have been somewhat successful."

I first met Mike Casey in 1904 when he came to Boston on his way to the Cincinnati Convention of our International. He was entertained by the Teamsters of Boston and I was a humble business agent of the Truck Drivers at that time. New England and New York delegates stood solidly for him in the Cincinnati Convention of the International Union, where he was elected a Vice-President. He was the first President of Local 85, Truck Drivers of San Francisco, and the only President they ever had. This Local 85 was organized in 1901. Mike was its first and only President, and that union made conditions for its membership second to none in the country, and they have in actual assets today perhaps close to three-quarters of a million dollars in property and finances. Their wage scale is without a doubt as high as any wage scale for truck drivers in this country, especially when it is considered that San Francisco's cost of living is much lower than that of New York, Boston or some of the other eastern cities. Mike Casey never broke his word with an employer nor with his union. He fought to the very end against radicalism within the Labor Movement, and unfortunately in the general strike in San Francisco a few years ago the newer element coming into the movement forgot the great service he had rendered Labor and in one or two instances unjustly hurt this nobleman who gave his life for the cause of the workers. He served as International Vice-President from October, 1904, to October, 1905. He disagreed with the then President of the International Union, my predecessor, over the policy of the teamsters' strike in Chicago. He reported the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention of the International Union which was held in 1905, to his own local union in a mass meeting, and by a secret ballot they voted to withdraw from the International because of the actions of the head of the organization at that time and because of the court trials in Chicago and other exposures emanating from the strike of the teamsters in 1905. When this writer became President of the International Union this splendid organization, Local 85, was outside the International, and San Francisco, with the exception of milk drivers and one or two other small local unions, was totally unorganized. I went to San Francisco early in 1909 after several letters had passed between myself and President Casey of Local 85, in the hope that I might be able to induce that membership to return to the International and to the American Federation of Labor now that the cause of their withdrawal from the International had been removed. I shall never forget how I was received by Mike Casey, John McLaughlin and several others on the other side of the bay in Oakland. The handclasp, the slap



on the back and the cheery welcome I received from that great but humble representative of the Truck Drivers' Union of San Francisco. It was my first visit to that great country out there on the coast and no one can describe the impressions in my mind. Three thousand miles away from my own family and with plenty of worries regarding the future of the International and with all kinds of trouble obtaining everywhere and with that uncertainty indescribable as to whether or not my efforts would bear any fruit! Local 85, under the leadership of Mike Casey, gave me a dinner that evening in John Tate's Cafe in San Francisco, which was one of the outstanding restaurants and places of amusement not only in San Francisco—which was called then the Paris of America—but Tate's Cafe was undoubtedly one of the leading places in our country for fine food, for respectability and good fellowship. In those days there assembled there the highest men of the nation who visited San Francisco. Remember this was in 1909, shortly after the earthquake, when that city was representative in many ways of the pioneer days of the '49 gold rush. The San Francisco of today is a much better city, more sanitary, more healthful, better housing, but the old tang of the San Francisco of 1909 was of such a nature that those who remember it will never forget its environments, its enchantments. The following evening I addressed a meeting of the membership of Local 85 and after my address, which lasted one hour, describing the conditions of the International, explaining in detail the situation surrounding us and the necessity of solidarity amongst the workers engaged at our trade or calling, I then exposed myself to answer any questions coming from the membership on the floor. This meeting was held in a theatre in the same place where the meeting was held in which they decided several years before to withdraw from the International Union. There was no vote taken at that meeting. I had a feeling that I made an impression because I did not hesitate to answer truthfully every question put to me, but it was decided that the entire subject matter would be laid over and another meeting called for the purpose of determining whether or not they would change their position and again affiliate with us, and the next meeting was to be held after I left the city. There was a fairly strong organization of Laundry Drivers in San Francisco at that time which was also outside the International Union, and they told me very plainly that they would not affiliate with the International unless Local 85 affiliated. So there was more involved than Local 85. I visited and addressed the San Francisco Trades and Labor Council and I found within that body at that time seated in the Council in direct violation of the laws of the American Federation of Labor, twenty-two unions that were not affiliated with their Internationals. I made no request to Sam Gompers or the Executive Council that Local 85 or any other union of teamsters be unseated, because I knew that that would not be the right course to pursue. In addressing the San Francisco Central Body I again exposed myself to questions, and did something towards clearing from their minds some of the doubt they had as to the future of our International Union. A day or two afterwards Mike Casey again accompanied me and put me on the train over in Oakland on my return to the east. I put this question to him before boarding the train, "What do you think the outcome will be, Mike?" And his answer was, "Nobody knows." I said, "Will you help me?" He answered, "Well, at least I will say this much: I will do nothing to injure your case." Four weeks afterwards I got the welcome message that the membership by an enormous majority had



voted to affiliate with our International Union, and from that day on our membership not only in San Francisco but along the western coast took new life and began to grow until now at the present time out there we have undoubtedly as fine an organization amongst our craft as there is in this or any other country in the world. If Mike Casey had taken a different position; if he had opposed my plea, there isn't any question but what the western coast would have been unorganized and the International would not have made the advancement that it has made. It is only just, now that he has passed away, that honor be given to the man who helped to bear many a hardship in our cause and who undoubtedly helped to build up the International Union. It is difficult to find men of his kind. During the San Francisco Convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1915, twenty-two years ago, Mike Casey had charge of the entertainment in behalf of the teamsters and the Central Body. I have heard the late John Mitchell of the Miners, as well as Jim Duncan and Samuel Gompers, say that there was no man with whom they would rather be or whose company they enjoyed more, both from an intellectual and social standpoint, than Mike Casey. This union of ours will go on long after we, too, have passed away, but don't believe me egotistical when I say that we are not producing nor developing recently men of the type of Mike Casey. To be thirty-six years actively an officer of the Labor Movement, to have held many position of trust, to have raised a family of clean, honorable children who are now men and women, this to be done by a man that had nothing but his character and his health, is no small accomplishment, and no monument is too great to build for such men.

Mike Casey held a position as a member of the Board of Public Works when Labor was on the top in San Francisco and when a man named Schmitt, a member of the Musicians' Union, was Mayor of the City of San Francisco. There are some of us that can remember the disgraceful conditions that obtained under that administration. The Mayor was sent to prison, also the man who was behind him, a lawyer named Abe Reuf. Labor appeared as though it was disgraced, but the one man among the men who held office in the city government whose character was unblemished was Mike Casey. I tried to reciprocate the best I could for the things he had done for the International Union. I placed him on the road as an organizer and the highest salary I could pay him then was twenty-four dollars a week, for seven days and seven nights. Afterwards in my visits to San Francisco Casey and myself would visit locals in San Jose, Oakland and other places until two o'clock in the morning, when we would return to San Francisco, and he did this for four dollars a day. I received five. In later years he was able to enjoy a better salary, but it was coming to him, as it is coming to others who worked under similar circumstances. The writer had something to do with putting Mike Casey on the International Executive Board, where he served until the time of his death. We were also somewhat responsible for his being selected as a delegate to the British Trades Union Congress by the American Federation of Labor.

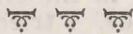
Mike Casey was born in Ireland, County of Roscommon, and came to this country as a boy with his father and mother, who died not many years ago in the vicinity of San Francisco. He struggled and worked with his hands at every kind of employment, even firing on a boat on the Columbia River, milking cows on a farm as a farm hand, driving a truck in the City of Portland, Oregon, when that city was only a village,



and then raised himself to be Chairman of the Board of Public Works in the City of San Francisco, where he had made his home with his family. He had a high tribute paid to him by a General of the United States Army who was sent in by the President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt, during the earthquake in San Francisco to preserve law and order and to keep down barbarism and anarchy. This military official said, "Without the aid of Mike Casey, who handled all trucking of supplies, foodstuffs, building materials, etc., I could not have carried on so successfully." And so it is that we who have lived through this period of the last thirty years must be pardoned for taking up so much space in trying to explain to our people the loss of this great man. But we have a double purpose in thus reciting, skimming over the life of this humble individual; and that is, first, we owe him that tribute, it is only just, it is coming to him; and next, we recite the story of the life of an humble servant in the cause of his fellowman so that it may be a beacon light of encouragement to the younger men who are now coming into the Labor Movement. If you can only follow in a small way the footsteps of Mike Casey you will be a real man. If you can only duplicate his efforts along the lines of justice, fair dealing and courage, your life will not be in vain. We are confident that a kind Providence who rewards those who have endeavored to do that which is right will now bring to his reward Mike Casey, and as we write this article he is in communication with all those great heroes that have gone before him, who served in the Labor Movement of our country, whose memories will always be with us. Mike Casey is gone. Nature has taken its toll. The Labor Movement will miss him. We who he leaves behind must "carry on." He would have it so.

*Oh, breathe not his name; let it sleep in the shade  
Where cold but yet honored his relics are laid,  
Like the night dew that falls on the grass o'er his head  
Freshens with verdure the grave where he's laid;  
And the tear that is shed, though in secret it rolls  
Shall still keep his memory green in our souls.*

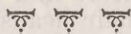
—MOORE.



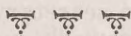
I SHOULD have published in the last issue of our Journal a statement on the death of Joe McCrann, for many years the Secretary-Treasurer of Local 807, Truck Drivers of New York City. Joe was one of the finest and most honest men as well as a most efficient Secretary-Treasurer, with whom it has been our privilege to do business during our time in office. He died rather suddenly and we have some kind of feeling that it was because he was replaced in his position at an election held in the local union last December. His heart was in his local union and to be removed from office after years of service undoubtedly affected him, and when sickness resulting from a heavy cold attacked him, being considerably depressed and discouraged, the old fighting blood was weakened and his resistance was not sufficient to ward off death. In the election in which he was replaced by another member everything was carried out in accordance with the law. It was another case of where after many years of service new blood had come into the organization and the majority of the members believed there should be a change. We knew Joe McCrann intimately, and in the keeping of his books and in the accounting of his moneys and in everything connected with his office in his dealings with



the International Union, all we can say is that he was an efficient, faithful officer; he was true to his trust; he served as best he could and he never violated, as far as we know, the confidence reposed in him by his membership. Joe has left us; his worries are over, but his many friends will miss his kind and friendly companionship. To his family we extend our sincere sympathy.



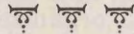
ON MAY 12TH our several local unions in the city of Pittsburgh, through their Joint Council, again expressed their appreciation to the International Union for the co-operation and assistance given them during the many years they were trying to organize by having a special "Hughes Day" in Pittsburgh. This "Hughes Day" included conferences, meetings, and a banquet tendered to the General Secretary-Treasurer of our International Union, Thomas L. Hughes. Last year they started this movement in Pittsburgh by a dinner to the General President of a similar nature and from the reports I have had the affair this year, in honor of Secretary-Treasurer Hughes, was much better attended and brought about much of the desired results, viz., a better understanding, pledges of greater co-operation among the membership and the local unions, and mainly, it displayed to the judges and the many other notables present, the kind of men that represent our unions in the city of Pittsburgh. It was a great demonstration, especially for our membership in Pittsburgh and those of us who remember the conditions which prevailed in Pittsburgh among our people many years ago would certainly appreciate witnessing this demonstration of the standing, solidarity and almost complete organization of our craft in that city. At the banquet the judiciary was represented, the business men were represented, all of our employers were there in numbers as well as the representatives of the Building Trades and the Central Body. Secretary Hughes on his return advised me that while he thought he fully understood the strides and progress made by our people in Pittsburgh, he had a better understanding and idea of the situation after his visit there.



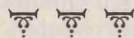
WE DO NOT like to mention names of employers in our Journal, but we cannot refrain from giving this good news to our membership because it is about a Company who fought the organization of their employes—milk wagon drivers and dairy workers—so bitterly that they hired detective agencies who were spotters and liars of the lowest kind. This successful American corporation which has distributed millions of dollars to its stockholders, obtained through the patronage of the masses of working people, was so thoroughly exposed by the LaFollette Committee as to their cruel and willful persecution of men who wanted to be members of the union, that it is fortunate that the heads of their corporation were not imprisoned. They could have been prosecuted and imprisoned under the Wagner Act which has been in operation for over a year. At any rate, they agreed to pay back pay to the men they discharged for being members of our union and we are advised that the total amount will exceed \$50,000. This will be paid to the union men who were discharged on the evidence of spies they hired. What a disgrace to the men who call themselves "American Big Business Men"! Is it any wonder that working men become communists and rebels and hate the employing class? This is but one



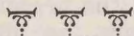
of the many instances that have been exposed. Hundreds of other corporations have been doing this for years but they have covered up. Read the exposure brought out by the LaFollette Senatorial Committee in reference to Harlan County, Kentucky, where it was admitted that men were murdered simply because they spoke for the trade union movement among the miners of Kentucky. The law officers and employers who appeared before that Committee not only hung their heads in shame, personally, but they placed a black stain upon that good old American State—Kentucky. Cruelty begets cruelty and when Labor and the masses get in control would you blame them for retaliating after fifty years of persecution and suffering?



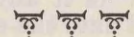
A WONDERFUL banquet was tendered Thomas J. Lyons by the Railway Express Employees in New York and vicinity on Sunday evening, May 16, 1937. The dinner was attended by over nine hundred persons. Brother John M. Gillespie represented the International Union, as the General President found it impossible to be present. Thomas Lyons deserves the credit and appreciation of the express drivers—yes, even all the credit and appreciation that the many other members of our different crafts in that city could give him. He has been Secretary of the Joint Council for many years as well as an officer of Local No. 808, and has gone through many a battle for his local union and our membership at large in Greater New York. His honesty and sincerity have never been questioned and he has ability sufficient to at all times represent his members in any kind of a conference. This mark of esteem was a well deserved one.



THE MEMBERSHIP should see to it that the trustees carry out the laws of our organization and be sure that your local secretary-treasurer is bonded in a reputable national bonding company. Blanks for such bonds can be procured from the General Secretary-Treasurer, Thomas L. Hughes, in our International Headquarters. If a secretary-treasurer is thoroughly honest—and nearly all of them are thoroughly honest—they have no hesitancy in becoming bonded. The membership are to blame if the trustees of the union fail to see to it that the secretary-treasurer of the local is properly bonded.

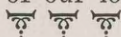


I HAVE repeatedly advised our business agents and officers to pay their actual income tax to the federal government. If you are a single man and you receive \$1,000 or over in salary, you should make out a report. If you are a married man and you receive \$2,500 or over between you and your wife, you should make out a report, whether you owe the government anything or not. If you owe the government anything, pay it, and then you are complying with the law and you do not need to worry. Don't try to fool or deceive the federal government because it has a thousand channels of information in which to find you out. If you are caught there is no such thing as fixing up your wrongdoing or your willful negligence. Don't come crying to us for help in a matter of this kind because we cannot help you.





**B**USINESS AGENTS and officers of local unions during strikes when they have pickets out and they need ready cash for the payment of those pickets, sometimes draw a check made payable to themselves. Recently the federal government has taken hold of the books of our business agents or secretaries in many places and they have found this condition existing and under the rules of the government the examiner has no alternative except to charge this to income. Consequently if a secretary-treasurer drew out of his local union funds payable to himself, \$5,000 over and above his salary, even though that \$5,000 was paid out to strikers or to pickets, that money would be charged as part of the income of the individual. We therefore suggest that in cases of this kind that money of this kind be drawn to "Cash" or be drawn in some other manner as not to appear as the income of any individual. We fully realize that it is impossible for you sometimes to get a receipt from each of twenty-five or thirty pickets to whom you pay five dollars apiece for working during the day or night in helping in a strike. Therefore if you have to have cash be sure that it is not drawn to the credit of the secretary-treasurer or business agent, but drawn in such a way as not to be applied to the income of any individual. We would not write this note of instruction were it not for experiences we have had recently with some of our local officials and the government.

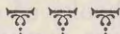


**A**LWAYS REMEMBER that a man who drives a truck for a brewery comes under our jurisdiction. The American Federation of Labor has said so in two different conventions by an almost unanimous vote. The inside men in the brewery belong under the jurisdiction of the Brewery Workers' Union and all outside drivers belong under our jurisdiction. The Brewery Workers' Union refuses to obey the decisions of the American Federation of Labor conventions. In truth, the Brewery Workers should either obey the decisions of the American Federation of Labor or get out of the Federation. I know what the Brewery Workers' Union would do to a member or local union that refused to obey the orders of that International Union. With twenty-five or thirty thousand members of ours in all large cities it ought to be possible for them to find a way to make the brewery drivers belong to the regular drivers' and chauffeurs' union, which is the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs, as per the decisions of the American Federation of Labor. Our membership have the right to refuse to haul beer handled by men who are not members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs.

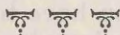
Go out and get those chauffeurs into our union. If the Brewery Workers inside the brewery will not work or go along with the American Federation of Labor decisions, then do as our unions did in Seattle, Washington, Portland, Oregon, and other places, help the employers to run the breweries, that is, if the Brewery Workers strike against the American Federation of Labor. Cleveland did the job right. Why can't you do it? You are just as good union men as our members in Seattle, Portland, Cleveland, and numerous other places, where every driver on a brewery truck is a member of our International. It's up to you. Don't pass the buck, because you feel you may make a little more work for yourself. Get out and get busy. In Chicago, for instance, for years all of the brewery drivers were in our International until the late Martin McGraw got cold feet and was forced into the Chicago Teamsters and then left there and went into the Brewery Workers. Chicago members of ours should, and I



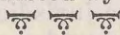
know they will, see to it at once that all brewery drivers belong to our International Union. This goes also for all other cities. Wake up, officers and members! If you don't someone else will have your members and your job.



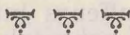
THE INTERNATIONAL UNION, by order of the Convention, has procured a leather cover in which the due book can be carried and preserved. We have those leather covers made up in large quantities and get them at a low cost considering that the cost of labor and materials have advanced since our last Convention. We sell them to our local unions at almost cost price to us. The local union sells them to the members very cheap—about 15 cents each. Members of the local should inquire of the secretary of their union about same, as this cover will last two or three years and can also be used as a card case. It's a good and useful investment for you. Get one.



WHILE we believe that the monthly button should be worn in a place where it can be seen and is the proper button to be worn, we also sell a dress button which is worn in the coat lapel when a member dresses up and desires to go out in the evening. Members should always wear the monthly button and carry their due books with them and see that their due books are properly stamped. It is an honor now to wear the emblem of the organization, but I can remember the time when we had to wear it covered up lest we be blacklisted by our employers.



IN THE State of Illinois alone there are still one hundred and forty-two banks closed, which were closed during the bank holiday and never opened. Some of those banks should never have been allowed to operate and in some of them the officers willfully misused their trust. If labor unions did business in this manner the newspapers would never let up on the crookedness of labor unions. Bankers can ravish the funds entrusted to their care and with high priced lawyers and judges to interpret the law to suit themselves, permit the bankers to go free. In England, up until a short time ago, a banker who went wrong, or anyone who used money that was entrusted to him, had to go to prison. If that law applied here we would not have so many bank failures. No banks fail in England or Canada.



AT THE conference to be held in Cincinnati on May 24, 1937, called by President Green, of all International officials affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, we hope something may develop to bring about a better understanding between the American Federation of Labor and the C. I. O. Surely if we can make agreements with the large corporations of the country, if we can even convince the law-making bodies of the justice of our cause and compel them in many instances to give us a square deal in legislation, yes, we ought to be able to get together amongst ourselves and if we cannot join hands in one solid organization for the time being we ought to at least draw up a line of demarcation or bring about an understanding whereby unions would not be grasping at each others' throats, to the joy of the enemies of Labor. Yes, we need all of our brains and energy to fight the enemies of our organization.



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THERE is nothing gives you more pleasure than a real union man who attends his meetings, pays his dues promptly, and helps with his constructive thought and expression to carry on the work of the union. You can bet your last dollar that this kind of man is at home the real father and husband. Our organization, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, is 100 per cent English speaking and American. We are proud of the class of men that constitute our membership. Today, with better wages and better hours and working conditions, there are coming into our membership high class, brainy, fairly well educated individuals. This class of men should in time become officers of our unions and help to carry on this great work. There is a great field within the labor movement for intelligent, brainy, clean living young men. The labor movement of our country, properly conducted by the right kind of men, will be the greatest power within the nation as years go on, politically and otherwise.



LOCAL UNIONS that have grown stronger and better through their affiliation with the International Union should not lose sight of the fact that a short time ago they were struggling for existence, and should always bear in mind that one blunder on their part might cause their destruction and reverse the conditions they now enjoy.



A CERTAIN local union in Pittsburgh recently broke its agreement and went on strike. They were advised immediately by the International Union to return to work. For a day or two they were exceptionally "cocky" and independent. A great many of the members believed they were wrong but a few loudmouths that we had to drive into the union held their attention and kept them from obeying the order of the International office. After four days they realized that without the aid of the International and without the backing of the Labor Movement and because they were wrong in breaking their agreement when the employers desired to negotiate—well, they just sobered up and went back to work wiser and a little bit weaker than when they started. Brothers, don't let a few hot-heads lead you on to making mistakes.



ANY individual member within a local union that gets up and flagrantly advocates ignoring an agreement and violating the laws and orders of the International, if his case is called to the attention of the International office, such individual will be called to account, because it is within the power of the International Union to see to it that such individuals are properly disciplined and penalized.

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Official Magazine of the  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
of TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN and HELPERS  
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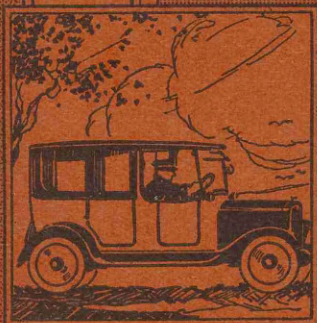
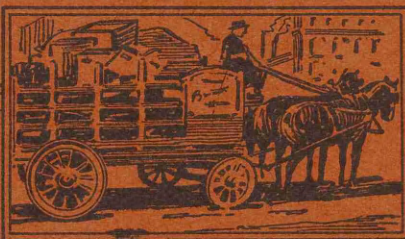
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JULY, 1937

*Official Magazine*  
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN & HELPERS  
of AMERICA**





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THE entire Labor Movement of Cleveland recently gave a dinner to Vice-President Edward Murphy, who is also the Business Agent of Truck Drivers' Local No. 407. Edward Murphy deserves all the honor and appreciation that the Labor Movement can tender to him because of his unselfish service to the teamsters and to everyone who had a just claim and an honest request for his assistance. Edward Murphy can be described best in the following statements: Unselfish, always a gentleman, genial, sympathetic, and never with a grouch.



LOCAL UNIONS of this International should endeavor to place a copy of the International Constitution in the hands of each of its members when they are initiated. I repeat, a man is not a member of this International Union until he has taken the obligation of the International Union.



REASONABLE initiation fees should prevail in all local unions and they should be based on the additional benefits of local unions, outside the question of wages and hours. A local union that pays fifteen or twenty dollars a week sick benefits and from five hundred dollars to one thousand dollars death benefits should have dues of not less than four dollars per month.



ANY LOCAL UNION that has a death benefit of over five hundred dollars, with sick benefits attached, should have their own physician who should give some kind of medical examination to men applying for membership. It would be an absolute injustice to the business end of our organization to admit to membership and pay sick and death benefits to a man who was tubercular or afflicted with any other serious disease which would cause him to be dependent upon the local union.



DON'T be so worried about the C. I. O. Go out and get those that come under our jurisdiction as you always have done. The C. I. O. leadership is not entirely responsible for the actions of their volunteer organizers in many instances. We find those organizers working on a commission basis and if they take a man into the union for one dollar or two dollars, they are allowed one-half of what they collect. Therefore their desire to take in anything and everything around the streets, closing their eyes to the legitimate claims of duly organized labor unions. This kind of business will clear itself up in time and many of the undesirables that have wished themselves on the C. I. O. will undoubtedly be eliminated.

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## Shorter Hours Is the Real Rem- edy for Unemployment

The terrible havoc wrought on the  
workers by unemployment caused by  
employers who have the economic  
power to increase the length of the  
work week by their own dictatorial  
decrees was emphasized by William  
Green, president of the American  
Federation of Labor, in his testimony  
before the joint hearing held by the  
Senate Committee on Education and  
Labor and the House of Representa-  
tives Committee on Labor on the  
Black-Connery Fair Labor Standards  
Bill sponsored by President Roosevelt  
with the object of establishing mini-  
mum wage rates and maximum hours  
for certain groups of workers now op-  
pressed by long hours and less-than-  
living wages.

Under the National Industrial Re-  
covery Act, the fair practice codes  
established the basic 40-hour week  
with most industries, some of whom  
had been operating on work weeks  
varying as long as seventy and eighty  
hours.

With the decision of the Supreme  
Court of the United States holding the  
Recovery Act unconstitutional the  
codes were abolished. Many employ-  
ers, with larger profits as their goal,  
took advantage of the Supreme  
Court's ruling to lengthen the work  
week far beyond the limit set up by  
the codes. In discussing this reac-  
tionary policy, Mr. Green said:

"The story of industry since the in-  
validation of the National Industrial  
Recovery Act is one of departure from



the labor standards therein provided, in the direction of lengthened hours of employment.

"A nation-wide survey of such departures from June, 1935, through March, 1936, in 583 industries reveals that 4,073,901 employees were affected by lengthened hours to the extent of 35,247,473 added man hours beyond those specified in the codes.

"Such added hours, if spread among the unemployed, would have permitted the re-employment by those industries alone for that period of 839,123 employees. It is probable that the departures from the National Industrial Recovery Act coded hours of employment alone have accounted for upward of two and one-half million unemployed since its invalidation."

This use by employers of their dictatorial power to lengthen the work week and thus deprive two and one-half millions of working men and women of the right to live by their labor was bad enough, but during a long period prior to the N. R. A. codes and after their abolition employers had also slaughtered the right to work for untold numbers of toilers by the equally dictatorial wholesale introduction of labor-displacing machinery and speed-up methods. On this point Mr. Green said:

"Add to this situation the consideration that at the same time technological improvements and expansion in the volume of output resulted in a 40 per cent increased productivity per hour from 1929 to 1935 and you can readily see why employment has lagged behind production more and more and why industrial recovery alone cannot absorb the unemployed."

The remedy for this continual slaughter of the right to work is the positive and progressive reduction of the length of the work week. Mr. Green suggested that the Fair Labor Standards Act fix the basic work week at forty hours, with power vested in the Labor Standards Board which will administer the Act to gradually scale

the length of the work week down to thirty hours—a standard already established by many employers through agreements negotiated with American Federation of Labor unions. The incorporation of this amendment in the Act would be a long stride toward making the thirty-hour week so necessary as a remedy for unemployment a part of the labor policy of the Government of the United States.

### *Concentrated Economic Power Weakens Democracy*

The concentration of economic powers in monopolies makes possible the imposition of intolerable labor conditions which in times of economic stress foster and stimulate communism and wide labor discontent. It produces fertile soil for the propagation of demagogues who appeal to the discontented masses.

As one of these demagogues gains an ever-growing popular following the time may arise when, as with Mussolini and Hitler, within a short distance of his goal, he is unable to gather the necessary final support to attain his objectives. It is at that point that the demagogue joins with monopolistic groups. He turns upon his supporters, crushes the freedom of labor and helps to deliver the mass of the people to a dictatorship.

Just as occurred in Italy and Germany, such demagogues assume the role of savior of the present economic system, only to deliver into the hands of powerful groups, holding the balance of power, control of the people.

Such a group would not hesitate, as they did not hesitate in Italy and Germany, to sacrifice labor and the remainder of industry to complete regimentation, themselves secure in the awareness that their own position would be a privileged one.

We here in America are not free from the dangers that are world-wide in character and which have as their



ultimate objective world-wide control. Let the American people be aware and guard jealously those economic powers which by excessive concentration, both at home and across national lines, can gain a strategic balance of power against the forces of democracy already so greatly weakened by trends and developments abroad.—*Matthew Woll.*

### *Physicians Back Adequate Medical Attention for All*

Atlantic City, N. J.—The House of Delegates of the American Medical Association, policy forming body of American medicine, adopted a resolution at the annual session of the association here placing the facilities of organized medicine at the disposal of the United States Government in whatever plan Federal authorities may undertake in an effort to bring adequate medical care within the reach of all the people regardless of their financial circumstances.

The underlying spirit of the Association was based on the evident necessity for a new era of co-operation between the Government and organized physicians for the mutual benefit of the medical profession and the persons in need of medical care who are unable to obtain it because of its high cost.

Spokesmen for the resolution expressed the view that a national health policy is more the concern of the Government than of organized medicine, and that therefore the Government should take the initiative in formulating the principles and plan for such a policy with the organized physicians taking an attitude of passive receptivity and standing ready to co-operate in every respect should the Government request them to do so.

In addition the House of Delegates adopted the report of its board of trustees urging the formation of a National Health Department under one

head, in which would be merged all the health activities of the Government.

Although expressing itself in favor of the Government inaugurating a policy of medical care for all those who require it, the report adopted by the Association expressed its traditional opposition to health insurance.

"The willingness of the medical profession," the report said, "to adjust its services so as to provide adequate medical care for all the people does not constitute in any sense of the word an endorsement of health insurance, either voluntary or compulsory, as a means of meeting the situation."


### *Mexican Workers' Rest Day With Pay Lauded*

A New York Times dispatch from Geneva, Switzerland, reports that Isidro Fabelo, Mexican Government delegate to the International Labor Conference, argued that Mexico had escaped most of the rigors of the business depression thanks to its social policy.


Mr. Fabelo told the conference that when the Mexican Government decided that employers must pay the workers for their weekly rest day, too, it was predicted that this would ruin the industries. But "Mexico continues to be moderately prosperous," he declared.

No blister draws sharper than interest on money. It works day and night, in fair weather and foul. It gnaws at a man's substance with invisible teeth. It binds industry with a spider web. Debt rolls a man over and over, binding him hand and foot, and letting him hang on the fatal mesh, till the long-legged interest devours him. One had better make his bed of Canada Thistles, than attempt to lie at ease upon interest.—*H. W. Beecher.*





# EDITORIAL



(By DANIEL J. TOBIN)

LABOR seems to be at last coming into its own. The action of the Supreme Court of the United States in upholding the Wagner Act has given new strength and courage to the workers of the nation, especially to those groups that have never been permitted to organize into legitimate labor unions. Labor is entitled to its percentage of mistakes, but Labor leaders that willfully and deliberately fail to understand history or to benefit by the mistakes that have been made in the past, not only in our country but in others throughout the world, will soon find themselves perhaps in a more serious condition than they were before. If it had not been for the friendly attitude of the present Washington administration the Wagner Act would never have become a law. If it had not been for the administration threatening to revolutionize the Supreme Court our guess is that the Supreme Court would not have held the Wagner Act constitutional. The greatest danger now is that Labor may go too far. The violation of agreements that have been entered into, either verbal or written, by untrained men who have recently come into unions, is one of the most aggravating and regrettable practices confronting us at present. It is not to be expected that large bodies of men who have just been given their freedom by their right to organize, and the large numbers of untrained, inexperienced officers of those unions—I repeat, it is not surprising that they take the law into their own hands and that they refuse to observe the regular laws and rules governing experienced organizations of Labor that have been doing business with employers for a number of years. The fault is not altogether on the side of Labor, although Labor, newly organized, and its leaders newly elected to office, have and are making many serious mistakes. Capital, employers, managers, bosses, are also short of experience and because of their hatred during the years past of labor unions, they find it difficult to have to sit down and deal with the representatives of Labor. And on down the line to the assistant or sub-foreman, he still has the habit of snarling at the man who is now a union man and whom he browbeat for years past when the individual had no organization. However, we are quite hopeful that as time goes on both sides will become sobered and will recognize the law of right and eventually get to where they will better understand each other. In the meantime, we are confronted with the great danger from the combined forces of our enemies of amending certain laws like the Wagner Act, suggesting the incorporation of unions, and other such amendments that eventually would cripple Labor, especially compulsory arbitration. If the men of labor and the newly organized masses do not realize that to go too far will mean the bringing down on their own heads their own destruction, then they are more blind and less intelligent than we believed them to be.

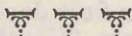
In Germany at one time the trade union movement practically controlled the Reichstag. It was my privilege to be present at a luncheon in that parliamentary body in which the representatives of labor were the dominating factors. Today the German labor movement is totally destroyed. In England the British Trade Union membership during the war reached a total of nearly seven million, two and one half million



higher than the American Federation of Labor. The workers of England controlled the balance of power in the House of Commons and named the Prime Minister and the other Cabinet officers. Then, becoming slightly intoxicated with their power, the miners brought about a general strike, which resulted in legislation that established almost compulsory arbitration and prevents a repetition of such conditions in the future. In other words, Labor by its mistake in that general strike in 1926 was responsible for adverse legislation that has prevented the workers of England from enjoying much better conditions than they now enjoy. If Labor keeps on in our country, even though there is some excuse for their actions, breaking agreements, sitting down and taking unlawful possession of property and doing many other things because they believe they are all-powerful, just as surely as the sun rises Labor will be responsible for adverse legislation which will crucify the workers as time goes on. The Wagner Act compels the employer to deal in conference with any body in which fifty-one per cent of the employees in the industry or plant state that they hold membership or that they desire to represent them. But as has been pointed out by certain steel employers, the fact that they are expected to recognize the workers and not to encourage or create company unions, that does not compel them to enter into an agreement with the workers and after their first day's or hour's conference they can end the conference and say to them, "Gentlemen, we will not agree to those propositions; we will not enter into any such agreement." There you are. That ends the Wagner Act and they can even hire strike-breakers within the state, run their plants, and pursue all the other tricky methods with false promises to their workers to remain loyal, etc. What, then, is the next move on the part of the government? Nothing but compulsory arbitration to compel the steel and the automobile industry owners or controllers to sit in conference, try and reach an agreement, and failing to reach an agreement to submit the matter to arbitration. The word "arbitration" sounds beautiful to those who do not understand it. During the present friendly administration in many of the states and in the nation we may get a friendly or a fair or impartial arbiter as the third or fifth man, but the history of Labor in its experiences with compulsory arbitration has been sorrowful and a total failure. Just as in the interpretation of the law; just as in the case of finding loopholes in legislative enactments by high-priced lawyers, so surely will the employers of the nation find a way to reach the arbiter, and if you have compulsory arbitration the final decision rests with the odd man, and human nature, especially with an unfriendly administration, is of such composition that men are not yet perfect and they are susceptible to the influence of wealth or promises of wealth. The human animal is far from being free of corruption and as I see the finger pointing now by the action of the newly organized groups and multitudes, we are leading towards incorporation of unions and compulsory arbitration, and should such requests made by the employers and business men of the nation become law it will be the death knell of labor unions in our country as it has been in the other countries, Germany, Italy and Australia. Business must be taken into consideration and must be given a chance to gradually meet the changing conditions. Business cannot be crucified by unjust demands nor by unjust taxation. Business may have made and has made mistakes, but business must be given an opportunity to rectify those mistakes, and the leaders and membership of labor must help to educate and preserve business and do nothing to destroy the



productive enterprises in which millions of our workers obtain a livelihood. The greatest blunder that Napoleon made was made at Waterloo when he believed he was insurmountable. The same was true of the Kaiser, the greatest man in Europe in 1914; and so on down the line. When men or nations or combinations of individuals believe that they are all-powerful, then they have reached the first step in the ladder leading to their downfall. The wisest thing that the men of Labor can do at this time is to get together first, organize, settle their disagreements by reaching some working understanding or basis of understanding, and then join hands together and battle as they never battled before, as a unit, in one solid body, to prevent adverse legislation such as referred to above, or else labor leaders and labor unions will find themselves in a worse condition than they were before. Remember that there is no Act favorable to the workers enacted by the present administration that cannot be repealed by the next administration or amended, with the result that labor can be shackled by its own actions through an unfriendly administration. The men of Labor, at least the leaders who have some influence with the multitudes, I trust will find the courage and the intelligence to realize the dangers confronting the multitudes and will use that courage to the end that we will prevent ourselves from being destroyed as a result of our own actions.



**W**E ARE continually receiving letters asking for information about organizers. Also we are receiving letters suggesting names for the appointment to a vacancy on the General Executive Board. We also receive letters in which some of our new, re-admitted unions inquire about the salaries of organizers and Vice-Presidents.

First let me say for the information of all concerned that an International Vice-President who is not an organizer acts and votes on strikes which are submitted to him by the General President, as to whether the local union shall receive the approval of the General Executive Board or whether they shall not receive the approval of the Board. Next let me say that an International Vice-President is not a Vice-President for any one district but acts for the entire International Union. Next let us inform our people that there are seven International Vice-Presidents and they vote on questions pertaining to strikes, lockouts and other matters when said questions are referred to them by the General President. An International Vice-President if he is not appointed as organizer, does not receive any salary except when he is ordered out on special work by the General President or attending Executive Board meetings.

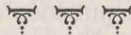
Now relative to organizers. The maximum salary of organizers is twelve thousand dollars per year, but no organizer appointed receives this salary at once; some may never receive it. In other words, it is left to the discretion of the General President to arrange the salary and advance the salary in accordance with the value of the services rendered. It has been the custom of the General President to advance the salary from time to time if organizers are deserving or is dangerous districts. The older organizers that have worked for almost nothing for many years and who on many occasions risked their lives, receive the maximum salary. Our local unions are not required to pay any additional tax no matter how the expenses of the International Union are increased. No organizer is located in any one particular district. An organizer must travel from coast to coast on any work which is allotted to him by the General President or by those representing the General President in the Headquarters.



There is no organizer now on the payroll who has not traveled from point to point, in one state and out of another; otherwise said organizer would be of no value whatever to the International Union and could not remain in its employment. It is true that when an organizer is worn out after years of service and reaches an old age and has been on the payroll for many, many years, we are considerate of our employes and we do not under such circumstances push around that kind of man who for many years gave the best there was in him and never shirked a call or duty for the International organization.

We cannot with our revenue, which is explained in another article, employ innumerable organizers to act as business agents for local unions that hold ninety-five per cent of the dues they collect in their own treasuries. A Vice-President has nothing to do with the work of the organizer except to make a request within reason of the organizer, and the organizer is expected to use his own judgment. But in all cases the organizers are under the supervision of the International President or his representative as per the Constitution of our International.

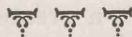
These laws were drafted by the membership represented in conventions and have been in effect as the fundamental policy of the International Union since its very beginning. I trust that our membership who read this article will cease asking unnecessary questions which could be answered by reading the Constitution or by reading this article. Especially does this refer to many of our unions east of Chicago.



THE JOINT COUNCIL is the intermediate body between the local union and the International Union. No wage scale should be approved by a Joint Council unless it contains reason and common sense. No strike should be approved by the Joint Council unless the International Constitution was observed and unless it was believed the men deserved the sanction of the strike by the Joint Council. The custom nowadays is to grant any request coming from a local union to the Joint Council. In other words, we have a number of glad-hand delegates who are afraid to offend their associates by asking for information pertaining to wage contracts or strike endorsement, and they hold themselves—as they think—in the good estimation of the local officers making the request for an unreasonable endorsement of a strike, by just pursuing the course of least resistance. I have very often felt in recent years that it would be better if no Joint Councils obtained at all because of the failure of Joint Councils to read and observe the Constitution of the International Union and the duties of the Joint Council. In other words, Joint Councils are not functioning as they ought to function in many places. To be selected as the presiding officer of a body of delegates, the welfare of whose local unions depends upon the action of the Joint Council and the strategy and diplomacy of the president, is an honor not to be undervalued. Very often this office carries no salary because usually the officer of the Joint Council is receiving a salary from his local union and incurs no expense to amount to anything. I think that I felt it a greater honor to be elected President of the Boston Joint Council in January, 1906 or 1907 than when I was elected President of the International Union in August, 1907. We had quite a spirited contest on and in those days delegates attended the Council meeting and they voted on each question that came before the Council. I was Business Agent of the Truck Drivers' Union No. 25 of Boston, and my friends who wanted me President of the Council worked



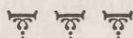
night and day for two weeks asking for the suffrage of other unions in my behalf to be President of a Joint Council which did not pay a five-cent piece for services. In addition to my duties as business agent I worked night and day visiting other locals as the President of the Joint Council and attended nearly all wage conferences with employers of other locals, and I believe I only did my duty and that I rendered service that brought me afterwards a splendid education and the approval and well wishes of my associates and workers in our trade union movement in Boston. No man should accept the position of President of a Joint Council unless he is willing to make that sacrifice in helping other unions without any consideration of monetary recompense. When a local union desires help in its wage scale, that is, help within reason, it is the duty of the president to appoint a committee from among the delegates—usually the salaried officers—to help that local union. If it is impossible for him to serve on the committee himself then he should appoint those that are agreeable to the local union making the request and those that are competent to handle the situation. For any officer of a Joint Council that gives his time to a local union by his appointment on a committee to help that local union, and to believe that in doing so he is doing the work of the International, said officer certainly does not fully understand his duties as the president or officer of the Joint Council. The work of a Joint Council is for the local unions who are in the Council. Every time a local union's trouble is stopped by conference and advice it helps the local union of which the officer is a member, because the purpose of the Joint Council is to make the fight of one the fight of all in the Council. It is reasonable to assume that if a local union goes out on strike and loses that strike, it weakens the entire membership connected with the Joint Council. If you can't give your time to this honorable position of the presidency of the Joint Council then let someone else handle the position who will feel honored by his selection to the position by his fellow delegates who constitute the membership of the Joint Council. If you are a salaried officer of a local union it is your duty to help in the work of the Joint Council. You are getting paid by the Teamsters' movement. Your job and your time belongs not only to your local, but to the Joint Council of which your local must be a part. Nowadays it is becoming for some of the boys under salary in their locals to shirk committee work on the Council, to go to the ball game or the races instead of the meeting of the Council or the Central Body or out to see their new grandchild. Those wise babies will soon find the ground slipping from under them. The C. I. O. and the other agitators are on the job, and those combined with the new men coming into our union will soon show results. Sometimes I think men on the job many years get too foxy, often lazy, often too self-important. In such cases it would be no loss to the membership to make a change. I am nearly always for the old officers, but when they evade their duties and get too wise, and when they insinuate they are making a sacrifice by staying on the job at a good salary, then I believe a change is necessary. They have outlived their usefulness.



**T**HE JOURNAL goes free each month to the home of each member of our organization in good standing. We find, however, that local secretaries and officers of local unions are so careless that thousands of copies have been mailed out to individuals who were formerly members of our organi-



zation, or who were in arrears, or in many instances had passed away, or left our craft permanently. No member of a local union is entitled to the Journal that owes more than two months dues to his union. And no local union is entitled to more copies of the Journal to be sent to their members than we receive per capita tax on. Recently I found that a certain local union having a mailing list here of 550 members, for three months paid per capita tax on an average of 128 members. The cost of union water-marked paper, union help in our office handling the corrections and cutting stencils, metal for the new stencils, electrical machines, office rent, labor in the office and labor in the print shop, the cost of mailing, all of those and other matters in connection therewith runs into an average cost of almost ten cents per copy, this not including the work put in by the Editor in the composition of the Journal and in the writing of the articles appearing therein. Consequently every member that receives the Journal who is not entitled to it, is costing the International Union ten cents per month, which brings down the tax of an individual from thirty cents to twenty cents. You can help us substantially to save some money and keep our Journal from going into the hands of slackers or undesirables or those not entitled to it if you will kindly look over the sections of our Constitution which compel the secretaries of our local unions to make corrected lists each month of their membership for the office of the Editor of the monthly magazine. Bear this in mind, we will not accept and do not publish any advertising of any kind, because we believe that employers who are fair to Labor should not be taxed and those that are unfair should not have their money accepted for advertising by this International Union. Everything in connection with the publishing of the Journal is strictly union. Will you kindly help us, then, by carrying out the Constitution and by keeping your list of members entitled to the Journal corrected each month? If you want a list of the members of your local receiving the monthly Journal from us, write us asking for copy of list, and we will try and send you same as soon as we can get around to it.



THE CONFERENCE of International officers called by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor headed by President Green and held in Cincinnati the end of May, was perhaps one of the most important and outstanding conferences of labor men which has taken place in recent years. The main work of the conference was to consider a statement or manifesto coming from the Executive Council which outlined what President Green and his associates in Washington had been doing towards overcoming the C. I. O. in its misunderstandings and differences with the American Federation of Labor, and for the purpose of devising ways and means in which to finance the extra expense of the Federation which had been incurred as a result of the employment of several extra organizers and the necessity of increasing the publicity. The executive officers of the Federation recommended for the consideration of the conference an assessment of one cent per month per member, to be used in this campaign not only to protect and advance the Federation against the C. I. O., etc., but also to organize the unorganized industries. After two days of meeting, in which many of the heads of International Unions participated, the proposition as submitted was adopted almost unanimously.

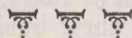
As it stands now the assessment of one cent per member will be paid



by all unions that can possibly pay it, until the next Convention of the American Federation of Labor in October, and at that convention it will be recommended and undoubtedly adopted that the above action be made legal and compulsory by the Convention. No organization is compelled to pay the assessment until the convention makes the action of the conference legal, but if such action is taken by the convention—and we repeat that undoubtedly it will be—then the organizations in affiliation will be compelled to pay the assessment dating from the month of June of this year. In other words, the action of the convention in October on this assessment will become retroactive. Your executive officers spoke in favor of the assessment because they believed in its necessity, not for the purpose of going out to injure any other union or destroy its effectiveness, but for the purpose of strengthening the Labor Movement by the organizing of those that should be organized and by giving to the Federation some extra money so that they can carry on publicity on organizing, on legislation, and on the political and economic questions of our country in which the workers are deeply interested. In other words, this extra money can be used by the President of the American Federation of Labor, under the direction of the Executive Council, to further the interests of labor in the economic and political field. Unless the money is expended in this way—and we know that it will be—the assessment can be stopped at any time by the Executive Council or by the following convention. Our International Union expects to reach the high point of membership in its history, numbering 250,000, in the month of June of this year, so that our International Union will pay per capita tax of \$2,500 and an assessment of \$2,500, making a total of \$5,000 to the American Federation of Labor for the month of June, and for the following twelve months a total of \$60,000. This we are going to do without any extra revenues in the form of higher per capita tax from our local unions. In other words, our locals will pay just exactly the same as before, one cent a day per member, or thirty cents a month, one-half of which is paid into the defense fund, leaving us only fifteen cents, two cents of which will be paid to the Federation and another one cent to the Building Trades and Label Trades and other departments with which we are affiliated. This leaves us twelve cents with which to carry on the work of this International Union, which means salaries of all officers and all organizers, the printing, publishing and mailing free of charge of our monthly Journal, office rent and equipment, and innumerable other expenses which includes an office which we are compelled to maintain in Washington for the purpose of carrying on our work there with the governmental departments. Sometimes I think it is quite unreasonable and unjust to have local unions receive not less than two dollars per month dues, and in some instances as high as five dollars per month dues, and only give the International Union thirty cents, one-half of which they insist on placing in the defense fund, leaving us, as stated above, only twelve cents per month per member to run the International Union. However, nothing can be done about that now, and no one knows who will be at our next Convention, but whoever is there they should make provision to provide against this condition so that we could have a fund of five or six million dollars for the purpose of organizing, and battling in cases of extreme necessity, the enemies of labor. There is some selfishness amongst the representatives of our local unions. They find fault if we object to their high dues in many places but they hate to give up to anyone except to the local unions, which means that they are



like some members who like to get several increases in wages but hate to pay their dues into the local union. The more you pay into your International Union when it is properly accounted for, the stronger your International Union will be and the greater protection you will have. Local minds are narrow if they believe they alone will be engaged in a conflict should a conflict take place. Today with the over-the-road trucking our whole organization is brought more closely together. States, cities and towns are at the present time not divided by distance because of modern roads and modern systems of transportation. I have always preached that the higher the dues when handled by honest men in local organizations, the better the organization, the more powerful the local, the more the member thinks of his union. If there are squanderers within the local or unfit men, they should be removed. And if that is true it certainly should apply with three times more force and influence to the International Union that has done so much for its members and for the Labor Movement with the few pennies it has been given. We are marching onward and onward and we are today perhaps one of the largest organizations and the most influential in the Labor Movement, but next year any one district can be destroyed by a blundering mistake on the part of the International officers or by failure on the part of local officers to understand how helpless they are if a fight is made against them by the combined enemies of Labor. Standing together, working together, fighting together shoulder to shoulder, all for the common purpose of the organization of our craft throughout the nation, we can win. Divided or controlled by radicals, influenced and directed by nit-wits, we can become a gigantic failure, and no one will suffer more than the rank and file of the members, who seem to think that now they are eternally safe, and refuse to attend meetings and take the interest they should take in their organization as they have pledged themselves to do when becoming members of our union. As the days and months roll on we rejoice with you, our membership, in the great success that has obtained for our craft throughout the nation by working under better conditions than many of us ever expected to see and by the continual flow of new blood, new men with new thoughts, into our union. Don't stop. Every one of you are pioneers, missionaries, preachers of the gospel of trade unionism. The union man on his truck going from place to place is the emissary of the International Union. Spread the doctrine of unity through our union which knows no creed, no political faith, no color, except that a man must be a man with the ideas of a true American who loves justice and freedom. Every one of you, every day in the week, can say a word to help along in this great work in which we are pledged to be a part. The Crusaders of old did their work at the sacrifice of their lives. The crusaders in the economic life of today have their work to do. You are as important in your humble position as the man who led an army in the ages past, fighting perhaps for the establishment of a religion that meant nothing; fighting perhaps to exterminate those that disagreed with them in religion or politics. Today we are fighting in the economic field for the advancement of civilization, for better homes for ourselves and our families, for a greater opportunity to spread the light of intelligence and education amongst our children, so that when their time comes they will carry the banner that we will have to surrender and keep it raised high in the advanced march of the civilized workers of the nation.





LOCAL 753, Milk Drivers of Chicago, having about 6,000 members, and Local 754, Dairy Employes of Chicago and Vicinity, having 2,500 members, totaling in all close to 8,500 members, signed up agreements with their employers, obtaining in said agreements all of the several reductions that they received during the years of depression, and in some instances better conditions obtain now that before the depression set in in 1930. There are some members in both unions who are dissatisfied, but in all of my years of experience I cannot say that I have ever witnessed a more splendid victory for the members of any trade union. I cannot go into detail here, but the guaranteed wage for drivers, plus commissions, beginning May 1, 1937, will be around \$49.00, and for the dairy employes an increase of about \$5.50 over a period of three years obtains. In addition to this, there are several new classifications in the inside workers which command higher wages, such as the refrigerator men, etc. Another section in the agreement of Local 754 is that the business agent has the right at any time he feels suspicious, to examine the payrolls of the employer and find out to his own satisfaction whether or not every individual is receiving the contract wage. The committee handling the agreement acted at all times during the controversy in close communication and conference with the International President. If men in the Labor Movement today do not realize the benefits of a union, let them look into the conditions of those men, where eight or nine thousand men are receiving close to fifty dollars a week with two weeks vacation with full pay in many instances. Of course the Milk Drivers have been organized since 1902 and they have had to slowly and surely build their conditions up. Organizations that have recently been organized cannot expect to obtain those kind of conditions immediately. But with patience, close observance to law and order, and by electing men of intelligence to office, they will undoubtedly reach a standard much higher than that which they now enjoy. It was thought for a time that Local 754 might have to go into arbitration, but if they did they were fully prepared. It is foolish for a local union, and sometimes very harmful to the membership, to have them go into conference or arbitration without having the facts right in their vest pocket so they will know what they are talking about. The Secretary-Treasurer of Local 754, Frank Gillespie, writes me an account of the proceedings and I am publishing an extract from his letter:

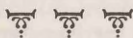
"To the student of human nature, it is not hard to see why members of labor unions are getting 'stormy,' as the sheets of our press are filled with news of strikes and labor disturbances, and it is high time that some of our employers begin to recognize the fact that responsible leadership in labor unions has a stabilizing effect upon economic conditions of business.

"Every member which comprised our Wage Scale Committee was a specialist in a certain line of the dairy business, and there was not one argument which we did not successfully combat. For the past two years the writer has been gathering statistical data on each firm, such as the number of men working each month, as compared with the estimated production. I do not think that we ever went to bat on any negotiation as well armed as we were with ammunition in the form of facts, and some of the employers told us we knew more about their business than they did. It was

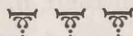


a lot of trouble to gather this information, but it actually paid dividends and the procedure can be recommended to any Union in our International."

With all the ballyhoo we have on the front pages of the daily press about the great marching progress made by other organizations outside the American Federation of Labor, I want you to sit down and compare the conditions quietly obtained by nine thousand men in the City of Chicago, and with one exception the newspapers never referred to the fact that with close to 40,000 members in Chicago and vicinity we do not have one man on strike. It seems that the press of the nation believes that noise and radical expressions from both employers and employes, and all kinds of impractical proceedings are the things they ought to write about. For men and organizations that handle their affairs in an orderly manner, thereby benefiting the public, there does not seem to be any space or words in our daily papers.



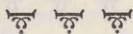
SOMETIMES a business agent or officer writes in here, and takes the position that he is carrying the whole weight of the Labor Movement on his shoulders, and he alone is the only one working. You would imagine some of them were making a deathly sacrifice by devoting their time and energy to the local union. In many instances those officers are receiving substantial salaries and they are not compelled to hold on to their positions if they desire to go back on a truck. Self-pity is about the weakest thing there is in a man or woman. When people get to that condition of life their usefulness is at an end. We look for no sympathy as we too have the privilege of resigning if we desire, but it would be well for some of those officers in many cities to come to the International office and watch what is going on here, with telegrams, long distance calls, and sacks full of mail coming in every day in the week, especially Monday morning. In that mail is contained all kinds of requests, questions on constitutional law, questions on jurisdiction, and north, south, east and west expect the International President to answer immediately every letter they send in. Sometimes the International President is out of the office; and while he endeavors to have his mail and the urgent requests taken care of by someone else, there are many matters that must wait until he returns. Again I repeat, we ask no sympathy nor do we expect expressions of goodwill or praise, because this is our duty, this is what we contracted to do, and we keep on saying to ourselves, "It is good to have lived in this age in which working men are free and to have gradually struggled from the condition in which we started wherein we were endangering our right to live and work because of our membership in the Trade Union Movement." Let all salaried officers fully understand, local and national, that there is no law that ties any of them to the job.



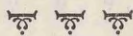
IN THE death of Billy Connery, a Congressman from Lynn, Mass., the working man's champion, the man who fought the battles of the underdog, Labor has sustained an irreparable loss. I knew Billy Connery for many years. Socially he was a lovable character; his courage he demonstrated in the fields of France and he demonstrated it in the halls of Congress. Billy was born amongst the poor in the shoe town of Lynn, Mass. Every



throb and heart beat the workers endured Billy also suffered in his early days. Tramping through the country, practically broke most of the time, endeavoring to eke out a living on the vaudeville stage, a "ham actor" as he used to call himself, it was no wonder his heart went out when he had the chance to express himself in behalf of the workers. Our people in Lynn, where we have a strong local, and the workers generally of all political parties, supported Billy for many years because no better man could be in Congress. He had courage that sometimes got him into trouble, because he did not hesitate to tell everyone in his own plain manner what he thought of them when he knew they were willfully disagreeing with what he believed to be his pleadings for justice. He cannot be replaced but Labor will have to go on and do the best it possibly can under somewhat difficult circumstances. The strenuousness of life for men who will not sit down on the job seems to be taking away from us every week some fighter we need so much in these trying times. To the family of Billy Connery we extend our most sincere condolences and sympathy.



FOR a number of years we fought with our employers to get vacations for our men. When the writer was driving a truck we used to get docked for the Fourth of July, and if we worked a half day on the Fourth of July we only got paid for that half day. Today in many of our agreements we are writing into the agreement a vacation for the men who work steadily the year round. In some places we find the men are so cheap that they continue to work instead of taking the vacation, and receive the extra money therefor. There were two substantial reasons for us insisting on the vacations. We who suffered in all kinds of weather, working all kinds of hours, realized how much it meant to the human system to have a short vacation with pay; just a few days that you could call your own and breathe the sunshine and the air and forget your troubles. After being successful in many places and in many of our organizations, we find many of our own members chiseling on the vacation and agreeing to work and get the extra pay. Our first reason for demanding a vacation was that we needed the rest, the change, to build ourselves up, to rehabilitate the human system and to bring back a little of the energy and strength that we had lost through our labor, so that we might fight the demands made on the human system in the months ahead. The next reason was that we want to make more work for men that are out of jobs. Any member of a trade union that accepts pay for his vacation is not only selfish, but he is unjust and not true to the principles of the trade union movement. Such a member is a member because he has to be, and to that member let me say that if he refuses to take his vacation, for which he is paid and which the union obtained for him, he will pay the price as time goes on by giving up more than his share of that body, that human machine which God has given him. Locals should compel their members to take the vacations.



THE following letter has been sent out by General President Edward Flore, of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, to the members of his General Executive Board. As everyone knows, the members of the Bartenders' Union have for many years worked very closely with the Brewery Workers



members because they handle the products of the breweries. This letter explains intelligently the feeling which the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and the Bartenders' Union have for our International Union. This is only a sample of the feeling obtaining among many other International Unions towards our just claim for the drivers and chauffeurs working in cities and on the road driving brewery trucks and delivering beer:

June 15, 1937.

General Executive Board: Greetings:

Since our meeting in Cleveland the early part of this month, there has been some new developments in connection with the jurisdictional dispute between the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the United Brewery Workers' International Union, which brought us face to face with a new situation that warrants your consideration and action.

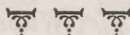
As you know, the Teamsters have made a gallant fight to sustain their right to jurisdiction over the trucking and delivery of beer. When this controversy first started we were asked by both International Unions to maintain a neutral position and we have endeavored to do so, and have urged upon our local unions a similar policy.

Aside from our admiration for the Brotherhood of Teamsters for the splendid fight they are making, we feel a certain obligation to them that does not exist towards the United Brewery Workers. The membership of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, their officers and organizers, have always been ready and willing to co-operate with our Local Unions and never hesitated to refuse deliveries through our picket lines. That loyalty and support has aided our local unions in winning many a battle that would have otherwise been lost. It is time that we recognize that type of loyalty and service by making a frank and definite statement, and assuming a firm policy in support of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

I recommend that we abandon our position of neutrality and follow the decision of the American Federation of Labor, which decision gave to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers the jurisdiction over trucking and delivery of beer.

Fraternally yours,

EDWARD FLORE,  
General President,



### ***Quarter Million Members Is A. F. of L.'s Six Months' Gain***

Cincinnati.—More than a quarter of a million gain in membership was made during the last two months by the A. F. of L., according to figures submitted by Secretary Frank Morrison to the meeting of the Federation's executive council which adjourned here Sunday.

Morrison's figures showed an increase of 146,212 for April and 115,435 for that part of May for which he had reports from affiliated organizations. Complete figures for May will probably run the gain for that month far beyond the increase registered in April.

The gain since the ten C. I. O. unions left the A. F. of L. has been 560,614. The total membership of the



per capita tax payments, is now 3,000,670. It was 3,422,398 when the ten C. I. O. unions were still affiliated.

The A. F. of L. council's meeting followed a two-day conference here of representatives from the Federation's 103 affiliated international unions, at which a nation-wide co-ordinated campaign was launched to organize the nation's unorganized wage-earners.

As reported in a recent dispatch to *Labor*, this conference voted to provide an organization "war chest" by doubling the Federation's income from its affiliates. It was also agreed by representatives of the internationals that all local unions would be required to affiliate with city central labor bodies and state federations of labor. Another point in the program adopted called for the expulsion of all C. I. O. delegates from city central bodies and state federations.

A charter was voted by the council to the Progressive Miners of America. So far this organization, hitherto unaffiliated with the A. F. of L., has its membership confined to part of Illinois.

The Illinois Federation of Labor protested granting the charter on the grounds that it wanted "to shield the Illinois Federation and the A. F. of L. against responsibility for possible repetition of the bloody struggles that certain parts of Illinois have witnessed in recent years in connection with mine difficulties."

The Progressive Miners was formed by a group who broke away from the United Mines Workers of America after officials of the latter agreed, over rank and file protests, to a wage reduction in the Illinois coal fields. Several violent clashes have occurred between the two organizations.

President William Green of the A. F. of L. said the charter issued to the Progressive Miners covered their present membership (reported to be around 35,000) with any other coal

miners "who wish to become affiliated with them."

A committee representing employees of a General Motors Corporation commercial body plant in Indianapolis made a personal request to the A. F. of L. council for a Federation charter. It was announced that the charter would be issued by the International Association of Machinists and would cover employees in all crafts.

Green was authorized by the council to take such action as he sees fit on applications for international union charters by gasoline station attendants, agricultural labor, and cannery workers.

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### *Chain Stores Close to Escape New Tax*

Philadelphia.—The closing of 80 stores by the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company was the immediate reaction to the signing by Governor George H. Earle this week of a bill taxing chain stores. The law assesses \$500 on each store above 500 operated by a chain.

A. & P. officials said that probably 600 of its 2,000 stores in Pennsylvania will be abandoned. Other chains indicated they will take similar action, with closings reaching nearly 4,000.

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### *Holds Living Costs Have Reached Peak*

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace recently sought to comfort harassed housewives with the assurance that living costs are as high as they will go and that cheaper food is a summer prospect.

This forecast, Wallace said, was based on the expectation of bigger crops, unless the weather goes "haywire." He forecast a corn harvest 1,000,000,000 bushels larger than last year, and that, he contended, would mean lower prices for meats as well as grain foods.



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THE STATEMENT made by W. Z. Foster recently at the Communistic Congress in Russia, that the C. I. O. was backed one hundred per cent by the Communists of America and that the sympathy and good-will of the Communist government of Russia was behind the C. I. O., which represented, as Foster stated, Communism in every sense of the word—we repeat, this kind of statement has not been very helpful to the C. I. O.



EVERY MONTH we are increasing our membership and we are doing it quietly without the beating of drums. Our membership has reached the highest pinnacle in its history. Last month we paid per capita tax to the American Federation of Labor on 250,000 members. We only pay tax on the membership on which we receive tax. In other words, we do not pad our membership. Of course this wave of organization may lessen as the months go on, especially if we are again confronted with unemployment.



WHAT A PLEASURE it must be for our members to drive a modern truck that runs like clockwork during these hot days. Especially is this a pleasure for those who at one time drove horses, who suffered so intensely from flies and from the awful heat. Some of us remember those poor dumb animals, the best friends of man, when driven home at night from work, the tortures endured in the hot stable where they had to suffer and sweat all night long; sometimes in pain from their teeth or from their food. We repeat, how happy a man should be today who experienced those conditions in the days past, and compares them with conditions of today. Both man and horse worn out and discouraged. Long hours, small pay. Today shorter hours, better pay. This is what our union has done for us.



A GOOD MAN saves money for his employer by taking care of a piece of machinery given into his charge and keeping, by avoiding accidents and by always being on the alert, watching, listening and observing. The cheap man is a loss to any institution or employer. The better wages men receive and the better they are treated in their employment, the better it is for their employer and the industry.

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*Official Magazine of the*  
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
of TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN and HELPERS  
of America**

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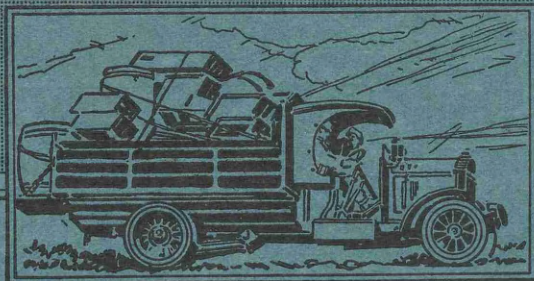
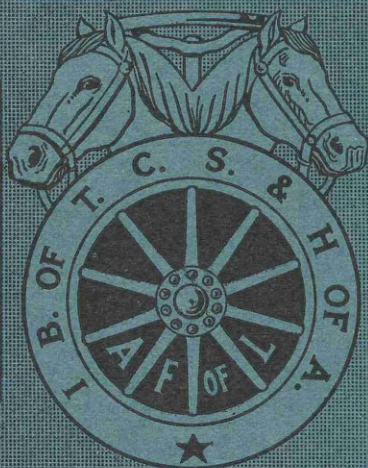
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AUGUST, 1937

*Official Magazine*  
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN & HELPERS  
of AMERICA**





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THERE still seem to be some contractors who feel they can keep wages low and hours long if they can get a charter in some small city or town and then get control of the local. We want to warn the officers of new local unions that if we hear of any of them doing such a thing as mentioned, they will not only be expelled from the organization but the charter of the local will be revoked as well. In some instances we are sending wage agreements back to the locals, without our approval, requesting that they make a change in the scale of wages where we believe said wages are unreasonably low and not in keeping with the cost of living in the locality.



WE SOMETIMES receive letters saying that the men who are unorganized cannot pay dues of \$2.00 a month and give that as a reason for not joining. The \$2.00 a month dues was adopted and approved by our convention and cannot be changed even by the International Executive Board. This rule of \$2.00 a month dues was advocated and adopted by the International Convention in order that a local union, after paying its per capita tax of 30 cents a month on each member, might have some capital with which to carry on the business of the local, as all over and above the 30 cents paid to the International was to remain in the treasury of the local. This complaint comes only from those who always have and always will, perhaps, want something for nothing. A cheap union is like a cheap man—not much good to anyone.



WHEN endeavoring to get new members who are working at our line of business and whose work comes under the jurisdiction of our International Union as granted by the American Federation of Labor, it is indeed a lesson to the speakers as they confront these groups and endeavor to tell them the benefits to be derived from organization and what it would mean to them, especially today when the law gives them every protection should they join the union, the fear they show in their faces that they will lose their jobs if they join a union and usually leave the hall on the excuse that they wish to have time to think it over. This goes to show that the propaganda put out by the anti-union employers for years has put great fear into them and it is going to be hard to overcome that fear, but time will do it.



ON JULY 1, 1937, the express drivers connected with our International started working under a new wage scale granting them a general raise in wages which was signed with the committee representing the Railway Express Agency, Inc. A conference on new working rules and conditions started about July 15th and may be all settled by the time you read this Journal. Organizer Thomas P. O'Brien acted as Chairman in President Tobin's place. The representatives of the Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland and Newark locals were on the committee, New York and Jersey City, in the Metropolitan District, having already signed their agreement. However, Brother Lyons and Brother Sheerin of Local Union No. 808 of New York helped on this agreement for the other locals throughout the country.



—[OFFICIAL MAGAZINE]—

# INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS · CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN AND HELPERS

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AUGUST, 1937

Number 9

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Daniel J. Tobin, Editor

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## Salaries of Corporation Executives

Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Com-  
merce, has just published figures re-  
garding the wages of millions of  
working men and women in industry  
which reveal that for their services  
rendered in the creation of wealth for  
those who own industry the average  
annual wage in 1936 was only \$1244.

In view of Mr. Roper's figures,  
which are based on a nation-wide  
census of income taken by the Gov-  
ernment, it is interesting to note the  
annual salaries paid themselves by  
the very corporation officials who to-  
gether fix the average annual wage  
at the indecently low level revealed  
by Mr. Roper's data—a level that does  
not enable the workers to buy for  
themselves and their families the kind  
of food, clothing, shelter, education,  
health service and other elements in-  
separably connected with decent liv-  
ing standards.

Under the Securities and Exchange  
Act, corporations are required to re-  
port to the Securities and Exchange  
Commission the salaries received by  
corporation officials. The reports for  
the year 1936 show that corporation  
executives, who fix their own salaries,  
are not thinking in terms of \$1244 a  
year allocated to the wage earners,  
but frequently pay themselves twice  
as much as that amount for one day's  
"work."

A group of salaries just made pub-  
lic by the Securities and Exchange  
Commission illustrates strikingly the  
high type of social security which



these corporation executives appropriate for themselves and their dependents out of the earnings of industry made possible by the productive work of the toilers who labor for the puny average wage of \$1244 a year.

The board of directors of the General Electric Company paid Owen D. Young, chairman of the board, and Gerard Swope, president, each \$146,500, which included bonuses of \$40,000 apiece.

The directors of the Standard Oil Company of California paid W. H. Berg, vice-president, \$75,075 and R. W. Hannah, \$60,075. The ten officer directors then voted themselves \$590,400, or an average salary of \$59,400 each for the year.

The eleven directors of R. H. Macy & Company paid Percy S. Straus, president, \$102,420, and Edwin L. Marks, vice-president, \$102,075, but made vice-president Delos Walker get along on the relatively small salary of \$81,810. Then the directors voted themselves a total of \$517,075 for their services for the year, or an average salary of \$51,707.50.

The board of directors of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana paid Edward G. Seubert, president, a salary of \$105,400; Allan Jackson, vice-president, \$59,400; C. J. Barkdull, executive vice-president and treasurer, \$56,400; W. M. Burton, annuitant, \$59,310, and R. W. Stewart, annuitant, \$45,722.

The management of Collins and Aikman paid Willis G. McCullough, president, \$75,220 for his executive ability for the year, and Charles B. Rockwell, vice-president, \$45,180.

R. I. Clarkson, chairman of the American Express Company, received \$41,450 by order of the board of directors; and F. P. Small, president, \$81,450.

The directors of General Motors Acceptance Corporation, a subsidiary of General Motors, paid John J. Schumann, Jr., president, \$80,405.

In connection with these large salaries, which place their recipients beyond the fear of want, it is instructive to recall that most of the corporation executives in the United States were violent opponents of the Social Security Act, which provides at least an approach to protection from want for the millions of wage earning men and women.—News Letter.

### *Distribution of Income*

There are still certain economists and journalists attached to the retinues of our economic royalists who continue to prate about the benefits which the owners and operators of industry hand out to the millions of working men and women who do most of the useful work in industry.

Recent statistics on the distribution of income made public by the U. S. Department of Commerce are sufficiently pointed to shoot this theory of the equitable remuneration of wealth producers compared with the gains grabbed by stockholders so full of holes that it is little more than a sieve. The statistics show that by the use of their ownership of America's productive machinery, which carries with it the ownership of all the wealth produced by the workers, our industrial dictators appropriate for themselves a larger and larger portion of the earnings of industry and keep the workers' portion, expressed in wages, at low levels.

According to the Department figures, the owners of our industrial machinery during 1936 pocketed 4,573 million dollars in dividends, an increase of 50 per cent over the dividends appropriated in 1935.

But when it comes to the remuneration of the men and women without whose mental skill and physical strength the wheels of industry would not turn and dividends would fall to zero, the Department's figures show that during this same year, 1936, the industrial magnates who passed out in



dividends to stockholders an increase of 50 per cent over the 1935 record, held the total income of the workers down to an increase of only 14 per cent over 1935.

That is to say, in the division of the earnings of industry our industrial overlords gave stockholders, who perform very little useful work in the actual production of commodities and other forms of wealth, an increase of 50 per cent in dividends, but gave the workers, who do practically all of the useful work, a paltry increase of only 14 per cent in wages.

One of the major functions of the American Federation of Labor is to organize working men and women in constructive trade unions and use this power to negotiate agreements with those who own and operate industry and commerce carrying wage rates that will guarantee the workers a more equitable portion of the national income.

The striking disparity revealed by the Commerce Department figures between the increased dividends taken by stockholders and the increased income gained by wage earners in 1936 compared with 1935 gives added emphasis to the urgent necessity of carrying the gospel of trade unionism to every group of toilers—for in the last analysis the wages of the workers, and consequently their share of the national income, depends on their bargaining strength, and bargaining strength is rooted in collective action through strong and constructive trade unionism.—News Letter.

### *Green Leads Lewis, Gallup Poll Finds*

The Gallup Institute of Public Opinion says it submitted the following question to all classes of citizens in every state:

"Which labor leader do you prefer—Green of the A. F. of L., or Lewis of the C. I. O.?"

The Institute announces the result was 67 per cent for Green and 33 per

cent for Lewis, or better than two to one for the A. F. of L. chieftain.

Furthermore, it insisted, it had found a decided drift of public sentiment in favor of the A. F. of L. A poll taken by the Institute last August showed 59 per cent for the A. F. of L. and 41 per cent for the C. I. O. The latest poll gave the A. F. of L. 64 per cent and the C. I. O. 36.

### *For Travelers' Nerves*

A million pounds of coffee and a quarter of a million pounds of tea are used annually on railway dining cars operated in the United States.

### *Millions to Cool Cars*

The railroads have expended over \$50,000,000 in air-conditioning Pullman cars and coaches, according to C. B. Morris of the Western Railways Committee.

Incidentally, Mr. Morris revealed that the speed of freight trains has been increased 40 per cent during the last 10 years.

### *Liquor Taxes Nearing Billion-Dollar Mark*

State and Federal income from the liquor business approached the billion-dollar mark in the calendar year of 1936, according to figures released by the Distilled Spirits Institute this week.

The Federal government collected \$612,581,000 in taxes, while the states took \$252,345,476 in taxes, license fees and profits from the operation of local dispensaries, the institute claimed.

Consumption of "hard" liquor was declared to be 7 per cent less than in 1916.

### *Hearst Cuts Wages to Recoup His Losses*

Chicago.—William Randolph Hearst's newspaper properties con-



tinue to coast downhill. For three days this week the "Herald-Examiner" carried on its first page a message from Hearst himself announcing that the paper would continue publication.

When the harrassed publisher discontinued his New York "American" it was reported in Chicago that the "Herald-Examiner" would also pass out, leaving the "Tribune" as this city's only morning newspaper.

Whatever deal may have been contemplated by Hearst and the reactionary management of the "Tribune" didn't go through, but Hearst has taken advantage of the flurry to chop salaries in the editorial departments. The lower-paid men and women suffered most. Twenty-seven were discharged without notice.

### *Fabulous Profits in Motor Car Financing*

That installment financing companies are veritable gold mines was disclosed in a report filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by the General Motors Acceptance Corporation, owned outright by General Motors Corporation.

Its income in 1936 was \$46,230,001—and exactly half of that sum was profit.

President J. J. Schumann, Jr., was paid a salary of \$119,463, plus \$80,405 received from another General Motors subsidiary. Equally generous salaries were paid 23 other officers and directors, including Lamont duPont and Alfred P. Sloan.

The finance company's business, the SEC says, is mere routine paper work performed by small-salaried employes. Installment buyers of General Motors cars are compelled to contribute to its fabulous profits.

### *Sixteen-Hour Day Hit by Railroad Firemen*

Strong opposition to the provision of the hours-of-service law which per-

mits railroad managements to work enginemen and other train crew members for a 16-hour period, after which they are allowed eight hours rest, was voiced by the convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen in Milwaukee, Wis.

A resolution adopted by the convention declared that the work period should be cut to 12 hours. Delegates were a unit in claiming that a fireman who has worked 16 hours continuously on a modern locomotive pulling a heavy train needs no argument to convince him that 16 hours of work are inhuman.

The convention also favored the Federal full crew bill, which protects trainmen as well as enginemen against the elimination of full crews as now required in the interest of public safety.

### *Building a Union*

Unions are not built overnight. They neither resemble skyscrapers, locomotives, automobiles nor crops. They are made of an uncertain, unpredictable human element. Not even an army offers a good parallel, because union men are required to think, to reason, and to forecast.

Merely to take orders is not a union man's business. Mechanical wheel and turn under the bawling of a top sergeant's direction is not enough.

Physical presence of workers in an organization; names entered on records; payment of dues; going out on strikes—these are but the beginnings of organization.

What is more essential is psychological mobilization; something must happen to men's minds; a union man must come into harmony with a great tradition, feel a part of it, and learn to go along with it; a union man must "belong."

A union is not an assembly of \$30-a-week capitalists. To herd individualists into an organization is not enough.

Attitudes toward co-operation must



become habitual. Until they do, the organization is likely to become more like a mob, or at best, a rotarian convention, than a union.

How long it will take to make a union depends in large part upon the union material which is to go into it; and at the same time how much counter-education the new union heads can supply to offset all-pervasive propaganda of the boss.

It is likely that it will take five years to build any kind of organization, and perhaps longer.

A union must prove it can live through depressions, as well as survive the fire of the boss' educational campaigns.

And just as we cannot build a union in a day, we cannot unbuild a union overnight. Unions grow; they are not manufactured.

They are made of human men and women. Such material cannot be shaped like sticks and stones. It must adapt itself to a great ideal—yes—a great ideal—the ideal of co-operation; the ideal that the whole is greater than the sum of its parts. — *Electrical Workers' Journal*.

### *The Dawes Brothers Forced to Disgorge*

The Dawes brothers, Charles, Rufus and Henry, have at last been forced to pay \$1,027,600 on account of the \$90,000,000 loan which "Hell-an'-Maria" persuaded the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make his Chicago bank, the Central Republic Bank and Trust Company.

It is estimated that after the RFC has collected every penny now in sight, it will still have to pocket a loss of between \$26,000,000 and \$30,000,000 because of this malodorous transaction, and not a man connected with the deal has even been indicted by a grand jury.

It will be recalled that during the Hoover administration Dawes hastily resigned as ambassador to Great

Britain and returned home to become chief of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. His press agents proclaimed he was about to perform "another great public service" and every reactionary editor from Penobscot to Pasadena applauded.

After spending a short time with the RFC and "learning the ropes," Dawes again severed his official connections and hastened to Chicago to save his tottering bank. It was then that he negotiated his famous loan with the government agency from which he had just resigned.

Having secured the \$90,000,000, Dawes and his associates so manipulated things that they were able to set up a new bank, financially sound, and Uncle Sam was left "holding the bag." The stockholders of the defunct Central Republic, including the Dawes brothers, tried to avoid liability, but in the long last they have been compelled to make a comparatively small contribution.—Labor.

### *Wanted—A Billion for Television*

David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America, tells the American Physical Society that television "is now an artistic and economic rather than a technical problem."

In other words, RCA at this moment is prepared to put television in your home, but first it must sell about 2,000,000 television sets at approximately \$500 each. That's \$1,000,000,000 worth of television sets.

Until the public consents to make that investment, Sarnoff and his associates will not feel justified in going to the immense expense of arranging programs to keep a television set busy for 18 hours a day, and business concerns will not pay the staggering sum required to sponsor such programs.

A trade unionist would suggest to Mr. Sarnoff that the best way to solve the problem is to increase the wages



of American workers, and at the same time to reduce the price of television sets. Like a lot of other things, the future of television is dependent on the buying power of the American people.—Labor.

### *Carloadings Boosted by Grain Shipments*

New York. — The "Wall Street Journal" estimates that carloadings for the last week total approximately 810,000 cars.

This is a gain of 25 per cent over 1936.

Record-breaking grain shipments and steady industrial recovery are the principal reasons, according to the "Journal."

### *The Man and the Machine*

American industry is supreme throughout the world mainly because of our system of mass production. During a recent five-year period 2,000,000 wage earners were eliminated from the production and transportation industries, and yet at the end of this period these industries produced more in volume and value than at the beginning.

This process will undoubtedly continue. Nothing can stop it. Eventually the masses of the people will be the greatest beneficiaries of increased output. Our real problem will be one of distribution. Unquestionably the workers are already benefitting through the enrichment of life which comes through the wider use of commodities which were formerly the exclusive possession of the rich or well-to-do.

Meanwhile, there are certain human elements to which we should give more careful consideration. For example, mass production, which involves highly specialized operations, has largely destroyed the pride of craft which was once common in industrial life. The "shop" has become

a "factory." Something else should be substituted which will give the worker greater interest in his job.

The modern factory is operated much like a slaughter house in which the parts of a pig pass through various channels, every part being handled by an "expert," whose task consists mainly of an automatic operation in which he may become a "specialist" in an unbelievably brief period.

This is all he knows about the industry. Needless to say, it invariably results in restriction, restraint and repression. The bosses—at the other end of the industry—are chiefly concerned about production, percentages and profits. Between them there is a chasm that very few ever cross.

The workers are regarded as so much equipment. They constitute the major part of the "overhead." They are given brass-checked numbers in lieu of names which had become sacred to them. Personality counts for little. They have become parts of the machines which they automatically operate. In olden days these men were counted as "souls." Today they are enumerated as "hands."

It is a great engineering accomplishment to create a machine which displaces hundreds of men who formerly made a comfortable living through old methods of production. And it is still more wonderful to invent a robot—a man made of steel and filled with wheels—who responds to the pressing of a button at the side of an executive's desk, doing automatically what formerly required the efforts of a human being.

But mass production and automations have brought with them new problems. Their creation has not settled the labor question—they have intensified it.

After the engineers have done their very commendable jobs, it is going to take all the wisdom of the economists and sociologists, all the ingenuity of the capitalists, to say nothing of the deep understanding of the statesmen



and the co-operation of the public, to solve the human problems which mass production has brought with it.—By Dr. Charles Stelzle, Executive Director, Good Neighbor League.

### *Union Responsibility*

Chicago milk-wagon drivers, voting in a union election, appear to have rejected a strike and accepted a contract by a majority of 2 to 1. This is not nearly so exciting as much of the labor news that now crowds the pages of the newspapers. But it is quite as significant. It is one of thousands of similar items which disclose the growth of genuine industrial democracy in America and the evolution of some labor unions into institutions very nearly on a par with the commercial corporation in the maintenance of contractual relations. The contract-breaking union gets the breaks in the news; the contract-keeping union, as a rule, enjoys the worthy obscurity that attaches to the 95 per cent of law-abiding citizens of this country.

To shallow cynics the very phrase "strike vote" is a jest, because in raw unions, just organized and filled with the zealotry of recent conversion, the mere calling of a referendum on a walkout is equivalent to a 90 per cent affirmative vote. In unions dominated by racketeers the strike vote, or the threat of one, is just part of the apparatus of the squeeze. But in mature unions which have acquired experience and discipline, and have also developed to the point where the responsibility of leadership reflects the sober sense of the working rank and file, a strike vote is a process every bit as deliberative as the vote of the stockholders or directors of a well-managed corporation.

The milk-wagon drivers of Chicago made a heroic and successful fight against the attempt of racketeers to seize and pervert their organization. Like the streetcar men and some other labor bodies, the milk-wagon men are

becoming a force of community stability and self-control.—*Chicago Daily News*, June 8, 1937.

### *Recipe for Preserving Democracy*

To those who fear that "It Can Happen Here," and that American democracy is in danger of succumbing to either Fascism or Communism, we submit the following:

Walter I. Plant, state deputy of the Knights of Columbus for the District of Columbia, said during a radio address last week:

"It is an incontrovertible fact that a general hiking of wages and better working conditions would be a smashing blow to the nefarious activities of Communists who live off unrest and trumped-up charges of mistreatment."

And Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, writing in the *New York Times*, declared:


"Fascism begins in industry, not in government. The seeds of Communism are sown in industry not in government."

"But let men know the dignity of freedom and self-expression in their daily lives, and they will never bow to tyranny in any quarter of their national life."


In other words, give the workers of this country a reasonable measure of economic justice and there will be no occasion to worry about either red shirts or black shirts.—*Labor*.

Use of the marvelous powers of radio for genuine education has been the bright hope ever since radio began. Broadcasters have eagerly sought educational programs which would also be good radio. These programs induce activity or thinking on the part of listeners and add to their store of knowledge.—*John W. Studebaker*, U. S. Commissioner of Education.





# EDITORIAL

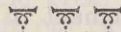


(By DANIEL J. TOBIN)

THE C. I. O. leaders claim that they are not in favor of disrupting or destroying any legitimate trade union. We have several instances in which we can prove that they do not practice what they preach. Recently in an eastern city a charter that we suspended because of many months' non-payment of tax, which we believed was due to the dishonesty of the officials in charge of the small local union—those same boys went down and procured a charter from the C. I. O. Of course our organization is on the fighting front and as I have repeatedly stated, we have never experienced such prosperity. The great curse of the C. I. O. to the trade union movement is that they have not confined themselves to the mass production industries but those volunteer organizers, endeavoring to make jobs for themselves, have interfered with the legitimate trade unions that have been doing business for years, and have encouraged some of the members to leave their legitimate unions by promising them officership, or, in other words, promising them jobs in the C. I. O. Five and ten-cent organizers. All tending to create dissension within the legitimate labor movement. The question of mass production organizing now, insofar as the C. I. O. is concerned, is a thing of the past. What is now obtaining through the multitude of the C. I. O. organizers is mass destruction of real organizations. We do not desire to have this article misinterpreted as a plea looking for any quarter, because we intend to fight back in every instance as we have done for the past thirty years, against the enemies of Labor, including the manufacturers' associations who hired spies and detectives to destroy our union and who miserably failed in their attempt to break the Teamsters' Union. It is true there are many men in the C. I. O., especially the old-time leaders, who disclaim any knowledge of what is going on, but they cannot deceive intelligent men, and they have made no attempt whatever to stop the destruction of labor unions by the riff-raff that are out in many instances representing the C. I. O. There are some old-time trade unionists representing the C. I. O. that are endeavoring to do the best they can, but they are outnumbered by the agitators, the Communists, the radicals and the wild-eyed reformers who always flock anywhere they can destroy. And whether they are paid or not in some instances, makes very little difference as long as they are preaching their destructive propaganda. The writer of this article stated in the conference of International officers in Cincinnati, which conference was called by the American Federation of Labor, that he believed many of the leaders in the C. I. O. were not Communists and were not in favor of some of the things that were done, but in addition to that statement it can now be stated clearly that those same leaders certainly do nothing to stop the "undesirables" from coming into the C. I. O. and from taking hold of the reins in certain districts and running the ship themselves. It is a well known fact that those that never belonged in the labor movement, never were real workers in the cause of the masses, are now out in the front ranks preaching the destruction of the legitimate labor movement, making all kinds of false promises to the innocent multitude of workers who listen to their impossible doctrines and are somewhat influenced by their illegal un-American preachings. We have no sympathy with Tom Girdler or with



his kind because they fought us as they are now fighting the C. I. O., and were we in the place of the leaders of the C. I. O. now we would be as bitterly assailed by the newspapers and by the officials of the independent steel companies. Our sympathy goes out to the multitude of workers in the steel mills and in other such industries that have been crushed for years and prevented from organizing. At the same time we cannot close our eyes to the fact that the leaders of the C. I. O. are responsible for the demoralizing conditions existing amongst the workers, where men—union men—are fighting each other instead of fighting the common enemy. If conditions keep on as they are now, the enemies of labor, the Tom Girdlers and his kind, will have no need to worry, because Labor will destroy itself as it has done in other countries by its internal fighting and bitterness. Such conditions as have recently been witnessed in many of the large industrial centers, where strikes of groups of workers have taken place and where crimes have been committed against union men and against the innocent public, will bring about the downfall of those groups if they continue. Unfortunately the legitimate trade unions, those that have been doing business with their employers for many years, will perhaps suffer as a result of the enactment of adverse laws by the state governments and by the national government. Conditions in many centers in the middle west have been bordering on revolution, and it has been predicated by false leadership in many places, who were appealing to the prejudices of the masses. I am of the opinion at this time that some of the men that are leading the C. I. O. organization are building up around themselves a Frankenstein that may destroy them. As we have said before, the newspapers can build you up but the newspapers can also tear you down. And in the breaking down of the movement the masses of the workers will suffer. You can justly ask, what is the answer? There is no answer at this time because a few leaders that a few years ago were not heard of have taken control of the situation and refused to consider the interests of the masses of the toilers of the nation. How long it will last no one knows, but one thing is certain: the toilers will not go forward under present tactics. They are more likely to go backward as they have done in other countries because of their abuse of power or because of their refusal to eliminate from amongst them false, insincere, volunteer leaders who are gloating for publicity at the expense of the toiler. One thing is also certain, that the time will come when many of those leaders will be despised by the workers for some of the things that have happened. In the meantime I advise our members to be on the job night and day, watching, protecting and defending their unions and the conditions that we have won for the past thirty years by the innumerable sacrifices we have made.



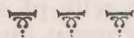
**R**EAL trade unionists; that is, men who are trade unionists at heart, who delight in and are proud of their membership (not the men who have been driven into the union), are the kind of men that build up the union, render good service to their employers, and as a rule you will find them with words of praise for what the union has done for them. And usually they are the class of men who get the least in dollars and cents from the organization. I am happy to say that ninety per cent of our membership is composed of this kind of men. The other class are the gladiators who stand in the corner or at the end of the hall and continually prate and prattle



against everything in the union, especially against the officers, and make an enormous holler against the amount of money they pay into the union. This type is usually the class that has been driven into the union and who came in because they had to. Sometimes they are real dangerous disruptors who plot and plan how to create dissension and trouble within the union. This class is usually paid for such actions and for such disruptive tactics by either the enemies of organized labor or by the madness of a foreign government which is endeavoring to replace our Democratic form of government by a government which hates and prospers in the blood of its one-time founders, who in reality were guilty of no crime except the courage to express their opinions. We refer herein to the willful slaughtering of so many of the patriots in Russia by the government of that country, who is endeavoring to replace our government with that madhatters' government they enjoy, and they pursue the method of disrupting and disorganizing and creating dissension and discontent amongst the workers of America. There never was a time in the history of the Labor Movement when men—working men—needed to read and try to understand their own economic conditions more than at the present time. There is scattered amongst us in all employments, including the press of the nation, an element of disruptors, breeding discontent such as was never before experienced in our history. Why is this condition obtaining in recent years within the confines of our nation? Is it because we have enjoyed too much freedom and because of that freedom we have given harbor to aliens whom we believed to be persecuted in their own countries? Or is it because the new philosophy of the modern so-called free-thinkers has carried us away from actual facts and we are blinded to the conditions and dangers that confront us? Or is it because weak-kneed political leaders in all parties believe in playing to the galleries, appealing to the prejudices of the masses, or in other words sacrificing the best interests of America in order that they may be returned or continued in office? There is certainly something wrong when agitators, citizens, and others that are not citizens, are permitted to go out and denounce every institution of government and everything that that government stands for, from the Declaration of Independence down to the passage of the Wagner Act. We repeat, there is something wrong when such things are permitted in our country. While we believe in freedom of speech within decent bounds, there is no country that should permit the very foundations of their nation to be dragged in the mire by paid agitators who are insincere in their citizenship and who are the representatives of foreign governments under cover. The masses of the workers should read as much as possible what the real trade union movement of our country stands for; what it is trying to do; and especially should our people dwell at length on what has been accomplished by the trade union movement in spite of the agitators that are satisfied with nothing except destruction leading to revolution. Our International Union is fortunately not as seriously afflicted with this cancerous element as other unions, but still we have within our organization some of the class referred to above, and the unfortunate part of it is this: that some of our real young Americans, born and raised in our country, whose fathers suffered privation and want and whose fathers and mothers struggled for a better day and for greater freedom—those young men are unfortunately carried away by the everflowing, filthy, un-American preachings of those disruptors and agitators. The history of this International Union has so much on the good side of the ledger that it would



take a whole volume to describe our achievements and accomplishments over the past thirty years. Within the last sixty days we have signed agreements with employers covering over one hundred thousand members, without a strike, and in each instance obtaining better wages and better working conditions. Men are receiving at present for an eight-hour day more than three times in a weekly wage that which I received when driving a truck for a twelve-hour day. Men can stand in line today and tell the world they are union men and be proud of it, for the union has given us freedom. Only a few years ago we had to hide our membership and we stood blacklisted by all classes of employers were it known that we were active, under-cover trade union advocates. The trade union movement has abolished religious prejudices and political prejudices. The trade union movement has made us brothers in the real sense of the word. Before the trade union movement was established in our country men fought bitter fights over personal opinions in which each man believed himself to be right, and in their struggling they forgot the real question as to their freedom and their right to a better day and a better condition in life. The trade union movement brought us together in one mass and after banding us together used our strength collectively to the end that the working men of America are, perhaps without any exception in the history of the world, the best paid, working under better conditions, the most thoroughly educated, and have in store for themselves and their children in the future a fuller measure of the gifts of life. Again we repeat, unfortunately after witnessing and living through these many changes, each change making conditions better, we are confronted today with the professional, radical disturbers within our organizations, and a division of such serious consequence within the ranks of labor that those responsible for the division can almost be classed as betrayers of the working people. Why will men be so blind as to listen to the pratings of those willful disruptors when all they have to do is to look at the history of labor and its accomplishments in our country; and then look across the water or look to the north or south of us and compare the conditions of the workers of our country with the conditions of the workers in any other nation in the world. Our political freedom excels the political freedom of any other nation with perhaps the exception of Great Britain. Our economic freedom surpasses that of any other country of the world, and this economic freedom obtained by our labor organizations has been responsible for the enactment of legislation giving the workers of our country the greatest measure of freedom ever obtained by the toilers in this or any of the past generations in any of the nations of the world. Shall we destroy our victories by listening to disturbers, or shall we set those disturbers aside and continue building our labor movement and go onward? Shall we now miss the great opportunity that is ours in the political field by disruption within our ranks? Shall we listen to the pleadings of those that would destroy us or shall we rise as one body and set aside those agitators and put forth every effort to bring about that solidarity amongst the workers of our country that is so much needed at the present time?



THE International Union of Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, an organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor for years, has recently seen fit to go into court to apply for



an injunction against our International Union and the American Federation of Labor.

According to notices appearing in the Washington, D. C., press the hearing on this request of the Brewery Workers that the American Federation of Labor and our International Union show cause—why the injunction should not be issued will be held on August 7. The Brewery Workers' International Union has for years been opposed to and has denounced the use of the injunction, in any form, in labor disputes; has always voted in the convention of the American Federation of Labor with the committee on its report censuring the action of employers in applying for injunctions against labor unions but are now resorting to the use of the same weapon used by employers because they refuse to abide by the decisions of the American Federation of Labor, the highest court within the Labor Movement.

They are asking for this injunction in order to prevent our International Union from organizing the brewery drivers and helpers and it all goes to show that their previous opposition and condemnation of the use of the injunction was only a screen to cover up the real feeling existing in their hearts. They believe in the organized labor movement so long as all decisions are favorable to them, otherwise, they are just like the employers who want their employes to work long hours at very low wages and under unbearable working conditions and when they refuse to do so they run into court to frighten the men on strike and apply for a restraining order or request that a permanent injunction be issued against them.

We, of course, would not be surprised to have them make a strong fight for jurisdiction over the drivers in the brewery industry, but we were completely surprised to find them using the same weapon and methods as those of employers, merchants and manufacturers' associations and strike-breaking agencies, whose policy and practice has been to run into court, as they are now doing, in an effort to have set aside the decisions of two separate conventions of the American Federation of Labor granting jurisdiction over this class of drivers to our International organization.

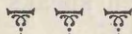
I feel sure that the membership of our Union will watch very closely the outcome of this case. It is the only line of driving, either automobile or team, in this country where a member of our union cannot transfer from our union into a union of that craft. Our General Executive Board only instructed our General President to protect our jurisdiction, which covers drivers of all classes of vehicles in general transportation. With all of the trouble now existing within the Labor Movement it is unfortunate that a case of this kind has to be fought out in the courts of our country.

A restraining order, or injunction, had already been applied for in Southern California against the Brewery Institute and our International Union is named all the way through in the charges to bring about an injunction. In this issue of the Journal on another page you will read the decision recently rendered by Judge Roche in the brewery situation in California. Our organization will, of course, be represented by attorneys both in Los Angeles, California, and Washington, D. C., when the cases come up and our membership will be kept informed through the columns of our Magazine until a decision is given one way or the other.

I might also draw to your attention the fact that a restraining order had been applied for in Portland, Oregon, wherein the Brewery Workers



threaten to restrain us from using our label on barrels and cases of beer delivered by our membership. We have been notified by telegram that the decision was one hundred per cent in favor of our International Union and the request for the restraining order absolutely denied by the Court. A copy of that decision will appear in the next issue of our Magazine, as it arrived too late to be published in the August number.—J. M. G.



#### TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The following is a copy of the decision recently rendered by Federal Judge Michael J. Roche in the District of California on the jurisdictional dispute between the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs and the Brewery Workers' International Union over truck drivers and chauffeurs employed by breweries and brewery agencies. You will notice in this decision Judge Roche, a Federal Judge who stands high in the opinion of lawyers as being A-1 in his profession, clearly points out that the question of jurisdiction between organizations of labor comes under the jurisdiction of the labor bodies governing or chartering those organizations. In this case the organizations were chartered by the American Federation of Labor and the decision on jurisdiction was granted to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs and approved by two conventions of the American Federation of Labor. Judge Roche points out very clearly that the National Labor Board has decidedly, and he contends sensibly, refused to be drawn into jurisdictional disputes, especially where said organizations of labor have had an opportunity to present their case before the tribunals or courts of labor. This is the first clean-cut decision made by a Federal Judge on cases of jurisdiction.

Judge Roche before being appointed a Federal Judge was for many years on the bench in the courts of California, being elected by the people to the judgeships which he has held. At the time of his appointment by President Roosevelt as a Federal Judge, he was serving as judge in San Francisco. Notice particularly that Federal Judge Roche states:

"Decisions reached by labor unions according to their own Constitution and By-Laws of procedure are not to be invalidated by a court of law."

The history of this case is that the brewery owners in San Francisco had an agreement with the Brewery Workers regarding drivers and chauffeurs; before the agreement expired with the Brewery Workers, owners had agreed with the late Michael Casey, representing our International Union, that at the expiration of their agreement with the Brewery Workers they would sign an agreement covering their drivers and helpers with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs. When that time arrived the brewery owners evaded the issue and refused to sign an agreement. Other union drivers, especially in Oregon and Washington, refused to handle the products of the breweries of San Francisco and other California districts, on the ground that the brewery owners had violated a signed agreement entered into with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, which was in substance that they would recognize the International Brotherhood of Teamsters as having jurisdiction over their drivers and helpers. The brewery owners then applied for relief against the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, praying that they be restrained against interference in any way with their products or with



their employes. In view of the fact that their products were interstate, or being shipped across the state lines, the case came into the Federal courts. The whole case was thrown open to the Federal courts and briefs and arguments have been submitted for the past four months. The brewery owners asked that they be informed by the courts as to their position and with whom they should do business relative to the disputed question of drivers, helpers, etc. The decision speaks for itself. Notice particularly that the decision states as follows:

"... and agreements reached recognizing the American Federation of Labor decisions would be valid and binding on the parties should such agreements be reached."

This means that brewery owners are protected legally if they enter into a contract as per the decision of the American Federation of Labor, recognizing the International Brotherhood of Teamsters as having jurisdiction over brewery drivers, chauffeurs and helpers employed in breweries and brewery agencies.

Fraternally yours,  
DANIEL J. TOBIN,  
General President.

IN THE SOUTHERN DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA STATE BREWERS' INSTITUTE, a corporation, et al.,

*Plaintiffs,*

*vs.*

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS,  
CHAUFFEURS, STABLEMEN AND HELPERS, an unincorporated association, et al.,

*Defendants.*

IN EQUITY  
No. 4058-R

MEMORANDUM OPINION

Roche, District Judge:

This is a suit in equity brought by the plaintiffs The California State Brewers' Institute, an association of employers, asking the court for a declaratory judgment and injunctive relief and to determine whether it should recognize, negotiate and collectively bargain with defendant International Union of United Brewery Workers or defendant International Brotherhood of Teamsters as the representatives of the drivers of beer trucks with respect to wages, hours and working conditions. The matter hinges upon a jurisdictional dispute between the two unions.

Each of the unions entered into certain contracts with the employers. The earlier contracts of the International Union of United Brewery Workers with the brewers having long since expired and are no longer pertinent. The 1936 contract of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the brewers has likewise expired and is not, therefore, decisive in this matter.

Petitioner and defendant International Union of United Brewery Workers has asked that the court hold that this jurisdictional dispute be determined by the National Labor Relations Board under the National Labor Relations Act. It is, however, the declared policy of Congress, as



expressed in that Act, to protect the "exercise by workers of full freedom of association, self-organization and designation of representatives of their own choosing." Such freedom of association and self-organization includes self-management and self-discipline. The two unions here involved are members of the American Federation of Labor. The National Labor Relations Board in all cases which have arisen concerning jurisdictional disputes between members of the same labor organization, has held that such dispute must be decided by that labor organization itself. This court holds that the National Labor Relations Board has, in this respect properly interpreted the Act.

Decisions reached by labor unions according to their own constitution and by-laws of procedure are not to be invalidated by a court of law, provided that all parties have had an opportunity to be heard, that the decision has not been arbitrary and that the fundamental law of the association has not been violated. A court of law will, therefore, not interfere with the decision of the American Federation of Labor, with its internal organization, or with the method of its making or enforcing its awards. The court recognizes the right of the American Federation of Labor to adjust jurisdictional disputes. The settlement of such controversies and the enforcement of such decisions is clearly the function of the Federation. That higher body to which these two labor organizations belong and of which they are members, must determine this matter and render and enforce a binding decision between them, and agreements reached recognizing the American Federation of Labor decisions would be valid and binding on the parties should such agreements be reached.

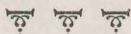
Although petitioner asks for declaratory relief, the court has already pointed out that there is no contract now existing between the parties; that the National Labor Relations Act is not to be invoked by this court to decide this kind of a dispute; that the proper tribunal for such decision is the labor organization of which these two defendants are constituent members.

For the foregoing reasons, the bill of complaint of the California State Brewers' Institute, an association of employers, will be and hereby is, dismissed; that the amended cross-complaint will be and hereby is, dismissed; and that each of the parties hereto pay their own costs.

MICHAEL J. ROCHE,

United States District Judge.

Dated: June 25, 1937



## 200 Companies Rule Country

French labor is confronted with 200 families. But U. S. labor is now confronted with 200 corporations, and they are far more powerful than France's family oligarchy.

The depression brought forth a great deal of statistical data which proved what everyone could see for himself—that the rich have been getting richer and the poor poorer.

But it remained for the recovery to demonstrate that this inexorable

process also applies within the business community. For the fact is that the great bulk of companies have either muddled along at low profits or actually lost money over the last decade, while the nation's greatest corporations—only 200 in number—have already restored profit rates to the prosperity peak.

The statistical curve representing the profit history of *all* manufacturing corporations during the decade 1926-1936 shows that the average rate



of net profit never rose above 7 per cent—which is not exorbitant. During the depression all manufacturing corporations netted an average loss of nearly 5 per cent. And the latest official statistics (covering 1934) show that the average profit level reached only 1.6 per cent of net worth during the early stages of recovery. Emphasizing the difficulties under which the great majority of corporations labor, 63 per cent of all active manufacturing companies “operated at a deficit” in the “prosperous” year of 1934.

Contrasted with this discouraging record is the performance of the 200 trusts. The boom years of the twenties sent their profit rates soaring to over 15 per cent, or more than twice the average profit of all corporations. At the very bottom of the depression their profit rates barely crossed the “break-even” line. The first three years of recovery have enabled their profits to regain the 15 per cent level which even the last boom was unable to support!

In short, 200 corporations earned 15 per cent of their net worth in 1934, while average earnings of all manufacturing corporations in the same year were less than 2 per cent. Here is the root cause for the dangerous phenomenon of corporate growth which is manifesting itself in industry after industry. No place remains for the small steel manufacturer. The small auto or chemical manufacturer has become a contradiction in terms. Even the textile industry, long the preserve of the “independent,” has in its latest phase—the rayon industry—become the joint property of less than a half-dozen corporate giants whose connections reach across the two oceans.

Thus, the small corporation is being crowded out. The 200 corporations which today dominate U. S. industry defy competition. They are absorbing the choice properties which are being forfeited by the bankrupted “small men.” Such is the recovery of 1937. It threatens the growth of that dicta-

torship of trusts which is called Fascism.

Nor is business ignorant of the workings of this process. The figures contained in this survey are taken from the current study of New York's National City Bank.—*The Hosiery Worker*.

### *Cost of Labor Far Below 1920*

The cost of labor is 41 per cent less than in 1920! That's not the claim of the American Federation of Labor, but of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, an ultra-conservative research organization in New York City.

“The cost of labor depends not only upon wage rates, but upon productivity per man hour,” the institute points out, and then announces that in 1936 American workers were producing, per man per hour, approximately 71 per cent more than they produced in 1920.

What a body blow to the claims of those who are constantly asserting that wages are too high! The fact is, as these figures amply demonstrate, wages are miserably low.

Unless we do something about it, this failure of wages to keep up with producing power will inevitably lead to disaster, because record production cannot continue unless the masses of our people have sufficient buying power to purchase the things produced. That simple truth cannot be stated too frequently, or too emphatically.—*Labor*.

Luck is ever waiting for something to turn up. Labor, with keen eyes and strong will, will turn up something. Luck lies in bed, and wishes the postman would bring him the news of a legacy. Labor turns out at 6 o'clock, and with busy pen or ringing hammer lays the foundation for a competence. Luck whines. Labor whistles. Luck relies on chance; labor, on character.—*Cobden*.



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THERE are a lot of men who might come under the term, investors, who go out looking to start a union of some kind but as soon as they find out they cannot get a charter they want to set up a union of their own and will put forth all kinds of reasons why men should join their union; the many things they can do for them, etc. We want to tell the teamsters, chauffeurs and helpers and others of our craft, that our International Union is well equipped to take care of all of its present members and all unorganized drivers and helpers and will do so just as soon as they become members of our union. Don't be hoodwinked by strangers who are going to give you something for nothing. It cannot and will not be done.



THE membership should know that they must bring up any charges or grievances they have in their local union meeting, and in case of a trial, if they wish to appeal they must take the matter before the Joint Council. It would be impossible for this office to take up individual cases. Provision is made in our laws covering individual cases and a member would save time and get quicker results if he would study the Constitution, copy of which he should have.



DON'T forget Labor Day. If your Central Labor Union votes to have a parade, then see that your local union takes part in same if it is at all possible and make a big showing. Let the public in your old home town know that your local union is good enough for anyone to join who is working at your craft and who will receive all the benefits from being a member. Many places will hold outings and if this is what they are going to do in your city be sure and take your family along with you, because the youth of today will be the workers of tomorrow and an early start means better trade union men and women.



THE slogan "sleep in a bed in a room and not in the cab of a truck," is having good effect as many of the new agreements sent here to the International office for approval have among the other articles one providing that the drivers shall not be required to sleep in the cabs of their trucks and in time the safety laws will see that this custom is abolished for the protection of the public as well as the driver, for a good sleep at the proper time is just as essential as food.

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*Official Magazine of the*  
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
of TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN and HELPERS  
of America**

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Organization***

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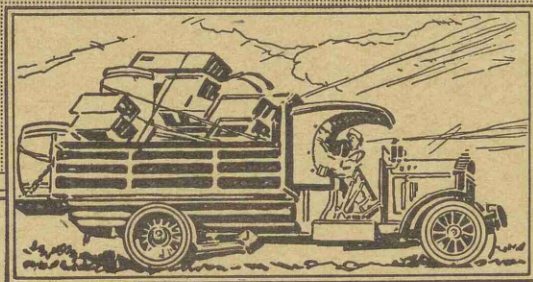
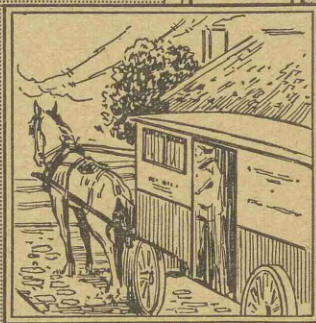
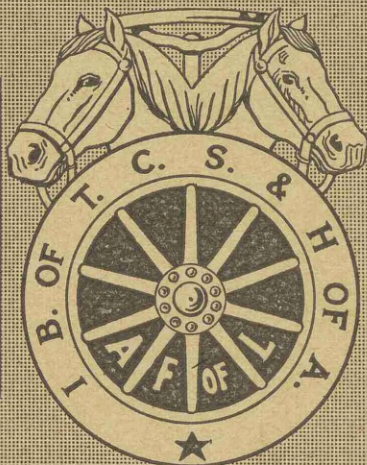
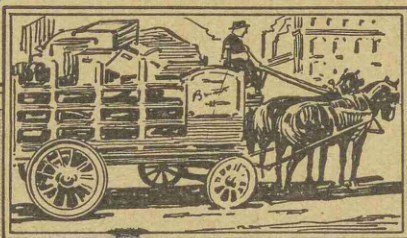
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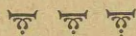
*Official Magazine*  
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN & HELPERS  
of AMERICA**





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JOHN P. McLAUGHLIN, Secretary-Treasurer and Business Manager of Local Union No. 85, Truck Drivers, San Francisco, and President of the Joint Council, has been appointed by General President Tobin as Second Vice-President of our International Union and his appointment has been confirmed by the members of the General Executive Board. Brother McLaughlin is filling the place on the Board made vacant by the death of Vice-President Casey. He was always a very close friend and associate of Brother Casey and is also a charter member of Local No. 85. He has been honored many times by the labor movement as well as by our International. We congratulate him and wish him success in his general work and as Vice-President of our International Union.



WE ARE notifying the secretaries of all local unions that when sending in a wage agreement for approval that two copies must be sent to this office; one to be approved and returned to the local and the other to be kept here in our records. We are also requesting that all local unions send to this office as soon as possible at least two copies of the wage scale under which they are at present working, as we are receiving requests every day from new local unions throughout the country for copies of wage scales and agreements, as they need a copy which will be of help to them in drafting a scale for their members. If local unions will comply with this request it will be of assistance to the International and to local unions that are new and not yet familiar with the drafting of wage agreements. We feel this will not work any hardship on our locals as a majority of them have their agreements printed and would no doubt have some extra copies and could spare a couple of them in order to help a new local just starting out in this work.



WE SEEM to have some new local unions that believe they can go out and break a contract made in good faith and in a legal manner by their local. These locals must understand that the contract, whether good, bad or indifferent, once it is entered into, must be carried out and lived up to until it expires and then if they desire they can change it. The International Union has always stood for the carrying out of all contracts, and it always will. If the employer breaks the contract there is a way for it to be taken up by your local and the Joint Council and then with the International Union and if a strike is necessary it can be decided. The International will not allow any of its locals to break their agreements and where a local union will not carry out the contract and calls a strike, if they refuse when ordered by the International to return to work, then the International has no other recourse except to recommend to the General Executive Board that the charter be revoked, because local unions, or persons, who break contracts are no good to themselves or to anyone else. Members of local unions when they vote to accept a new agreement should make up their minds that they are going to live to it.



THE only invention that can compete with sweat shops is the union label.

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—[OFFICIAL MAGAZINE]—

# INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS • CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN AND HELPERS

Vol. XXXIV

SEPTEMBER, 1937

Number 10

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Daniel J. Tobin, Editor

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## Nation-Wide Unemployment Insurance

On July 16 the Social Security  
Board approved the Illinois Unem-  
ployment Compensation Law.

The Board announced that with the  
action of Illinois all of the forty-eight  
states, the District of Columbia, and  
the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii  
had enacted legislation providing un-  
employment compensation for the  
jobless in accordance with the Social  
Security Act.

This is indeed an achievement for  
the progressive policy of the Ameri-  
can Federation of Labor.

After mature consideration the  
1932 convention of the American Fed-  
eration of Labor adopted with prac-  
tical unanimity the recommendation  
of the Federation's Executive Council  
in favor of unemployment insurance.  
When the convention took this action  
only one state, Wisconsin, had pro-  
vided unemployment insurance for its  
jobless workers.

Following the 1932 convention the  
American Federation of Labor mobi-  
lized the labor movement throughout  
the United States in favor of state un-  
employment insurance laws.

In 1934, President Roosevelt named  
President Green and other represen-  
tatives of the American Federation of  
Labor to serve in an advisory capac-  
ity on the President's Committee on  
Economic Security, whose report the  
President used as the basis for his  
message to Congress early in 1935  
recommending the enactment of the  
Social Security Bill which included a



section providing compensation for the unemployed.

From the time the bill was introduced until it was enacted into law and signed by the President in August, 1935, the American Federation of Labor represented the united front of the labor movement in favor of the measure.

And now, in less than five years after unemployment insurance was sponsored by the American Federation of Labor and in less than two years after the unemployment compensation provisions of the Social Security Act became the statute law of the land, every state and territory has passed the necessary legislation to protect workers from suffering during periods of unemployment.

The Social Security Board estimates that nearly twenty-one million workers are in employment covered by the fifty-one approved unemployment insurance laws "which provide compensation to employes who lose their jobs through no fault of their own, the amount of compensation and the length of time for which it is given varying in the different states."

In commenting on the achievement of this legislation, Arthur J. Altmeyer, chairman of the Social Security Board, said:

"Greater progress has been made in the enactment of unemployment insurance laws in the past two years than has been made in workmen's compensation (for accidental injury) in the past quarter century."

And it is not irrelevant to emphasize that in every state the enactment of unemployment insurance has had the one hundred per cent backing of the millions of working men and women who constitute the American Federation of Labor.—*News Letter*.

### ***More Big Salaries for Corporation Executives***

The parade of our industrial overlords who obtain for themselves an exaggerated social security paid for

by the corporations whose administrative policies the overlords develop continue from day to day as the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission receives the reports required by law on the emoluments which these executives awarded themselves during 1936.

The large salaries are all the more impressive when it is realized that these corporation officials are the gentlemen who fixed the workers' average yearly income during 1936 at \$1,244.

Among the outstanding corporation executives who have helped themselves to large chunks of corporation funds are the following:

Ernest T. Weir, chairman of the National Steel Company, persuaded the directors of that concern to pay him a salary and bonus of \$200,120; George R. Fink, president of the same concern, was paid \$200,100.

The directors of the Socony-Vacuum Company handed over \$120,000 to John A. Brown, president and chairman of the executive committee; then they paid Edwin R. Brown, vice-president, \$81,000 for his services for the year, and Frederick S. Fales, another vice-president, \$72,800. Both of the Browns and Mr. Fales were members of the board of directors which authorized these salaries.

The Borden Company paid Arthur W. Milburn, president, \$95,000 in 1936, while George M. Waugh, Jr., and Theodore G. Montague, both vice-presidents, were paid \$49,700 and \$48,000, respectively.

The Cerro De Pasco Copper Company paid Harold Kingsmill, general manager, \$75,000; Charles B. Brew, vice-president and director, \$65,858, and Edward H. Clark, president and director, \$65,672.

G. M. Humphrey, director and president of the M. A. Hannah Company, was paid \$68,600; J. Prendergast, director and manager of the anthracite department, had to pinch along on \$58,250, and William Collins, director and vice-president, must have



actually suffered with his small salary of only \$39,078.

In the publishing field, George Horace Lorimer, chairman and editor of the *Saturday Evening Post*, helped himself to \$90,500 of the company's funds for his services; P. S. Collins, vice-president and treasurer, was paid \$60,671, and W. R. Fuller, president, \$55,000.

Hiram S. Rivitz, president of the Industrial Rayon Company, had himself awarded a salary of \$75,000; P. S. Howe, Jr., vice-president, was given \$31,666.

The directors of the Timken Roller Bearing Company paid W. E. Umstadt \$75,000 for his services as president and the same amount to F. J. Griffith, described as an officer; L. M. Klinedinst, vice-president, was paid \$35,000.

When one reads this impressive list of salaries, it is well to remember that the recipients of many of them are advocates of what are really less-than-living wages for the employees who do most of the useful work in our industrial life. In addition, they are frequently in violent opposition to the right of the workers to organize in bona fide trade unions and use their collective strength to negotiate higher wages and shorter hours, both of which are absolutely necessary for the equitable functioning of our economic system.—*News Letter*.

### *More A. F. of L. Membership Gains*

Washington, D. C.—The continued onward march of the workers into bona fide trade unionism, based on democratic procedure and the sanctity of agreements negotiated with employers, was again revealed in the current membership report of the American Federation of Labor made public by Frank Morrison, secretary-treasurer of the Federation.

The figures showed that on August 6 the paid upon and reported member-

ship of the 103 National and International Unions and Local Unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. was 3,143,016.

This was a gain, Mr. Morrison said, of 702,940 over the average membership of the fiscal year ending August 31, 1936.

The increase in membership averages over 62,000 per month for the last eleven months.

Mr. Morrison pointed out that these figures do not include the membership of the ten National and International Unions suspended September 5, 1936.—*News Letter*.

### *Discrimination Against Older Workers in Industry*

The President and the Secretary of Labor receive a large number of letters reporting discrimination against the older workers in industry. In many cases, the writers of these letters complain that they have been discharged without any specific reason after twenty or more years of service. In other instances, there are enclosed in the letters copies of replies from employers to an application for work, stating that the applicant has been turned down because of the policy of the company against hiring workers who are over a certain age.

Bills attempting to legislate against the practice of discrimination in employment on account of age were introduced this year in six states: Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania and Texas. Thus far, only the New York and Massachusetts bills have been enacted. The former is a resolution creating a joint legislative committee of three members of the Senate and four members of the Assembly "to investigate and study the nature and effect of any economic conditions or statutory provisions which may tend to produce an unfair, unequitable or unlawful discrimination against those men and women who have reached the age of



forty or thereabouts in obtaining and retaining gainful and livable employment in public service and private industry; to investigate and study the extent to which age is a factor in determining the efficiency of men and women engaged in such public service and private industry in seeking employment therein; to check the findings of previous investigations in the light of changed economic conditions; to investigate the effect of pension systems and group and workmen's compensation insurance upon the employment of the older person; and to suggest remedies to relieve or correct the causes therefor." A report to the legislature not later than February 1, 1938, is called for, and \$50,000 was appropriated for the expenses of the committee.

The Massachusetts act provides that it shall be against public policy to dismiss or refuse to employ a person because he is 45 years of age or over, provided he is not 65 years of age. It empowers the Commissioner of Labor and Industries to investigate all complaints and ascertain the ages of persons employed. If the Commissioner finds complaints justified, he may publish the name of the employer as violating the act, after notice and hearing. Employers are required to keep age records and permit examination of such records. The act does not apply to domestic service or farm labor.

### *Why Roosevelt Is Optimistic*

President Roosevelt believes democracy is safe in this country. In a talk at a Fourth of July celebration in the little Dutch Reformed Church at Mt. Marion, N. Y., he gave some reasons for his faith.

"Yesterday at Hyde Park," said the President, "a very distinguished European writer, a great biographer, was visiting me, and during the afternoon, over back of our place, at what we call the Cottage, we had a little picnic.

"We had some neighbors there and we had some members of the press there, and this great biographer was perfectly amazed because there we were, sitting around in our shirt-sleeves, some of them going swimming in the pool, and everybody having a good time, in complete informality. The great biographer said:

" 'You know, if this happened anywhere in Europe, whether it was a dictatorship, or monarchy, or republic, the head of the nation would have been surrounded by men in uniform, soldiers with bayonets, and the members of the press would have appeared in frock coats and silk hats, instead of shirtsleeves and bathing suits.'

"You can multiply that example of the difference between our American form of living and what it is in Europe a thousand times. That is why I say I am very confident of the future of this country, as long as we maintain the democracy of our manners and the democracy of our hearts."

And this is the man the Liberty Leaguers tell us is planning on setting up a dictatorship in this country.—*Labor.*

### *The Golden Gate Bridge*

Four years ago the President of the United States proclaimed from the White House to a vast radio audience and to representatives of all the Western States gathered at the Presidio, San Francisco, that work on the Golden Gate Bridge was to begin. In May, 1937, the bridge was opened by the President with equal formality. And now Californians point proudly to the \$35,000,000 structure not as a mere highway over the Golden Gate, but as a link which connects the Redwood Empire highways with an all-Pacific system which may some day extend from Alaska to South America.

The central span of 4,200 feet is 700 feet longer than New York's famous George Washington bridge. From two graceful cables (there are four in the George Washington bridge) hangs



a 60-foot roadway flanked by 11-foot sidewalks. There is a lessons in those cables—so delicate to the eye, so strong in reality. In each are 27,572 wires less than two-tenths of an inch in diameter. Separately the wires are but threads; banded into ropes over three feet in diameter they support thousands of tons of steel and more thousands of tons of live load in the form of vehicles and foot passengers. The strength that lies in union is nowhere more dramatically symbolized.

### *Denies Requests for Non-Unionists*

Requests of employers for non-union workers will not be filled by the U. S. Employment Service, according to an official ruling handed down this week by the Department of Labor.

To comply with such a request, said Acting Solicitor Gerard D. Reilly, would be aiding an employer to violate that provision of the Wagner-Connery law which forbids him to engage in any practice which tends to discourage or encourage membership in any labor organization.

This same ruling, however, Reilly explained, also prohibits the Federal job agency from complying with an employer's request to send him only members "of a designated labor union," unless he has a closed shop agreement requiring membership in such organization as a condition of employment.

In other words, it was pointed out, it will be the policy of the employment service, except in cases where the closed shop is established, to fill only requests in which no specification is made for either union or non-union labor. In those instances, it was said, an effort will be made to supply equal numbers of union and non-union workers.

The ruling, which is of major importance to the policy of the U. S. Em-

ployment Service, was precipitated by the efforts of two non-union shop contractors to obtain painters on two Federal construction projects in Washington. The decision, however, applies throughout the nation.

Labor Department officials said they hoped compliance with the new policy will keep the employment service free from complaints that it is taking side in any labor controversy or unionization issue.

### *Depression Is About Over for Farmers*

The depression is just about over for agriculture, unless the Bureau of Agricultural Economics is unduly optimistic.

More dollars are rolling into farmers' pockets this year than in any year since 1929, the bureau declared this week, in predicting a total cash income for the year of \$9,500,000,000.


While that is just short of a billion under cash income for 1929, it is \$1,500,000,000 larger than last year and more than twice the cash received by farmers in 1932, when their income fell to \$4,377,000,000 — the smallest in many years.

It should be remembered, however, that even in 1929 the farmer had been suffering from eight years of depression. In the five-year period, 1919 to 1921, the average farm income was just about \$12,000,000,000.


Bureau officials insist that they are conservative in their estimates for this year, which, they say, are based on a prospect that dollar wheat will continue.

Diminishing world supplies, grain experts contend, may send the price to \$1.50. In fact, they argue that wheat would be selling for a half more right now were not markets choked with arrivals of low-grade grain.—*Exchange.*





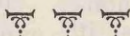
# EDITORIAL



(By J. M. GILLESPIE)

IN SEVERAL CITIES around the country there are chain stores in the grocery and provision business that keep, as far as they can, their employes from becoming organized and still they expect the working people to trade with them. In some cases they have been able to get them to do so because of the half-baked sales which they pretend to put on every so often feeding the public with the belief they are giving them a great bargain or giving them something for almost nothing, but before you leave one of their stores you will pay well for all you receive. When they do have a sale it is on their own brand of goods which, in the first place, are of little value.

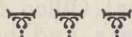
Now the idea of this article is to draw the attention of the buying public and especially the working people to those firms that will not permit their employes to organize and to impress upon these people that they should patronize firms that employ union drivers and pay union wages as per agreement. Working men and their families should trade with outstanding fair firms. Firms that are only half fair and those who go out of their way to discourage men from joining the union should be left off their list when it comes to buying food, clothing or any of the necessities of life. If the union workers would just put on a campaign of this kind there is not any doubt but what it would show results and in time some of the "big" local general managers or district men will be called in on the green carpet to explain to the higher-ups why their business is falling off while others are showing an increase. Go to the meetings of other locals and explain why you are asking them to trade with fair firms and chain stores that are fair. Pass out hand bills and cards at the meetings your committee attends, but first be sure that your own members and their families set a good example by doing and practicing what you are preaching. See that the hand bills and cards get into the neighborhood where fair stores are located and have the parade of the workers go by these stores which are still open as well as those they have succeeded in closing because they are unfair. This will be reported to the manager and if union conditions are not granted, at least for the driver, it won't be long until there is a change. You will also see the fair employer and his employees living better than they ever did before. This can be accomplished if the members will only give up a part of their time towards helping the men they have elected to office to carry on the business of your union. You know there is not any good reason for a firm being fair in one place and rotten in another. Such firms are fair where they have to be because of a strong union that they know will advertise the fact if they are not on the square with their drivers.



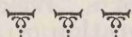
THE OLD STORY about the closed shop and everyone's right to work as he pleases is forever turning up somewhere. We find it being used by some of our new truck owners who claim they cannot do work for certain manufacturers in their district who are opposed to entering into any form of agreement with organized labor and will not give their work to



any firm who signs an agreement with any union. Some truckmen use this as a point when selling their services to some concern and then go out and chisel prices and take the work away from a brother truckman of the Association. Sometimes it is done by the Secretary of the Association, who never was in the trucking business and who seems to think his job depends on keeping the business in an uproar in order that he may prove to the members of the Association and to some of the merchants what a good job he is doing by keeping the closed shop out of their business. In most cases merchants do not want a union of any kind because they fear that in time the workers will wake up and organize and then poor Mr. Merchant will have to pay a decent wage. They have and will, no doubt, continue to spend large amounts of money in order to keep out the closed shop. However, with the Wagner Act, as it is called, this class of employers are a little quiet on how to keep away from the closed shop when signing with those whose men hold membership in a union, no doubt with the hope that some day this law will be changed, then back to the old way of doing business and pushing out unions wherever they are weak and poorly organized and unable to take care of themselves financially because when they could organize they were afraid to join the union for fear of losing their jobs.



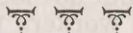
IN CITIES and towns where men are afraid to organize, especially in the milk industry, we notice there is always a fight between the milk companies and the public when the matter of raising the price of milk comes up. If there happens to be a union in the district, then the blame is placed on the union. But, as a rule, this same public knows that the price of milk is so much a quart or pint even when there is no organization of the drivers and they never think to inquire into the conditions under which the drivers and inside dairy employes are working and what wages they receive. Nine times out of ten if they do investigate they learn that these men work longer hours and receive less pay than any other class of workers to be found anywhere. Now in a case of this kind who gets the extra money which must be made under these conditions? Not the farmer who produces the product from his farm, because the farmer has always claimed that he was underpaid even when there was a law which was supposed to take care of the cost and the price he was to receive. During the hot spell the price of milk was again raised. We do not object to this because we know and do not expect any business to run at a loss. Nevertheless, those working in this industry still hold out from joining the union and seem to be waiting for someone to pass by and put more money into their pay envelopes. Wake up!



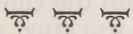
THE RAILROADS of the country felt immediately upon the Interstate Commerce Commission making the ruling on the reduction in train fares, that they should go into court and by injunction proceedings have the order stopped and later on revoked. They seemed to have a great fear that they would be unable to function under the new rates, but from the reports appearing in the newspapers of the country, they have, within the short time that this order has been in effect, done so much new business that it is more than likely they will give up the court idea altogether.



We are glad to know that their business has picked up and that it is possible for those who want to go places to be able to do so without paying out their whole week's wages for a railroad ticket. More riders and more freight hauling will require more trains and more trains will mean that more railroad men will be put back on steady work and all around it will make more people and more families happy. Plenty of work, with wages reasonably good and the right to spend their wages when and where they like makes men, women and children happy and more business for all.



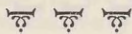
SOME EMPLOYERS who do business with our local unions feel that if a dispute of any kind arises over the agreement, or they have one with the business agents in the district, all they have to do is telephone, telegraph, write, or come to the general office with their complaint and they will get a decision right away without the local or business agent having a chance to present their side in their defense and they become peeved when they think we do not believe them. We have yet to find where one side of a story has ever been the whole truth, so for that reason, and the reason of common sense, no action is ever taken until such time as both sides of the case are presented to the General Office for decision. Men do and will misunderstand each other at times and both think that they are right, but when a decision is to be rendered facts are what count. This is how the General President and all other officers in headquarters decide all questions and answer all committees either from the employers or from the local union coming to this office with a complaint. Any member of a local union who tells the boss he would rather work under his system than the agreement made by the union and the employers should be brought before the executive board and reprimanded or fined for doing so.



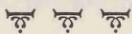
“**RACKET**” seems to be the big word nowadays with editorial writers on all of the leading daily newspapers as well as on many of the magazines, with their pages of advertisements, and little reading matter of any value. Also what is written and published must be favorable to the advertisers, else no advertisements. When trouble of any kind turns up in a union then the pencils and pens of these writers begin to move fast and faster and the end of the story is that it is just another ‘racket.’ Now, to make ourselves clear on this subject, we never did and we never will approve any of these so-called rackets—real or imaginary—but very often in different sections of the country men are to be found representing newspapers and they are calling on different organizations, societies and industries, soliciting page donations for a “Welcome” to this or that, be it the return of the ball team, the celebration of some holiday, or, as sometimes claimed, to help children one way or another, and they ask for donations from organizations and from persons who have no connection whatever with the paper or with what they say they are doing. In fact, it looks to us as if it is just a page advertisement for the paper. This we think is a racket bordering almost on a holdup, but since it is money in the pocket of the publisher it must be legitimate business—perhaps. The labor movement, as a whole, is clean and as well conducted, if not better, than many of the employers’ and manufacturers’ associations in the United States and Canada. So when people for business reasons knock the union they



should first go to a mirror and take a good look at themselves and then take a look into the business of the union and we feel sure they cannot help but have a different feeling about it, unless, of course, they are just too prejudiced and biased to admit it.



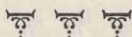
LOCAL UNIONS should remember that they must not take into membership men who have held cards in any other local affiliated with our International Union no matter what the cause for losing their membership in the other local may have been. Such men must first settle up all of their differences with the other local, financial or otherwise, before they are entitled to receive a transfer card into another local. Men who allow themselves to become in bad standing through the non-payment of dues, or who may have at some time in the past worked on a job where there was a strike, may try to get into a new local or into a local in some small city or town just to cover up. He succeeds sometimes in getting into a local in a city where our craft is well organized if he is driving over the road. Once in a while we find secretary-treasurers who think we should let them take such men into membership. Yet these secretary-treasurers may learn that it is an almost sure thing since these men proved themselves no good where they first joined the union it will be a hard job to make anything out of them, no matter what local they get into. They are usually the kind of men who will work under the scale price; who will never ask for overtime, and you may rest assured anything said around local headquarters or during the meeting will find its way back to the boss with a lot of extra, which was never meant or never said, tacked on for good measure. Just be careful and everything will come out O. K. in the end.



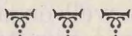
DURING the past few months agreements have been signed with many of the large over-the-road trucking companies, providing for a general increase in wages, a reduction in the number of working hours, pay for overtime, and expenses when the driver is away from home. All of this could have been accomplished long before now if the men doing this class of work had joined the local unions in their section of the country when they started at this work, but it looks as though some of the employers were able to sell these men the plan of working for them for almost nothing and "see the country" or perhaps "see the world," as is used by Uncle Sam when advertising for recruits. However, it is never too late to learn and from now on with good unions which are well managed there is no reason why they cannot march on the road to success. We all wish them the best of luck and are glad to have them with us. There are some on the road who are still afraid if they join the union they will lose their job, but keep on talking to them. There are also others who are working and using books and buttons that do not rightfully belong to them. These men and their employers will be caught up with some day and then what a squawk both of them will put up. Some employers think it is smart to do this, but as a matter of fact, they are merely getting a few dollars under false pretense and only those with low class business principles would do it because it is teaching the employe to cheat for them but of course they



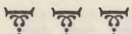
must not under any circumstances cheat the boss. Some day the law may require that the driver's picture be placed on the U. S. license as is required in some cities for taxicab drivers. We hope this will not be necessary in order to keep such trimmers in line and make them right.



ON AUGUST 1ST General President Tobin appointed Vice-President Murphy of Local Union No. 407 of Cleveland as General Organizer. Brother Murphy has been a member of our organization and an officer for many years and we know will prove a valuable addition to our organizing department. He is well known in all of the large central cities, in fact, well known throughout the entire district surrounding the State of Ohio on account of the good work he has been able to do in helping all of our locals working in and out of the Cleveland territory. Brother Murphy is President of the Joint Council of Cleveland; is a young man with plenty of experience and is sure to make good.



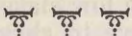
THOMAS J. LYONS, a member of Local Union No. 808, Railway Express Drivers of New York City, has been appointed a General Organizer and started to work on August first. Tom Lyons is a charter member of the Express Drivers and has held office from the time the local was organized being Secretary-Treasurer and Business Agent; also Secretary of the New York Joint Council of Teamsters. He has worked with First Vice-President and General Organizer Michael J. Cashal, so he is not a stranger in his new duties. Brother Lyons is also a young man and wherever he is sent by the General Office will be able to do his work and do it well.



JOHN S. PICAGO, Secretary-Treasurer of Local No. 225, Milk and Ice Cream Drivers and Dairy Employes of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is one of our new members who during the last six years has been able to put his city on the map insofar as a union city of our craft is concerned and while helping to do this work has made friends for the labor movement in general in that city and state. Brother Picago, although a young man, is well trained, has a very good education, a good appearance and a good judge of men as well as employers. He is a good conciliator but not afraid to strike if necessary. He also started as General Organizer for the International on August 1st.

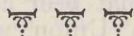


THE ANNOUNCEMENT that these men were appointed as General Organizers by President Tobin has brought in letters of congratulation from many labor men and those connected with the labor movement in the cities were Brothers Murphy, Lyons and Picago live and have worked. We wish to thank them for their letters and are happy to know that they too wish the new members on our organizing staff success and good luck in their new positions.





IT IS a good time to remember the Union Label during the month of September and see to it that everything you buy for your family and your friends bears the union label. This may be the means of having them in the future buy union-made goods. If we expect other trade unions to look for our button showing that the delivery is being made by a union man, we must always remember to look for and insist on getting their label. Do not let any clerk tell you what you want or that something else is just as good as the article made by union men or women, because that is one time in your life when you are the boss and spending your own hard-earned money, so speak up, show your independence and insist on getting what you asked for. The clerk should be a union man and if he is, but is trying to sell you something without the label, it is only because he is afraid if he should lose the sale he will lose his job. If this demand for union-label goods is made often enough then his boss will change his mind and union label articles will soon be in the store, right out in front where they can be seen. Keep this in mind on your next shopping trip and educate your wife and members of your family to ask for the union label.



AS WE INFORMED you in the August number of our Magazine, a decision was handed down against the Brewery Workers in their court suit to restrain our International Union from using our label and as copy of the decision was received too late for publication it would appear in the September issue. The following is a copy of the decision and it would be well for every member of our union to read it carefully from the beginning to the end:

Portland, Oregon, July 12, 1937.

Mr. Chas. W. Robison, Attorney at Law,  
Failing Bldg., Portland, Ore.

Mr. Fred Jensen, Attorney at Law,  
Spalding Bldg., Portland, Ore.

Mr. John W. Kaste, Attorney at Law,  
Failing Bldg., Portland, Ore.

Messrs. Wood, Matthiessen & Rankin, Attys. at Law,  
Yeon Bldg., Portland, Ore.  
(Attention Mr. Rankin)

Messrs. Laing & Gray, Attorneys at Law,  
Public Service Bldg., Portland, Ore.  
(Attention Mr. Gray)

Gentlemen: Re. International Union of United Brewery, etc., Workers vs.  
Blitz-Weinhard Co. et al.  
No. 126,683.

#### MEMORANDUM OPINION

The complaint is a proceeding under Secs. 70-201 to 70-204, Oregon Code 1930, permitting the recording of trade marks and labels, declaring the rights of claimants adopting the same, and providing legal redress for violation thereof.

As a basis for the relief sought, plaintiffs rely on the following allegations:



The adoption and registration of a trade mark label and an exclusive right and privilege resulting therefrom of affixing the same on beer containers, etc., throughout the United States, save in the states of Oregon and Washington, as to beer made in said states by the Teamsters' Union. That during the past two years the breweries, defendants, have refused to employ members of the Brewery Workers' Union and have employed members of the Teamsters' Union, and "for the purpose of designating the beer manufactured or brewed by said Teamsters' Union, a label or trade mark was adopted by said defendants known as the 'white label.'"

That said label was used by the Teamsters' Union on beer brewed and manufactured by them to distinguish it from beer manufactured by the Brewery Workers' Union. That the label of the Brewery Workers' Union for many years "has been a guaranty of its purity, its wholesomeness, strength, palatability and the fact that it was brewed and manufactured under rigid sanitary conditions, and said trade mark had the good will of the public toward plaintiff and it was a valuable asset to the plaintiffs."

That defendants "well knowing that beer in containers bearing plaintiff's red label had the good will and faith of the public and the consumers in general, and well knowing that beer containers which bore the white label, or label of the Teamsters' Union, was looked upon with suspicion, both as to its purity, wholesomeness and quality, heretofore conspired, confederated and agreed inter se to imitate and counterfeit plaintiff's said red label by copying and adopting another red label of the same color, the same size or dimensions, with the same blue oval figure in the center thereof, and to place it upon containers of beer produced, manufactured or brewed by the Teamsters' Union and sold within the state of Oregon—all done for the purpose of defrauding or deceiving the public and the consumers of beer within the state of Oregon and to injure plaintiff irreparably, for that the beer produced by defendants and their workers is of inferior quality, poorly brewed, unwholesome and unpalatable."

Plaintiffs pray a decree of this court enjoining the defendants from the use of such red label, and for an accounting of profits resulting from the use thereof, and damages in the sum of \$25,000.00.

Plaintiff's case is grounded solely upon the provisions of the statute authorizing the recording of union labor labels and trade marks, and being Secs. 70-201 to 70-204, inc., Oregon Code 1930, above referred to. Principles generally applicable to the granting or denying of injunctive relief are expressly disavowed by them, the contention being made that the statute is all-sufficient within itself and clear in its statement of rights and remedies; that the adoption and use by defendants of a red label similar to that theretofore appropriated and registered by plaintiffs is a violation of their rights under the statute not only justifying the interposition of a court of equity, but making the relief sought mandatory under the facts pleaded.

The defendant Teamsters' Union asserts the label issue is but one phase of a jurisdictional dispute between the two unions with which the courts have no concern until at least the procedure and remedies afforded by the constitution and by-laws of the American Federation of Labor, of which both are members, are exhausted, or unless some extraordinary situation is prior thereto disclosed, threatening property rights. That plaintiffs have no standing in equity to enjoin the use by defendant Union of a trade mark or label because of an award made by the National Convention of the American Federation of Labor, from which plaintiffs have appealed,



and that such award must be observed by both unions under the ruling of the high court of the labor organization.

The breweries defendants to this suit assert their innocence of the charges preferred, allege the dispute to be a jurisdictional one, and express their unhappiness in the situation in which they find themselves by reason of the inter-union controversy.

The showing on the application for a temporary restraining order established these facts:

Both unions are members of the American Federation of Labor. The Brewery Workers' Union for many years has used the red label, the Teamsters the white label. Both unions have for years been involved in a jurisdictional dispute as to the authority and control over teamsters engaged in hauling brewery products. The 1933 Convention of the American Federation of Labor awarded such jurisdiction to the Teamsters' Union, and thereafter in subsequent conventions affirmed such awards. The Brewery Workers' Union has refused to recognize and abide by such awards, but have petitioned for review in the manner and to the tribunal provided by the constitution and by-laws of the American Federation of Labor, and such petition for review is now pending, and consideration thereof is likely in August of this year. About a month ago the Brewery Workers' Union filed their trade mark and label with the Secretary of State under Sec. 70-201, Oregon Code 1930, and shortly thereafter the Teamsters' Union began the use of a similar red label, almost identical with that adopted by the Brewery Workers' Union, save for the union designation thereof. Such red label is being affixed to beer containers being distributed in Oregon by the Teamsters' Union.

No evidence was offered showing or suggesting any conspiracy, commercial piracy, intent to deceive, or actual deception, fraud or other charges made by the complaint. Neither does it appear that either of the red labels or the white label are regarded as certificates of purity, wholesomeness, palatability, strength, quality, etc., of the product distributed by either union, nor is there any indication of the relative quality of the product distributed by the Brewery Workers' Union and by the Teamsters' Union. Plaintiff's right to the relief sought must, therefore, depend upon the facts as established and set forth in the previous paragraph, considered in the light of the statute and the general principles of equity. No evidence was produced as to the value of any such label nor of any loss, actual or threatened, by reason of the adoption of the label held objectionable.

It also appears that the label referred to as the red label in the complaint is the label granted the Brotherhood of Teamsters and Auto Truck Drivers, Local 162, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers; that by virtue of the constitution and by-laws of the American Federation of Labor, the label referred to as the Brewery Workers' label was likewise granted to such organization by the American Federation of Labor, and both are to be used pursuant to the regulations adopted by such organization.

In the absence of express exclusion of the general equitable principles, the Court is not inclined to regard this matter foreclosed by the general wording of the statute. Such act was not intended to accomplish, nor did it accomplish the result that an equity court should disregard equitable principles when its aid is sought and when such petitioned relief contemplates the exercise of restraint upon the lawful use of a property right. The statute merely describes an additional ground for seeking the aid of



equity; it gives a new right and provides for its assertion, and the expression in Sec. 70-203, Oregon Code 1930: "And all courts of competent jurisdiction shall grant injunctions to restrain such manufacture or use," cannot and does not restrict the power of an equity court in scrutinizing such application for such extraordinary relief and in measuring and evaluating the petition under the standards of the usual equity rules. This application must therefore be considered in the light of the law, the facts as established, and the relationship of the contending parties to themselves and to the parent, American Federation of Labor, all in the light of these equitable considerations.

The high court of the American Federation of Labor is its National Convention. This National Convention made the award of which the Brewery Workers' Union complains. The Brewery Workers' Union agree, by their membership in the American Federation of Labor, to abide by its awards and have proceeded in the method provided to secure a review and reversal of the same. This appeal is now pending. The two unions each possess the right to adopt and use a label, and each has done so. In the jurisdictions of Oregon and Washington, the award of the American Federation of Labor Convention is being enforced, and jurisdiction of the Teamsters' Union over teamsters engaged in beer distribution has been awarded to the Teamsters' Union.

The label is not indicative of quality or conditions of manufacture and does little other than designate the product is of Union manufacture, and serves primarily to identify the union origin and the union handling the product. In jurisdictions wherein the Brewery Workers' Union possesses the disputed jurisdiction, it would seem such award would carry with it the right to the use of their own identifying labels and that in jurisdictions wherein the Teamsters have been awarded such authority, such award would carry with it the right to use the Teamsters' label. In the jurisdictions of Oregon and Washington the Teamsters have such award, and it is difficult to see wherein any right of the Brewery Workers' Union are trespassed on in these two states by the lawful exercise of a jurisdiction duly awarded them by the Supreme Court of Labor.

While it may be conceded these two labels are very much alike and the record is quite unsatisfactory as to the reason of the adoption of the second one in the form, manner and color as indicated, this fact alone does not justify the denial of the use of the same by the Teamsters' Union unless rights of the Brewery Workers' Union are infringed on and injury threatened. And the only ground reasonably suggesting such conclusion is plaintiff's contention that the statute must be given a literal construction and that the hands of an equity court are tied in its consideration of an application for injunctive relief, with which contention, as hereinbefore stated, this court cannot agree.

The statute presupposes the right asserted under it to the use of a registered trade mark or label to be one lawfully grounded and lawfully exercised. Recourse to the statute may not be had for the purpose of avoiding the effect of a binding contract entered into between the parent American Federation of Labor and one of the unions affiliated therewith, so long as such agreement exists. The incidents attaching thereto by virtue of the association together must be considered by an equitable court when an attempt is made to avoid the consequences of such membership.

This case is purely one phase of a jurisdictional dispute between these two warring unions, a dispute, the settlement of which must be left with the organization of which both are members, in the absence of a showing



of equitable reasons for the interposition of an equity court, which reasons do not here appear.

The filing of the label with the Secretary of State within the month last past by the Brewery Workers' Union was apparently motivated for the purpose of supporting its position in connection with the award of the American Federation of Labor. In effect, it now has its contentions re this award before two tribunals at the same time, to-wit, the American Federation of Labor and an equity court. While affirming its allegiance to the American Federation of Labor, it nevertheless contemporaneously seeks the shelter of a statute never intended to govern such dispute under the facts here shown, and urges a construction thereof that would clearly nullify the award of the American Federation of Labor, to which it has heretofore and now subscribes.

As the court understands the award of jurisdiction, the Teamsters' Union possesses authority over the teamsters engaged in beer deliveries in Oregon, and the right to use the label in question has been awarded to it. The Brewery Workers' Union has no such jurisdiction since the National Convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1933, and no right to control such delivery agents and would, therefore, have no reason nor excuse for the exclusive use it claims of its own label in this connection. The Teamsters' Union having the jurisdiction, may surely use a label, even though very similar to that of the Brewery Workers' Union, to identify the deliveries and evidence the union exercising the jurisdiction under the award.

The resort to equity under the statute is apparently an attempt by the Brewery Workers' to cast an anchor to windward in the event of an unfavorable wind from the American Federation of Labor on the appeal. It does not have its inception in equity, and equity may not under the circumstances here shown enjoin the Teamsters' Union in the lawful use of the identifying label.

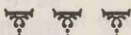
Cases and authorities suggested by both counsel declare well known and established rules. Plaintiff's authorities are addressed solely to violation and infringements of trade marks, etc., and refer to similarities "likely to deceive," etc., as determining the right to relief under such circumstances. Defendants' authorities enunciate the rule that courts will not interfere with the internal affairs of unions proceeding in accordance with their rules, constitution and by-laws. The law is quite clearly established, and it but remains to evaluate the facts in the light of established principles of equity, and in so doing, it is clear no grounds are shown justifying the issuance of a temporary restraining order. The application is therefore denied.

Counsel will prepare order accordingly.

Yours truly,

JAMES W. CRAWFORD,

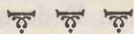
Judge.



**WE** RECEIVED notice of the death of Brother Fred L. Morgan, late Secretary-Treasurer of Local No. 497, Milk and Ice Cream Drivers and Dairy Employes of Akron, with the request that it be published in our Journal. While notices of this kind are not as a rule carried in our Journal, owing to the lack of space, there are times when we feel mention



should be made of an outstanding union man who devoted his time and efforts, under most trying circumstances, towards building up his organization. This is true of Brother Morgan, who worked night and day up to the time of his death in order to build up a strong organization and to obtain higher wages, shorter hours and better working conditions for the men. His passing is a serious loss to the local and also to the Joint Council, where he served as an officer. To those he left behind, we extend our deepest sympathy, for they have lost a good father and the labor movement an outstanding trade unionist, who was a credit to everyone connected with him as well as to our union.



### *Courts Are Peril to Liberty of Labor*

Cincinnati.—A warning that the liberty of labor is imperiled by the courts is sounded in a significant pastoral letter by Archbishop John T. McNicholas of the Cincinnati diocese, holding that it is "important that labor get a fair hearing and also that labor organizations be everywhere formed."

"Some sitting in our courts of justice, even in the supreme tribunal of the United States," the letter said, "reject the very idea of the natural law which is founded on the divine and external law of God and which means unchanging standards of morality governing society."

The letter named a group of priests to "stand by, ready at all times to assist labor," and counseling them to "do all they can in giving sane direction to laboring groups."

Speaking of industrialists and capitalists, Archbishop McNicholas declared:

"They cannot understand that capital is entitled to a fair return on its investment and nothing more.

"To speak of fundamental justice and of the dignity of human nature and of human labor is simply to speak a language they do not understand. They do not accept fixed and immutable principles of justice.

"Good business to them means accumulating as much money as one can and the acquiring of that power which

comes with money. All of this must be done in such a way as to avoid the penalties of the law."—*Labor*.

### *Stay Out of Europe's Troubles*

Sumner Welles, Secretary of State Hull's chief assistant, made this important statement before the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia last Wednesday:

"So that there may not be the slightest misapprehension, may I at the outset repeat that your government maintains, and has reaffirmed, the traditional policy of the United States of refraining from any and all political engagements with countries overseas, and that, as our present neutrality legislation makes clear, it is determined to maintain itself wholly aloof from any involvements arising out of wars which may be waged elsewhere."

So far, splendid. But Mr. Welles continued that our government was willing to assist "in every practical manner in a broad program for world rehabilitation."

That sounds pretty formidable, and may, of course, involve us in all kinds of difficulties. It was generally believed we went into the World War to save the House of Morgan and similar financial institutions from bankruptcy. The American people have no desire to repeat that experience.

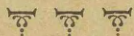
They want our country to stay out of the European mess. There is no doubt about that, and responsible government officials should act accordingly.—*Labor*.



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IT HAS been called to our attention on several occasions lately that some of our local unions are buying due books and due book covers, also dress buttons, which are manufactured by concerns not having permission from our General Executive Board to do so. These articles, according to our International Constitution, must be purchased through the office of the General Secretary-Treasurer, Thomas L. Hughes. We feel, as far as the dress button is concerned, that there are always small novelty companies who are trying to enlarge their business who go out and solicit this trade. The dress buttons bear the emblem of our International Union, are sold at a very low price and with little profit for the International organization, so it does not seem possible that there would be any opportunity to save money for the local by purchasing them from outsiders.

We draw this to the attention of the Secretaries of local unions in particular so in case any of these salesmen come into your local you will be able to inform them that under the laws of the International Union you must purchase your supplies through the International. Any local union failing to comply with this law is liable to have action taken against them by the General Executive Board.



MANY of our members seem not to pay any attention to life insurance and it is certainly a great mistake for these men to go along in life without some protection for themselves and those dependent upon them in case of death. This is really too bad. One can get a policy today for almost any kind of insurance. Men who have children can take out a policy on each child to run until they are of high school age which will give them enough money to pay for a high school education for the child. Then if the child wants the policy and is in a position to take care of it, it should certainly make the father happy to be in a position to give a good insurance policy to his son or daughter. The Union Labor Life Insurance Company, 570 Lexington Avenue, New York City, N. Y., is owned by Organized Labor and has shown a substantial and healthy growth since organized and even through the depression. If at any time you think you need insurance for yourself and members of your family just drop a line to the office and they will see that one of their representatives calls on you to give you full particulars on any line of insurance you want. It might also be interesting to know that aside from their running expenses, with a small dividend to their stockholders, the balance of the profits go to those who hold policies with the company. This is brought to your attention in order to help you and to let you know it is a safe company.

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Official Magazine of the  
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STABLEMEN *and* HELPERS  
of America

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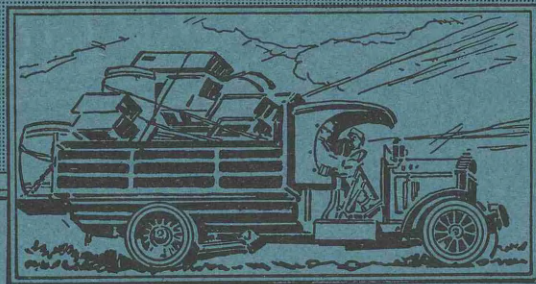
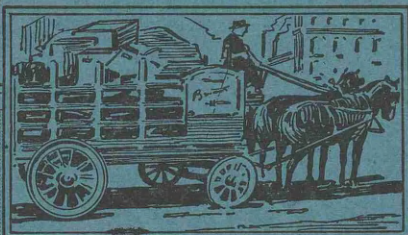
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OCTOBER, 1937

*Official Magazine*  
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN & HELPERS  
of AMERICA**





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WHILE in Atlantic City I had several conferences with Attorney Ogburn, who is the attorney for the American Federation of Labor, and our conferences were in connection with the suit for injunction brought against the Executive Council and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in the courts of the District of Columbia. This subject was also given consideration by the Executive Council and the strongest condemnation of such proceeding will be contained in the report of the Council to the Convention in Denver in October. For many years the Brewery Workers were the loudest to condemn the use and abuse of the injunction in the Conventions of the American Federation of Labor. Their officers were Socialistically inclined in those days and the speeches made by them in the Federation's Conventions condemning the injunction, were perhaps the most eloquent and the most pointed of any addresses made in the Convention, with the exception perhaps of Sam Gompers. Can you imagine now this International Union asking for an injunction against the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to restrain the Council from carrying out the decisions of the conventions of the Federation? Here is an affiliated organization of the American Federation of Labor whose charter has been issued by the Federation, who agreed to abide by the laws, rules and decisions of the Federation, doing what the Buck Stove and Range Company or what other large employers' Associations did, apply for an injunction to restrain the body that chartered them from fulfilling its duties. How ridiculous it is for such men to call themselves labor men. The underworld has a special name for anyone in their group that hollers 'Cop,' it begins with a capital R. Even those C. I. O. unions suspended by the Federation for violation of the laws of the Federation, none of them have asked for an injunction. But here we find an affiliated union, the United Brewery Workers of America, spending the money of union men on lawyers and courts, and compelling the Federation to spend its money, praying for an injunction to restrain the Federation officials from carrying out the orders of the convention. The case, of course, arises over the decision of the American Federation of Labor Conventions, affirmed and reaffirmed in succeeding conventions, that truck drivers and helpers employed by breweries come under the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. The highest court in Labor, the conventions of the American Federation of Labor, rendered this decision on this matter, and this was before the split in the Labor Movement when all the now C. I. O. unions were affiliated with the Federation. Now the Brewery Workers, chartered by the American Federation of Labor, rush into court and follow in the footsteps of the manufacturers' association or some other labor-hating organizations, and apply for an injunction against the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and compel the Federation to defend itself and to show the courts why they, the officers of the Federation, had no other alternative except to carry out the orders and decisions of the Federation. And those men, those officers, call themselves union men.

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[OFFICIAL MAGAZINE]

# INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN AND HELPERS

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## *Organization Work Brings Results*


International President W. D. Ma-  
hon, in his report to the convention,  
drew attention to the progress along  
organizational lines and to the bet-  
terment in wages and working con-  
ditions made possible through the  
Union during the last two years,  
since the 1935 convention in Detroit.  
In this period, 86 charters have been  
granted to groups of street railway,  
local and interstate bus company em-  
ployes, and 24,274 members have  
been enrolled. The gathering impetus  
of this organizational drive is evi-  
denced by the fact that almost 10,000  
of these wage earners became mem-  
bers since the beginning of 1937.

The Amalgamated Association has  
been engaged in extending the bene-  
fits of organization to interstate bus  
large motor stage lines throughout  
operators and other employes of the  
the country. Some 55 agreements  
have been effected with interstate  
bus managements in the last eight  
months.


## *Loyal to A. F. of L.*

The Amalgamated Association has  
remained loyal to the American Fed-  
eration of Labor in its fight against  
dual unionism and for preservation  
of democracy in the labor movement.  
It was expected that resolutions re-  
affirming this loyalty would be con-  
sidered by the Convention.





# EDITORIAL



(By DANIEL J. TOBIN)

## *What Can Be Worse Than The C. I. O.*

YOU have been reading in the papers recently a great deal about the stoppage of work by the Teamsters in San Francisco, Oakland and other places on the Pacific coast. You are wondering why it is that with our signed agreements with the truck owners in those places and with a very fine wage scale, that we called our drivers off the job.

Let me say first to you that we are opposed to taking one man out of his employment anywhere if it is humanly possible to prevent such action. Let me say also to you that there is not a better class of employers anywhere than those employers with which our truck drivers do business in both San Francisco and Oakland. Let me say further to you that we have a strictly union shop agreement, with splendid working conditions and shorter hours in both those cities. Our membership in both cities, in Local 85 of San Francisco, and Local 70 of Oakland, is about seven thousand in both locals. We have in the two cities about fifteen thousand members. Now then to explain. About two years ago during the general tie-up on the waterfront, when this man Harry Bridges, an Australian and a non-citizen became identified with the Longshoremen's Union, the Longshoremen and the Seamen were undoubtedly suffering, and Bridges, being a longshoreman by trade, a pretty fluent talker, an extremely radical individual, although I think financially honest, was successful in tying up the shipping along the waterfront and thereby eventually forcing the ship owners to not only recognize and better the conditions of the longshoremen but also of the seamen. This part of the play was all right and everybody was sympathetic and helpful, including the teamsters. If you remember, there was a general strike called and the teamsters refused to break their contracts or to enter into that strike until such time as they were convinced that the ship owners had willfully broken an agreement that was entered into dealing with the hiring halls. We have not space here now to explain to our members what is meant by hiring halls, but up to the time of the strike the hiring hall was practically controlled by the ship owners, and union men were very often discriminated against and non-union men, sometimes low-grade characters and non-citizens and foreigners, were hired in preference to union men. There was a great deal of scandal connected with the hiring hall before the general strike. When a settlement was reached and a truce was declared, and before the general strike was called, it was understood that all matters would be submitted to arbitration, including the hiring hall. After this agreement was reached and when the arbitration board started in to bring about a settlement, the ship owners refused to allow the subject of the hiring hall to be a matter for arbitration. Then the general strike was called and the teamsters, who were the most important group, as they were hauling to and from the wharves, ceased work, believing that the ship owners had willfully and deliberately double-crossed. After three or four days of the general strike the ship owners agreed to arbitrate the question of hiring halls and our teamsters voted to go back to work, and Bridges endeavored to keep them out and to continue the hell that was then obtaining in the



city of San Francisco. He had given no consideration to the fact that we had suspended our contracts and that the masses of the people were suffering and that we only went on strike to force the ship owners to carry out the original agreement. As soon as the teamsters returned to work, upon the ship owners agreeing to arbitrate the important question of hiring halls—which, by the way, control of same was conceded by the arbitration board later on—Mr. Bridges became what might be considered a hero, and whether the publicity and applause of the multitude went to his head or not, he believed he was the greatest character that ever functioned in behalf of the workers in California. Let us state once more that Bridges undoubtedly did some real good work in his leadership for the Longshoremen and the Seamen. What he has done since, however, has destroyed to a certain extent the good that he previously did. Getting intoxicated with his power, as has happened to many before him, he decided to spread out, and the multitudes, unorganized, believing he could do the same for them that he did for the shipping workers, crowded under his banner. His name was circulated throughout the nation. In all of his expressions he has cleverly sown the seed of hatred for all classes of employers and condemnation for the principles upon which the American Federation of Labor is founded, and incidentally as our International Union is part of the American Federation of Labor, endeavored to create dissension amongst our membership. Our unions in the Bay district of San Francisco are amongst the oldest chartered by the International Union and have a record of thirty-seven years of unbroken contracts and of advancement in their conditions. Our unions are respected by everyone in every class and walk of life, and our employers, as stated above, are fair, honest and have confidence in our unions in that district and in the officers selected by the unions. Last year both Local 85 and Local 70 signed new agreements with substantial increases in wages and a general betterment of working conditions. After the strike of the longshoremen and seamen was settled by the arbitration board (one of which was Dr. Hannah, Archbishop of San Francisco) and a splendid advancement in wages and a changing all around for the better in working conditions prevailed, Mr. Bridges and other radicals conceived the idea of forming a Maritime Federation which would control everything that had anything to do with shipping. About ten or twelve organizations coming into contact with this employment became part of the Maritime Federation controlled by Bridges. During all this time Bridges was a part of the International Longshoremen's Union. I believe also he was a Vice-President of that International Union. Since that time Bridges has been removed as Vice-President and his unions have been suspended or expelled from the International Longshoremen's Union because of the action of Bridges. The teamsters' unions, on the advice and direction of the General Executive Board, were instructed not to become a part of this waterfront federation, for many reasons. First, we were a part of a federation of this kind in 1900 and 1901 in which Local 85 was practically destroyed, and in those days the waterfront federation, which is now called the Maritime Federation, was controlled by rather conservative labor leaders. But the teamsters from that experience found that they were being "used" in every little squabble that arose between many of the other trades that were not properly officered or were controlled by individuals who were either selfish or without the necessary common sense and judgment to handle a labor organization. The teamsters all along the western coast



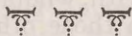
kept out of Bridges' maritime federation. Bridges himself stated, so we are informed, that without the teamsters they could never be a success and he has admitted that the teamsters' organization, the men who haul on and off the wharves, are an absolute necessity in order to make the maritime federation a success. After the general strike was over Bridges moved his organizing campaign inland from off the wharves and started to organize warehouse employees miles away from the wharves, something unheard of and undreamed of either by the American Federation of Labor or by the International Longshoremen's Union. In many instances he tied up warehouses that he had recently organized and thereby prevented our men, truck drivers employed by truck owners with whom we had contracts, from getting their loads or from delivering their loads to these warehouses. For instance, California has seasons in which an enormous amount of canned products are put up, such as all kinds of fruits and all kinds of vegetables, like spinach, tomatoes, etc., and are continuously being packed away and stored for future use and shipment to all parts of the country. Up to the time those products were being delivered to the railroads the teamsters did not handle them, but after they were delivered to the railroads and sometimes brought in by shipping interests, our people, then under contract, hauled to the warehouses and hauled again later on when necessity required, from the warehouses to the railroads and to the wharves. Lo and behold, we were confronted on more than one occasion by a stoppage of work by the warehouse employees miles away from the wharves, who refused to load and unload our trucks, or who were prematurely called out on strike or quit work for some supposed or imaginary grievance. Our trucks were standing still and we saw the keen blade of the man Bridges who needs the teamsters in his Maritime Federation and who uses this means to drive home the blade and force the teamsters to become a part of his federation and to become subservient to his desires and wishes. When this condition arose shortly after the general strike and continued for some time, the General President, also a member of the Executive Council, called the matter to the attention of the Executive Council and after consulting with the representatives of our unions in the northwest and the members of the General Executive Board, asked that our jurisdiction be extended to warehouses where our men hauled in and out; such warehouses, it being understood, would be away from the wharves. In other words, warehouses which longshoremen were not loading in and out of. The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, after due consideration and after going into the matter thoroughly, granted the request for the extension of jurisdiction over this class of workers to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. There were fifteen men on the Executive Council, representing fifteen International Unions and speaking for them, that unanimously voted it was an absolute necessity for the request of the Teamsters to be granted, and it was also considered and believed and fully understood that the only organization that could help those warehouse workers, who brought the stuff to the platforms and sometimes loaded it on the trucks and also unloaded it—I repeat, it was fully understood that the only union that could do anything for this class of workers was the Teamsters' Union. Now then, remember that the Longshoremen in all their history—and I repeat, the Longshoremen in San Francisco and Oakland are not now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor or with the Longshoremen's International Union—but even when they were affiliated they had never applied and never



received jurisdiction over warehouse men. And the General President of that organization clearly stated on several occasions that the Longshoremen's jurisdiction over warehouse men did not extend under any circumstances to warehouses away from the wharves. In that general strike and in the long drawn out controversy on the waterfront in San Francisco and other places it has been admitted that over seven hundred million dollars have been lost to the business interests, the shipping interests and to all other interests involved, including labor, as a result of the strike. There is more to this than appears on the surface. Two-thirds of the freight or products shipped from the western coast is shipped by water. A large percentage of that shipment, including an enormous amount of rice grown in the fields of California, apples and lumber from Oregon, and all such products as canned fish, are shipped to the Orient. Bridges is a Communist, although he denies it, but everything indicates that he believes absolutely in the theory, doctrine and principles of Communism. Suppose our country was to have trouble with Japan. Or suppose Japan and Russia were to have trouble, and it looks bad just now. With Bridges controlling the entire shipping of the coast he could stop supplies to Japan by stopping the shipping, thereby helping Russia. This, of course, is only the opinion of the writer, but there is more to this control of the shipping interests of the western coast than appears on the surface. Under the new agreement signed by Bridges with the ship owners he has control of every man on a ship with the exception of the Captain and First Mate, who takes the place of the Captain, and he came very near getting control of the First Mate and will undoubtedly contend for it in future agreements. I may not be one hundred per cent accurate in this last statement but this is, as I remember it, the information I received. If a crew was called off in any of the trans-Pacific liners it is impossible for the Captain or the First Mate to run the ship, and that can happen to one hundred ships. Bridges is now seeking control of all warehouses inside and away from the wharves and recently in an instance far removed from the waterfront our drivers could not load or unload because the warehouse workers there were members of this outfit described above and under the control of Bridges and his associates. The teamsters' unions in Seattle and Portland, having some vision of the future, protected themselves and organized the warehouse men with whom our members came in contact before Bridges got a foothold in those other two important Pacific shipping points, Seattle, Washington, and Portland, Oregon. We were somewhat slow in acting in San Francisco or else we would not be where we are now. Our reason for moving slowly in San Francisco was that we did not believe that this man Bridges would attempt the methods that he has attempted. We, therefore, realizing not only what was happening at the present time but what would happen to our membership as the months and years rolled on if Bridges got control, with his radical, Communistic ideas, of warehouses throughout the different states away from the waterfront, discussed this matter with many of the leading friends of Labor who are engaged in business and with our own employers with whom we have contracts, and it was decided that the teamsters had to act now or it would be too late to act when the tentacles of his reptile influence of Communism, under clear thinking but extremely radical leadership, whose thoughts and doctrines are perhaps promulgated in New York or some foreign country—I repeat, we decided to act, and as a result of that, because Bridges insisted in not giving up jurisdiction over inland ware-



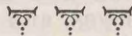
houses the Teamsters of San Francisco and of Oakland refused to haul on or off the wharves where Bridges' longshoremen were employed, those longshoremen recently expelled from their International Union. In addition to this, we have had information laid before us in the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor which met recently in Atlantic City, that Mr. Bridges visited and talked with the leaders of the C. I. O. in Washington and that he was promised every kind of help, including a charter for his Maritime Federation workers, and that one of the leaders of the C. I. O. visited in the different cities on the western coast and held conferences with those radicals who compose the leadership of this outfit headed by Mr. Bridges. Unless the teamsters took action now the entire Labor Movement on the Pacific coast will be controlled by this dangerous, un-American, radical, Communistic group headed by Bridges. The Teamsters are the keynote to the saving of the workers and their organizations from these foreign influences and they are also fighting to save the business interests of the western coast from the dangerous, extremely serious situation that confronts business and industry. If control of the workers gets into the hands of the group mentioned above, if the teamsters fail in this fight—and they will not fail—only time will tell what may happen to business and labor in the three states named in this article, California, Oregon and Washington. And if Bridges' doctrine, backed by the C. I. O. and by foreign influences, spreads to the Atlantic ports our government will be seriously inconvenienced, and it may result in revolution, necessitating our government being forced to shoot down innocent men and women in order that the flag of our country might still float in freedom throughout the land. Every trade unionist and every worker and every friend of the worker should lend aid in this battle, to the Teamsters' Union. The American Federation of Labor has pledged its help but its help is not sufficient. The government itself is remaining neutral and the state government of California as well as the municipal government of the cities named are practically helpless as they were during the general strike. The safety of the people in California, and especially the Bay district of San Francisco, depends upon whether or not the Teamsters' Union will win against the fight of those extreme radicals, thereby re-establishing and maintaining government by law.



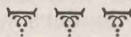
ON SUNDAY, September 5, I attended a meeting of the Joint Council in Boston, and from all sides I received reports of the great progress made by the many organizations connected with the Boston Joint Council. I have lived to see the bakery drivers in that city one hundred per cent organized, which was an ambition and desire I had for years. The newspaper drivers, milk drivers, all of those many unions, including Local 379 and my own Local 25, are making strides which I have not time to go into here. Their progress and the common sense displayed by their officers affords me, as it would you if you were in my place, the greatest satisfaction and comfort. With level-headed men running the unions, men who believe in law and order, men who believe in every word contained in our obligation, men who believe there are two sides to all questions and who are willing to sit down and reason and conciliate with their employers rather than take the risk of pulling men out on the streets on strike, men who are not blinded by their own progress, men who are wholesome and who realize that the Labor Movement can be on top today and by one



blundering officer or one mistake of the union can be at the bottom of the pit tomorrow—with those kind of men running our unions, as I find in the Boston district, I have greater hopes for the future and more thorough and complete confidence in the continued progress of the organizations.



As you will note in this Journal, I delivered an address over Station WNAC on Labor Day in Boston to the working people of Massachusetts. In Boston and in other cities parades were held, as they should be, and without boasting or without any intention of setting aside the importance of other unions, the teamsters' local unions were perhaps the backbone of the parades. They kept Labor Day alive and celebrated the day as it was intended it would be celebrated in the city of Boston. I congratulate the membership of our organization and the Trade Union Movement of Boston on the splendid showing and the well conducted parade they had on Labor Day.

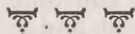


It was my privilege recently to attend a meeting of the Joint Council of Philadelphia and to talk with the representatives of our local unions in that city on Sunday, August 22, 1937. Philadelphia is rather a quiet place on Sunday afternoon but it is wholesome and enjoyable. I was indeed surprised and happy at the splendid reports of progress which I received from the representatives of the different locals. There isn't any doubt in my mind but our organization in Philadelphia, as in many other large cities, is the keynote of the Labor Movement, leading in the front ranks, battling for the preservation of the solidarity of the Labor Movement and for the continuance and progress of the American Federation of Labor. I went into the question of the general strike which took place in Philadelphia some time ago amongst our members, and I advised our membership that those things could not continue. After talking with all the officers, who were sincere and honest and have no ulterior motives and who display common sense and sound judgment, I was compelled to admit there was some justification for their stoppage of work because of the action of a certain employer in the grocery industry and of a certain newspaper within that city who refused to do what the other newspapers were doing, properly recognize our organization, also a large bakery. They convinced me that there was a move on foot on the part of certain employers and politicians to encourage the C. I. O. to come in and take over our drivers. The employers went so far as to guarantee every help they possibly could to representatives of the C. I. O. The local representatives of our movement in Philadelphia felt that a showdown was demanded; that it was a case of acting then or suffering a division amongst the unions which they have spent so much time and money in building up. From a local standpoint it was hard to condemn them; it was difficult not to agree with them. But I informed them that it was a dangerous proceeding, that contracts should and must be observed, and that unions that would not observe signed or verbal contracts in which their honor was involved, were no good to us or to the Labor Movement. I left the meeting, however, fully convinced that if perhaps I was a local man I would have been in the front ranks fighting with them. I again repeat that it is almost a life or death proposition where a general stoppage of work takes place in the trucking industry, and that officers who gamble thus are tak-



ing chances of a serious nature. But again I repeat, from a local standpoint they were not to be cursed or heavily censured. I desire to report, however, to our general membership that since that experiment, that dangerous playing with dynamite in the Labor Movement, the clouds have been moved from over our union and a better understanding prevails between the employers and employes, and our unions now in Philadelphia are in a better position than they ever were before, and the machinations and false actions of the one time leader in our union, Mr. McGlone, whom we were forced to put out of membership and who has been, it is reported, working with the enemies of our union for the purpose of trying to divide us—even his attempts have been entirely overcome. We will continue to put out of our membership any officer whom we believe to be wrong, no matter what the cost or the price. The politicians in Philadelphia and throughout Pennsylvania have a false idea that the C. I. O. can deliver the vote because of the membership of the Miners and the Steel Workers, and they seem to cater in the State of Pennsylvania to this organization. This is where they are mistaken because before the steel workers were organized and when the miners' leaders were against us, Pennsylvania in 1932 under an adverse administration—I mean adverse to Labor—rolled itself up in the progressive column. We lost, however, in the final count and it has been stated to me that we lost because the machinery of elections was in the hands of the old, die-hard, reactionary Penrose and Mellon machines in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. The C. I. O. cannot take sides with any candidate who is not for Labor and put him over. If their candidate is for Labor and the individual running against him is against Labor, we advise our people to support the progressive candidate, the friend of Labor.

In closing I desire to express my appreciation for the courteous and wholehearted reception I received from the representatives of our locals in Philadelphia and for the nice dinner they tendered me while there, and for the many sincere expressions of good will for the International Union.



UP IN the State of Washington the International Union is being sued for three million dollars by the California Brewers' Association, and of course you cannot blame us for believing that the suit against us is aided and abetted and furthered and encouraged by the United Brewery Workers of America. I want you to consider again a sister labor organization giving aid and encouragement to an employers' association to bring suit against an International Union for damages which they claim they have received as a result of the organized drivers and chauffeurs of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters refusing to handle beer shipped in from California and other points which is not hauled and delivered in certain districts by the membership of our organization. About two years ago the California Brewers' Association and the San Francisco brewers entered into an agreement with us that on and after a certain date members of the teamsters' union would be employed on their trucks. They broke that agreement. We had meeting after meeting with the boss brewers and with the brewery workers. We made proposition after proposition, which the Brewery Workers rejected. And then when we found there was no hope our membership in the States of Oregon and Washington decided that they would not handle California beer or other beers where in their home districts the brewery drivers were not members of the

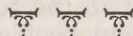


International Brotherhood of Teamsters as per the decision of the conventions of the American Federation of Labor. The California Brewers' Association claim they have lost one million dollars in loss of trade. That's their claim. They are suing us under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law and under that law they can recover, if they win, three times the amount they claim they have lost if they prove such loss. They are basing their claim on the decisions of the Danbury Hatters' case and the Coronado Coal case. In each instance the Supreme Court of the United States many years ago decided that Labor was a trust and came under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. In this case, however, we are not boycotting their beers. We do not use the word "boycott." All we do is to say we will not handle beers that are not hauled by our men at the points of production, and then we further go ahead and ask people, our friends, to patronize beer that is hauled by our members and that bears the label of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, which has been endorsed by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and by the Label Trades Department. We believe that under the laws of our country we have that right. If the case goes against us—which I do not think it will—in the Federal Courts in the State of Washington, we intend to appeal it to the Federal Court of Appeals and if necessary take it to the full bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. We advise our people now that we are confident that with the present modern thought of a square deal for Labor that even the United States Supreme Court as now constituted will not act as that body did some twenty-eight years ago in the Danbury Hatters' case, because the President of the United States and other men of national importance have somewhat humanized the United States Supreme Court, and Labor has not yet been chained to the wheel. In other words, men are not yet compelled to work for an unfair employer and unions are still allowed to ask their friends to patronize those employers or manufacturers of products who believe in the preservation of contracts and who believe in Labor adjusting its own affairs within its own courts. If the United Brewery Workers of America and the California Brewers' Association desire to spend the money of their members in court cases and with lawyers, I now say to them that the membership of this International Union are prepared also to ask our membership to finance this fight to the end, no matter how long it takes or how much it costs. In the meantime the adverse publicity which will obtain against the brewers of California and their products, or any other brewers that go into court, will not help in the sale of their products.

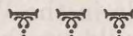
I now appeal to our membership everywhere, our powerful, militant membership, to help the truck drivers, members of our organization in the States of Washington, Oregon and California, and go out and organize and bring into our union those brewery drivers that are employed by breweries everywhere. In doing this you will be carrying out the decisions of the highest court of Labor, the American Federation of Labor, and you will be proving to our people in the West that you, too, are standing back of them in their fight to build up this organization and continue to make it stronger and stronger by enrolling in our membership every truck driver and helper, no matter where he is employed, and because of those malicious court cases, concentrate on getting brewery drivers and helpers into your organization at once. It would be a mighty fine thing if our membership everywhere would refuse to drink the products of these breweries where the brewery owners refuse to carry out the decisions of



the conventions of the American Federation of Labor. You can get along without beer for some time. Temperance practiced now would be helpful. We helped to abolish Prohibition because we believed it was endangering the freedom of the workers and because we wanted to get rid of the illegal combinations that were making millions in selling illicit liquor. Somehow we now regret our actions because of the actions of the brewery workers, who were down and out at that time, and because of the action of the employers in the brewing industry who are endeavoring to mulct us in lawsuits. But we never quit a fight when we believe we are right. We will not quit this fight no matter how long it lasts or how much it costs our union. If we lose (and lose we will not) then we will line up against the brewery interests, all of them, including the injunction-seeking Brewery Workers with all our power, economic and political, to the end that even if they eventually beat us through courts, rob us of our savings after years of litigation, they will lose, and lose bad. Our government needs money. One or two dollars more tax on each barrel of beer would help finance some public works project. England's tax on beer is much more than the U. S. Why can't we get President Roosevelt to balance the budget on more beer revenue. "Wait and see what happens."



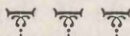
IN MANY CITIES throughout the country there are drives on for safety on the roads, many signs on the road as well as the streets stating the number of miles per hour, and we believe it is good business to do just what the sign reads, for we believe in safety of the roads for everybody and we know that about eighty-five per cent of our membership makes their living driving over our streets and highways and that the percentage of accidents on their part is very small. We still say—Be careful; it pays the best and largest dividends for our members and their employers. We notice from time to time in newspaper reports that our members in the employ of large companies are winning prizes for a non-accident month, and this is as it should be. We also believe that safety committees should have in their plans that no one should be allowed to drive an automobile on the public streets and highways without taking a road test on driving a motor vehicle, and no license to be given by any state until insurance is taken out on the car for full coverage, to take care of all damage to others and their property. The automobile companies will fight this because they feel it will hurt their business, but the little harm that may be done in the early days of such laws will be offset by a decrease in the loss of life and crippled men, women and children. Less destruction of property and greater safety to others advertises well but when it comes to making a good and decent appropriation our City Fathers and our State Senators and Representatives are too slow and begin to cut and cut, so that the real good work we expect can't be done for the lack of funds. Sometimes we wonder what the cause may be for the reduced appropriations.—J. M. GILLESPIE.



WELL, last month we had our Labor Day celebrated all over the country by Organized Labor. And just as it has been for over thirty-five years, our local unions were out in front with the largest delegation in line, plenty of music, and many floats. This year was outstanding with several of our new unions in some of our large cities. Pittsburgh Joint Council No. 40 did itself proud with a big parade and outing, something new in



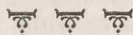
Pittsburgh, where for years those who made their living at our craft were held back from organizing by the spy system in about all its worst forms. But our men were not to be denied and they kept working hard until today they have outstanding unions and much better conditions than they had in those black days of the past. It will not be long before Pittsburgh and vicinity will be one hundred per cent organized and will enjoy better conditions as well as higher wages, and to the members of our unions in Joint Council No. 40 we say: Just hold your heads, follow the advice of your officers, local and International, when trouble hovers over your organization, and you will come out on top. We also want to congratulate Indianapolis locals, No. 135 in particular, for their showing. In the face of great odds they have come to the front and on Labor Day were the largest delegation in line. This local had every reason to be happy, because during the last year many of their members had received increases in pay from six dollars a week to fourteen. They organized and a few short strikes brought their low wages up to the union wage scale in the city and also over the road. And as the reports come in the 50th anniversary of Labor Day was celebrated with joy by the Labor Movement of America. As a whole the General Office is well pleased by the efforts made by our local unions on the past Labor Day, and we express the hope that next year will see an even larger celebration with many more teamsters, chauffeurs and helpers in line, as well as the inside workers that come under our jurisdiction.—J. M. GILLESPIE.



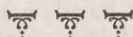
OUR local unions in Cincinnati, Ohio, had for the first time in many years a strike on their hands for a week. It could have been avoided if the many new trucking companies doing over-the-road hauling would have sat down around the table and talked matters over. The city truckmen in about all cases did talk it over and agreed that a raise in wages was needed and was in order, and an agreement was made between the employers and Local 100. This group has been organized for many years and they and the local union have been the best of friends, a condition brought about by our International Union through the good work of General Organizer Thomas J. Farrell. On the other hand, a number of men were organized in the over-the-road companies doing work in and out of the Cincinnati terminals of the various trucking firms, whose wages were low, hours long and working conditions very bad as a whole; and while the committee from the Joint Council, the local union and Organizer Farrell were working on the agreement as instructed by the local union, about six or seven weeks before the old agreement ran out, some men who were new members, others who were not members, and a few who were behind in their dues started to make the local break its contract by forcing a strike among the members. That movement was put down and out almost as soon as it got started. One of the big reasons was that the large majority of the members would not stand for the breaking of the contract, and also because of the confidence they had in Organizer Farrell. They realized that everything they had up to date was due to his work and his advice; that they had received the conditions and wages through their union, and were then and now willing to leave their case in his hands. The settlement that was made showed they made no mistake. During all this turmoil General Organizer and Auditor John F. English was in Cincinnati working on the books of all our locals there, and reported them all in perfect shape, well



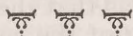
kept, and all money and property accounted for. Brother English also helped Organizer Farrell during and after the strike. It is the opinion of those in charge, as well as those in the International Headquarters, that outside influence had their hand in the trouble, but we are safe in saying whoever they were, and the tools they used to carry out their underhand work, they found no weaklings in the men in charge of our affairs in Cincinnati. The Teamsters and Chauffeurs' Unions of Cincinnati have in the last twenty years made history and wages for themselves and other workers in that district, and we congratulate Organizer Farrell and his workers on a good job well done.



ORGANIZER HENRY G. BURGER has been and is still doing good work out in Omaha, Nebraska, and surrounding cities and towns. Some of the truck owners felt after they signed the agreement and Organizer Burger had gone to other places to work, on orders from the office, that they could and would pay what they liked and pay no attention to the agreement. Well, when Henry got out that way again and found out what they were doing he took up his job and up to date over six thousand dollars in back pay has been put in the envelopes of our new members in that district and from now on they will be paid the scale without any doubt. The officers of those new unions will know what to do if it should happen again. Any member who is not paid the scale of wages that is agreed to with his union—just don't lose any time in telling your Business Agent; if he does nothing about it, take it up at your meeting and find out why any agent who lets a boss pay under the scale should not have charges preferred against him and if found guilty removed from office as well as membership. This is written so that those new members in new unions will not be trimmed, and of course it applies in older unions if there should be anyone letting the boss down. And we can say, as we are a large organization, we are thankful that we had no such cases up to date with any of the men who are on the payrolls of any of our local unions throughout the United States and Canada.



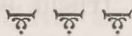
BROTHER BIRT SHOWLER, Secretary-Treasurer of Local 464, Milk Drivers and Dairy Employes, was appointed by our General Executive Board as delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress held in Canada. Brother Showler has represented our International Union at the Congress before, so he will be no stranger there. He is also the President of the Joint District Council in Vancouver, British Columbia, and has been building up our unions in his section of Canada.



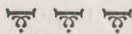
BROTHER FRANK BREWSTER, Secretary-Treasurer of Local 174, Truck Drivers' Union of Seattle, Washington, has been appointed to act as one of our International Delegates at the American Federation of Labor Convention to be held in Denver, Colorado, beginning on October 4th of this year. Frank is one of our officers on the western coast who has been doing good work not only for his own local union but also for all our local



unions up in that neck of the woods. He has also been a delegate to several of our International Conventions. He is popular with his men and not afraid of hard work.



Now that the summer season for vacations and week-end trips is about over and the fall and winter seasons are almost with us, it might be a nice thought if we made up our minds to see that we have a large attendance at all of our local union meetings. Many of the new members will be expecting to see you there and the first meeting is always a lasting one with a man who is a real union man at heart. So just drum up a little courage and make up your mind to be there to see how things are and how they are going, and in the meantime add your advice when you think you have a good thought that will help out any business that is before the regular meeting. Your union will be just what your members make it and the better you build it and perfect it the more return you and all the other members will get on your investment you made when you joined the union. Just think it over. Don't say that Jack and Bill does all the talking and there is no use going just to listen to them; get what you can out of what they say and then add yours if you have any better to offer. The meeting hall is your educational center, your schoolroom, and you can learn many things there about the Labor Movement that we should all know.



I HOPE you heard all the Labor Day addresses of the different officers of Labor Unions on that day. President Tobin's address will be carried in full in this issue, and parts of some of the others that space will allow.

**Address Delivered and Broadcast on Labor Day, 1937, in Boston  
Common by Daniel J. Tobin, General President, Inter-  
national Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs,  
Stablemen and Helpers of America**

Fellow Workers and Friends:

I am indeed happy to be present today and address the men and women of Labor of Boston and vicinity, where I worked for many years for starvation wages. I desire on this occasion, my first opportunity, to express my gratitude to the working men and women of Massachusetts for the manner in which they supported the friends of Labor in the last election. Labor, on this day, has every reason to be happy and proud of its achievements, its victories, and its hopes for the future. I congratulate the Unionists of Boston for their splendid showing today, and especially my own people, the Teamsters.

This is Labor's Day, and to the great men of Labor now passed away who were responsible for the creation of this day fifty years ago today, it is but fitting that we pay homage and respect to their memories. They were heroes in their time, engaged in Labor's battles. They in their time struggled for a better day for the toilers. That is our work today. We must be very watchful, ever alert, lest those that assume to be our friends betray us, as they have done so often in the past.

Labor has through its united front in the last national election proven that it can elect to office those that have the real interest of the toilers at



heart, and not their own personal interests and ambitions. Labor must, and I am sure it will, continue this policy. It is my opinion, and I so advise you, that it is better to have an open avowed enemy in office, than one who presumes to be your friend before election, and afterwards secretly betrays you.

One year ago the betting and the prophets were indicating that the workers, who are vastly in the majority in Massachusetts, were so divided that their friends would be defeated at the polls. Well, Labor disappointed the prophets. Labor was as one voice going to the polls. Labor did a splendid job; Labor must and will continue this work, and let those that would divide Labor be warned, "It can't be done"; that they must cease their attempts to destroy our strength and they, the dividers, are the real disrupters of our people and their place belongs in the enemy's ranks. There is no greater enemy of the workers, no greater scoundrel, than the man who attempts to divide us, and set one worker against the other.

That greatest of statesmen, President Roosevelt, said the other day at Roanoke Island, North Carolina, that our Government and our freedom was founded on the will of the majority, and that those who would attempt to set aside the desire of the majority were the common enemies of the nation. The same is true of the Labor Movement. The majority representing Labor, in Labor's highest court, its annual conventions, decided on a certain policy. By roll call vote its conventions rendered decisions, and because the minority did not like the decisions they rebelled, and so we have a division in our ranks, the minority endeavoring to dictate to the majority. But from out of all this will come greater unity, greater and better understanding, and if history is a guide, the men responsible for this division will, as the years roll on, be despised and discredited by Labor, by the men and women who toil.

You hear a great deal nowadays about the establishment of a Labor Party. There will be no Labor Party while we have men in office who are really honest and understand the pulse of the people. I warn those in charge of the two political parties, however, that if they go back to the tactics of former years and close their eyes to the needs of the workers, there will arise the necessity of the workers taking over the affairs of Government by legal methods if necessary. If there are some few who believe this "cannot happen here," let them see what has happened in other parts of the world. But for the present there will be no Labor Party. There is no need of it. Labor's strongest and most powerful weapon is the ballot, whereby they can elect real men and women to office, and drive from their midst and from office those crafty, selfish individuals who believe they can soothe and satisfy Labor by giving a few jobs to labor representatives.

Let the politicians take notice. "Labor is not for sale." While Labor is entitled to and will insist on having its own representatives in positions dealing with the workers, what we want and what we must have is legislation, just and honest legislation for all the toilers that will insure them of employment with decent wages and shortened hours, so that the fear of privation and want for themselves and their families will be diminished and eliminated from their hearts and their homes.

And now a word about child labor, that much misrepresented subject here in Massachusetts. Our main object in promoting for years laws prohibiting child labor is, first, we want to give the child a chance for a decent school education, something that many of us were deprived of.



Second, we want them out of the factories, mines, mills and workshops, so that some of the unemployed adults (and there are still between seven and eight millions out of work) may find employment so they can support themselves and their families. Third, in dangerous employments where speedy electrical machinery operates, young men and young girls should be prohibited from working until they have attained their full understanding of those dangers. It is my judgment that the Child Labor Amendment, so shamefully voted down in the Massachusetts Legislature, would be a substantial help to the manufacturers of this state who are endeavoring to compete with the cheap labor of other sections of the country, and who are losing the fight, because Massachusetts has already lost a great deal of its one time splendid industries, and it is the unanimous opinion of all divisions of the Labor Movement that any man, be he employer, politician, judge, or cleric, that endeavors to prevent the Child Labor Amendment from becoming a part of the law of the land, is not the friend of the worker, and should be so regarded.

We are hearing considerable these days about dictators. Were it not for the fact that the innocent would be made to suffer with the guilty, I sometimes wish some of those unjust employers and big business men were compelled to live under a dictator. Because of their absolute refusal to see the "light" of modern civilization, they deserve to be made to live under a dictator. How would those unjust employers, shady bankers, and others like to live and function under Hitler, Stalin, or Mussolini. Under those governments they would be ordered to do just so, and give no answer back. Over there in those countries they meekly comply "or else" they are included in the purge. Labor and its friends are the greatest safeguard against this condition in our country. Who is it that is fighting the Stalin movement in our country? Is it large money-grasping employers? Is it the Employers' Association, or is it the U. S. Chamber of Commerce? No, it is the men and women of the organized labor movement of our country. We want no dictator. We want no Hitlers, or Stalins. But if unemployment were to continue as in 1932, if all or nearly all of the banks were to continue destroying people's savings, it could and "would have happened here."

But lest we forget, we have a dictator in our country. Who? The Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court; the odd or ninth man on the Court. Let me explain. Our people, 130 millions of Americans, can elect a Congress and a Senate and they can enact a law by unanimous vote in the House and in the Senate, and the President can sign it, and some hateful employer or some smart Alec with money can take the law into the courts on the ground that it is unconstitutional. The District Federal Court can decide that the law is valid, and the Federal Court of Appeals can declare the law valid, but now it comes to the full bench of the U. S. Supreme Court and the vote there is a tie, four to four, four well trained legal minds that declare the law is all right, that the people want the law, and it is their right to have such a law. Now comes the ninth man. He casts the deciding vote and he says—using the language of the street—"Nothing doing"—130 millions of people are wrong and they cannot have that law. You can rest assured that the political prejudices of the late William Howard Taft, who was at one time President of the United States, and the political prejudices of the present Chief Justice, the ninth man now on the Court, Charles Evans Hughes, who at one time was a candidate for the Presidency of the United States—I repeat, that

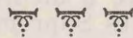


their prejudices cannot be set aside overnight. Those two men were corporation lawyers, and for many years represented our enemies. You cannot in a moment stifle or crush the prejudices of a lifetime. And so the ninth man by his one vote sets aside the will and desire of 130 millions of people. That's the real and the only dictator in our country today, and that is why Labor as a whole, with all its position, all its influence, was behind President Roosevelt, who, with Labor, realized this danger and attempted to correct this evil condition, and the great majority of the workers, in my opinion, believe that the Supreme Court changes advocated by the President should be enacted into law by the last session of Congress. It was noticeable that every enemy of Labor, every employers' association, were all against this change in the law, and lined up with them were many of the men elected by the workers. But although set back for the time being, it will come up again and again and if it takes years Labor must never rest until this dictatorship, the Supreme Court as now constituted and empowered, is changed so that it will conform to our modern Democratic free government, and is manned by freemen such as those two illustrious citizens of Massachusetts, the late Oliver Wendell Holmes and that present great human, lovable, legal genius, Louis D. Brandeis, a credit to your state and an honor to our nation.

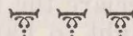
They say amend the Constitution; that's within the law. We know that. We also know that what the President advocated was within the law. What we are confident of is that we need immediate relief and that to amend the Constitution would take years, and that all our political and industrial enemies would spend millions to prevent the adoption of such an amendment by the necessary two-thirds of the states, as they have always done whenever or wherever Labor has attempted to free itself from its shackles. Our greatest shackle now and for years past has been the Supreme Court as it is at present composed, with many men who never understood the throbbings of the hearts of the toilers or the sufferings of their families in their desire for liberty.

That's why Labor, of all divisions and groups, were behind the President in his attempt to alter the present setup, and that's why Labor with its power and influence will continue to unanimously support any President who will continue such reformation of the Supreme Court. We, the men of Labor, are opposed to any dictator, be he judicial, political, industrial or Labor.

In closing I bid you, the workers of Massachusetts, Godspeed in your onward march to greater victories, to greater betterments of your conditions, so that you will not only enjoy those blessings for yourself and your family, but that you will leave the world better than you found it for those that follow in our footsteps, in the hope that they will enjoy the blessings of greater education, greater happiness, and greater freedom, under the banner of our beloved Republic which we all love and would die for if necessary to preserve it and advance it in justice based on human rights.



OUR OFFICE in Washington, D. C., is one of the best investments our International officers made, when it was opened up during the N. R. A. and was continued because of the added business due to all the new laws for those who labor. There is not one office of the Federal Government where our Washington representative, Fred A. Tobin, is not known and welcomed, and many of our locals throughout the country have had good decisions given them in their appeals sent through us to Washington. He has also been able to do good work on many labor bills in Congress while in session, which of course is very much in the interest of our membership.



LAST MONTH there was notice given to locals who do not buy their supplies from the General Secretary's office. There have been some letters received asking if the union the writer happens to be a member of is buying supplies such as books, buttons and book covers. It is not our intention to answer letters from anyone except the officers of the union and letters with the seal of the local union on them. But there is nothing to stop a member from asking the Secretary-Treasurer of his local union that question, and I am sure he can tell you.



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**T**HERE are all kinds of clubs and organizations being formed now with high sounding names, such as "Tax Research Company," "Legal Advice to Workers on New Laws," etc., etc. There have been all kinds of invitations sent out to become courtesy members or full-fledged members for very small amounts yearly. Usually the amount is five dollars and then, of course, you pay for special service. In many instances a number of young briefless lawyers get together and they start this kind of racket. The racket is clearly within the law. For instance, they send out a letter telling you that they will explain all about the Social Security Law to you if you are a member or if your union pays on so many members. They will also explain all about what is liable to happen between the American Federation of Labor and the C. I. O. and they will promise to explain to you any law considered by Congress that may have to do with Labor either now or in the future. The average member not knowing what those things are or how they have been formed or constituted, will fall for this stuff. Sometimes they get hold of a couple of easy mark, loud mouthed members and get them to bring the matter up in the union, and in that way get the union to go on record as favoring affiliation, which may cost twenty-five dollars, fifty dollars or one hundred dollars per year. Your first payment is only scratching the surface. Our purpose in writing this article is to advise our membership and our locals to keep away from those things, and especially from any board or bureau or institute that promises to relieve you or show you a way out of reducing your income tax. When you need information pertaining to Labor and it is something that you cannot read about in the papers, write to the International Office and we will endeavor to explain; but this does not mean that we will answer letters from individuals. The letter must come from the local union, because it would be impossible for us to answer letters from our members whom we do not know, also because of the fact that we have at this writing over 250,000 members in the International Union, the largest membership we have ever enjoyed. Keep away from all those who seek to help you that smell of legal advice but who in reality are trying to break in and form a little racket of their own. If it is something pertaining to law they may involve your local union. Do business with your own reputable local lawyer.



**D**URING the meeting of the Executive Council in Atlantic City the label of our International Union was again reaffirmed by the Council and by the Label Trades Department, even though the Brewery Workers protested.





*Official Magazine of the*  
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
of TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN and HELPERS  
of America**

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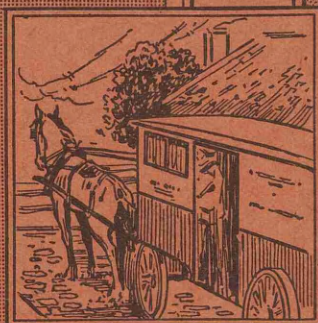
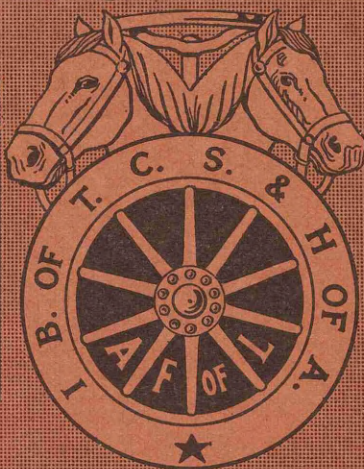
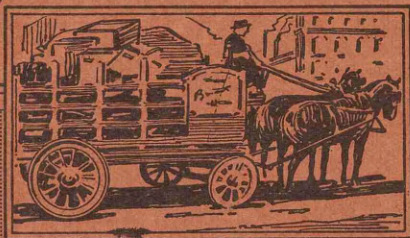
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**INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA**



NOVEMBER, 1937

*Official Magazine*  
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN & HELPERS  
of AMERICA**





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OUR International Union certainly had the eyes of all delegates and the attention of the Convention recently held in Denver, Colorado.



THE committee appointed to meet the committee for the C. I. O., which are to meet in Washington on October 25th, will not be able to make a settlement unless representatives of both sides are backed up by those behind them and resiliency prevails. Two immovable mountains are impossible to do business with. We are hopeful that the rank and file of the organizations will see the necessity of giving way here and there so that Labor may be united into one large family. Two-thirds of the last Convention of the American Federation of Labor was taken up by continued denunciations and continued arguments and explanations of the C. I. O. Some of this valuable time was, in our judgment, wasted.

We cannot come together or do the Labor Movement any good by calling each other names.



USUALLY those who fight loudest with their mouths do the least with their hands and heads.



OUR International Union is now represented on the Executive Council of the Federation and on the Building Trades Council of the National Building Trades Department. Some progress! A few years ago, when we first began to go to these conventions, very few wanted to be associated with our people. During the last Convention we could not sit for one moment in our regular seats without being approached by representative after representative asking us for help, for encouragement and for assistance. One delegate had the presumption to say "I was going to be a candidate for a certain office but I was told before I started that it would be useless to be a candidate unless I had the approval of the Teamsters' International Union." This, of course, was ridiculous, as we only had 2,200 votes in a total vote of 26,000. We so advised the man making such a statement.



THE committee appointed by the C. I. O., of course, will have to report back to their people but unless amongst the committee are strong men, determined to recommend that the jurisdiction rights of the International Unions, chartered many years by the Federation, must prevail, then we are satisfied that no good will come from the meeting. At any rate, we should not endanger our standing by making prophecies.

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# [OFFICIAL MAGAZINE]

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## *Report of Delegates to the Fifty- Seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, Held in Denver, Colo., Beginning October 4, 1937*

In accordance with our Constitu-  
tion, we, your delegates to the Con-  
vention of the American Federation  
of Labor, desire to submit the follow-  
ing report:

The Convention opened in Denver,  
Colorado, on Monday morning, Octo-  
ber 4, 1937, in the Municipal Auditor-  
ium Building. Edward E. Goshen,  
Chairman of the Convention Arrange-  
ments Committee, presided. Preced-  
ing the opening of the Convention a  
band of union musicians presented a  
most splendid musical program. Mon-  
signor O'Ryan of St. Leo's Catholic  
Church, was called upon and invoked  
the blessing. In his prayer he asked  
the God of our people, the God who  
reigns over humanity, to bless the  
Convention and to direct its work, its  
expressions and declarations. Gov-  
ernor Ammons of Colorado next ad-  
dressed the Convention, as well as  
Benjamin F. Stapleton, Mayor of  
Denver. We also had an address of  
encouragement and goodwill by the  
Secretary of the Denver Chamber of  
Commerce, George E. Collison. There  
were many other addresses, especially  
by labor representatives, on which  
space will not permit us to dwell.  
They were of the usual character,  
with words of welcome from the La-  
bor Movement of Denver and Colo-



rado, but they also contained an encouraging note which explained the wonderful progress, numerically and otherwise, made by the Labor Movement in Colorado within the last year. After President Green thanked the delegates and extended the thanks of the Convention to the honorable speakers, he delivered an address at some length explaining the position of the American Federation of Labor, especially in its relations and dealings and misunderstandings with the C. I. O. His address was received with great enthusiasm and applause by the Convention.

The next action of the Convention was the report of the Committee on Credentials, which reported 466 delegates, representing 83 international and national unions, 4 departments, 34 state branches, 101 central bodies, 68 local trade and federal labor unions and 3 fraternal delegates, two from Great Britain and one from Canada. The committee's report as submitted was adopted by the Convention. There was considerable surprise, however, because one of the delegates representing the Typographical Union, Charles P. Howard, had entered against him a protest by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, because of the fact that he was General Secretary of the C. I. O. group and had signed his name as Secretary to charters which were issued to organizations of the C. I. O., which granted them jurisdiction and ordered them to organize those workers who were holding membership in legitimate organizations of the American Federation of Labor. The protest was turned over to the Committee on Credentials who were to report later, and, by the way, I might say that later on in the Convention after four or five hours of discussion, the protest of the Carpenters against Charles P. Howard was sustained by the Convention, and the President of the Typographical Union, Charles P. Howard, was not seated as a delegate. This is the

first time in the history of the American Federation of Labor that the President of an International Union was refused a seat in the Convention. It is needless to say, however, that many of the delegates expressed themselves in great bitterness at the action of Charles P. Howard. Many felt that he could not honestly represent and help make laws governing the Federation organizations when he was in sympathy and acting as an officer of the C. I. O. We repeat, however, this was a very serious proceeding and it was the first time in the history of this great body that the head of an International Union, a union which helped to found the American Federation of Labor, was refused a seat in the Convention. The other delegates of the Typographical Union, however, were permitted to cast the entire vote of the organization whenever a roll call vote was taken.

An address of great importance and containing a great deal of information was delivered by Chairman Madden of the National Labor Relations Board. It was the privilege and good fortune of President Tobin to have a private luncheon with Chairman Madden, at which time he discussed with him many of the angles dealing with the National Labor Relations Act. We might say in all justice to Chairman Madden that he clarified many points not clearly understood by your delegates, although your President had something to do with the discussions on the act before it became a law, consulting with its creator and sponsor, Senator Robert Wagner. Considerable criticism obtained during the proceedings of the Convention over many of the decisions made by the National Labor Relations Board. The National Labor Relations Act itself was highly commended by many of the speakers, and the fault seemed to be with decisions rendered by representatives of the Board, all of which, in our judgment, will be



straightened out as the law becomes more thoroughly understood.

A representative of the Chinese government, Dr. T. V. Koo, who is also Secretary of the World's Student Christian Association, delivered what can properly be called the most enlightening address delivered at the Convention, dealing with the Asiatic situation or the conflict between China and Japan. To say that his address was just merely a talk would be an injustice, because it contained information and education on this all-important world situation that not only was of benefit to your delegates but we believe was instructive and helpful to millions of Americans, for the clarity of expression and the careful analysis of that conflict. I might venture this opinion: that as a result of this address by Dr. Koo if a vote had been taken by the Convention, I do not believe there would have been one delegate that would not have voted that Japan was wrong and China was entitled to the sympathy and help of all American working men and women. This last expression, of course, is just an opinion of your delegates.

The matter of greatest importance to our organization was that dealing with the affairs of our own International Union. The Executive Council in its report explaining what it had done during the year—in other words, giving an accounting of its affairs, its decisions and transactions to the Convention, explained that it had granted jurisdiction to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters over warehouse employees except those directly on the waterfront. The Council explained to the Convention that after hearing all the evidence they believed this action was in the best interests of those employed in warehouses as well as the employers owning warehouses. And might we add that the Convention unanimously adopted that part of the Council's report, which confirms once and for all

to those that may be interested and to our membership in general, the jurisdiction over warehouse employees as granted to our International Union, except those directly employed in warehouses on the waterfront where merchandise has been loaded and unloaded from ships, boats and tugs.

The next matter of importance to our people was that contained in the Executive Council's report condemning the Brewery Workers' International Union for proceeding to court and applying for an injunction restraining the Executive Council from putting into effect the decisions of previous conventions of the American Federation of Labor. Some of us have attended the conventions of the Federation for thirty years without missing any, and in all that time we have never heard anything so scathing or cutting as the message of condemnation contained in the Executive Council's report. Might I say here for the benefit of our membership that our International Union could have protested the seating of the delegates representing the Brewery Workers, but because of the turmoil and discontent obtaining within the Labor Movement we believed that we should make a sacrifice and sit in the Convention with those men who not only were applying for injunctions against the American Federation of Labor, but were applying for injunctions against our International Union in many districts and also helping, aiding and abetting the brewery owners in California and other places where those employers have brought suits for cash against our International Union. We discussed this matter and having first the consideration of the Labor Movement at heart, we decided not to enter any protest against the Brewery Workers' credentials. I might also add this opinion: if we had protested against their seating undoubtedly they would have been unseated and refused a place in the Convention.

(Continued on Page 15)



# EDITORIAL

(By DANIEL J. TOBIN)

EVERYONE you meet will confront you with the question, "Is there going to be another war? Are we going to get tangled up once more in a war in Europe? Don't you think it looks bad for us in that conflict between China and Japan?" etc., etc.

In answer I desire to say, from my observations and readings and from my knowledge and understanding of European conditions that there is no man living, including the President of the United States, that can safely say that our American people will not be involved in another war. Why? Because from day to day anything can happen that might involve us in war. For instance, we had no intention of going into the last European war when that war broke out in 1914. And I remember very distinctly of making several speeches in behalf of the re-election of President Wilson in the Fall of 1916, and my subject and theory and argument was that through his great strategy and diplomacy as well as his honesty and intelligence, he had "kept us out of war." And lo and behold, six months after the election in November, 1916, we were involved in a war. Why? Because some blundering German war lords sent out word to sink the Lusitania. Because of that foolish act Germany forced the United States into the war when we all wanted to keep out of it, and by such act Germany lost the war, because up to that time Germany had France and England backed off the war front and was on the verge of winning the war. I very well remember the sinking of the battleship Maine in 1898. The whole nation was up in arms because Spain was held responsible, as the vessel was sunk in close proximity to Cuba, in waters supposed to be mined or controlled by the Spanish government, who then governed Cuba. The hue and cry went out everywhere to destroy Spain and we entered into the war against Spain and we licked Spain and took over Cuba and the Philippine Islands. What good they did us is just a question of your opinion. My personal opinion is that they have been a source of annoyance and worry to us ever since we took them over. Even after we gave Cuba self-government it has not relieved us of our worries and unrest, as they have been fighting continuously amongst themselves in recent years. And after we give complete control of their own affairs to the Philippine Islands I predict that they will be the cause of many a heartache to our government for many years. Instead of being a source of revenue to us they have caused us considerable expense. There are many now who believe that the Spanish government never was responsible for the sinking of the Maine, but that it was sunk by some wily, crafty revolutionist sympathetic or in the employ of the Cuban insurgents. Whether any inside officials of our government have any knowledge of this last statement is something we cannot say. We do know that if they did have such knowledge they would never make it public. Our government could not afford to admit that they blundered. Of course in the war with Spain it was just the same as putting up against each other a well trained prize fighter of twenty-five years of age and an old man of seventy. The Spanish War, however, did one thing. It showed us how helpless we were as far as a war machine or navy was concerned. What I am leading to is this: We have not the trained, tricky diplomatic representatives that they have in



European countries. Our government and its representatives are honest and sincere. The trained men of other governments are capable of all kinds of what they call "diplomatic necessities" based on trickery and strategy. I am wondering if it isn't possible that one of our ships over there in Chinese waters may not be blown up some night and the crime laid at the feet of Japan. If the Chinese could have this done and, by the way, they have some very able men now connected with the Chinese government—I repeat, if they could have this done at any price there would undoubtedly be such a hue and cry raised that our country would be involved in this Asiatic war. Yes, it would even pay England or France or Russia to have it done, so that we would take the lead and in our country you would have all of the war lords, those that manufacture munitions of war and those that build ships and all that constitute such elements, buying up newspaper space calling our government "Coward" because we allowed the Japanese or Chinese to blow up our ships and did not have backbone enough to go to war. That's what they did in the last great World War when they forced us in after the sinking of the *Lusitania*. I myself sat on the platform and heard a Congressman-at-Large from Illinois, now deceased, make the statement that he had just come from France and had seen the dead on the roads of France, laid there by German bullets, and that the President of the United States was nothing better than a murderer and should be held responsible for the slaughter of France and England, because he did not have backbone enough to declare war against Germany. That same man was a wealthy, narrow-minded partisan and took advantage of the situation by trying to create a mob prejudice against President Wilson, and that was before the sinking of the *Lusitania*. Everyone in our country wants to keep out of war, but just as soon as something happens as happened before we went into the Spanish-American war or the World War, I repeat when something happens the cry will go out and the first thing you know our untrained diplomatic representatives and our war lords will lead the lambs once more to the slaughter house.



SOMETIMES I get impatient at the adverse, unjust criticism of the press and of men in public life when they find so much fault with Labor because Labor has its misunderstandings. First let me say that Labor organizations, like other large bodies of men, are entitled to their percentage of mistakes and misunderstandings. Only through years of experience can those misunderstandings involving large numbers of men be overcome. In every organization—yes, and in every government—we find much more serious misunderstandings than we find amongst the multitudes comprising the Labor Movement. Just at the present time because we have a split in the Labor Movement, all of those known enemies of ours and all of the so-called people that say they are our friends are wearing crepe, lamenting the loss to Labor because of this division now in its ranks. As a matter of fact let us say for the benefit of our own membership and the public, that Labor has not lost one iota in strength or in advancement as a result of this division of opinion between the two factions in the Labor Movement. On the contrary both sides have substantially advanced their membership and bettered their conditions. It is true there should be no division and that the men of Labor that are responsible for the division should put forth every effort to make sacrifices if necessary, to bring about the

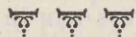


solidarity of the Labor Movement. Labor men who are capable of handling serious disputes such as strikes and lockouts and who are capable of defeating their most unjust enemies, and are capable of going into courts and pleading their cases successfully, and who have been successful in convincing the state and national legislatures of the justice of their cause—certainly men of that kind should have brains and courage sufficient to reach an understanding and to make reasonable advances towards each other, to the end that Labor would be merged into one solid front. But while we have men that are human as well as honest representing both sides, men who have fought their way from the bottom to the top, we are unfortunately also cursed when we reach a division amongst ourselves because of the obstinacy and determination of those men to stand out to the last in their endeavor to gain their point. This quality has made them successful in dealing with the employers and the courts and the governments of state and nation. In this division between ourselves it is reacting against us. Of course it is a pity. There is no need of it. It should and must end and end in the very near future; otherwise the rank and file where they are permitted to express themselves should not hesitate to tell their leaders, when in conference assembled, just how they feel on this split in the great family of the organized workers. But let us not curse Labor for its disagreements, because they are quite insignificant when compared to the division and disagreements within governments and parties as well as within many of the churches and social bodies. Look at the Republican Party. Today there are three different and distinct factions fighting for their ideas and either one of the groups will not surrender their opinions to the other, and while they are quarreling they have lost control of the political machinery of the nation. Take a glance at the Democratic Party. You noticed the opposition to President Roosevelt that was led by Democratic Senators. And look at the leadership which comprises the Liberty League, headed by some of the big men in the Democratic Party, who have no other purpose except to destroy that part of the Democratic regime controlled or influenced or following in the footsteps of President Roosevelt. Certainly there is no dispute in Labor as bitter as the differences within those two political organizations.

Then let us look at the conditions of nations. We find Spain divided into two separate and distinct factions murdering each other. The Spanish people are supposed to be one of the oldest and most classical and educated races of Europe. There is a difference as to the form of government they should have, and as a result there is a rebellion which has led to a war, in which the poor, innocent, hard-working people of Spain have been butchered and their property destroyed. Then again we find a substantial disagreement between chains of nations. On one side there is Germany and Italy lined up and distinctly in opposition to the policies of England and France. And as a result of these disagreements between these so-called leaders, it may result in entangling us in another European war. Then again we have every one of those nations agreeing that Japan is willfully trampling on every humanitarian instinct by crushing and destroying the innocent people of China. There isn't a nation in Europe that does not agree that it is a crime against civilization perpetrated by Japan on the Chinese. But that is as far as they go. Each is afraid to take the lead in calling upon Japan to cease its butchering. Each nation in Europe is watching the other and most of this disagreement, hatred, and organizing of armies is caused by two or three leaders in the political arena of



each of those countries. Why, then, should we find fault or why should we be surprised when eight or nine millions of working men are involved in a misunderstanding? They, too, are human and have their disagreements. But in contrast to the disagreements between statesmen and politicians representing the several countries named above, the Labor men are honest in their disagreements. The politicians and dictators are dishonest and violate agreements and understandings based on civilization and humanitarian principles.



*Address Delivered by*  
**PRESIDENT DANIEL J. TOBIN**

at the convention of the

**AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR IN DENVER**

dealing with the jurisdictional dispute of the Brewery Workers and their law suit applying for injunction against the American Federation of Labor and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in the Federal Courts of the District of Columbia.

President Tobin, International Brotherhood of Teamsters: Mr. Chairman and delegates—First I want to say to you that on the advice of our lawyers I was practically instructed not to enter into a discussion of this case because the Brewery Workers have suits against us, an injunction against us and the Federation of Labor in many sections of the country.

Upon the opening of this convention our delegates were in doubt as to whether or not we should sit in the convention with other delegates who had resorted, for the first time in the history of a dispute that has been going on for thirty years, to run into the courts and holler for protection from the enemies of labor in a dispute that should have been and was settled by this American Federation of Labor.

After considerable discussion amongst ourselves, taking into consideration the discontent and division in the ranks of labor, we decided to attend this convention. Our membership were bitterly opposed to our attending this convention and sitting in the same room with those kind of people.

Brother Obergfell has attempted to tell you that it is an everyday practice of international unions to run to the courts and appeal from the decisions of these conventions. I have attended every convention of the American Federation of Labor for thirty-one years. This is my thirty-first convention. I have seen many bitter disputes on the floor of the convention; I have seen not less than one hundred decisions made by the convention of the Federation on jurisdiction, and for the first time in the history of any jurisdiction dispute has any of the parties gone to court.

You heard Brother Duffy state yesterday about the number of jurisdiction disputes in which the Carpenters were involved. In my first attendance in these conventions there were two or three international unions of Woodworkers, one a very important international union. A decision was rendered against them, their charter was taken away, but they did not



run into the courts and try to set aside the right and authority of this convention.

I remember the case of the Steamfitters and Plumbers. For over ten years it took up one day in each convention. Nothing so bitter in misunderstanding ever obtained within the Federation. Those men on both sides of that question were strong willed men and men of determination, but when the convention rendered a decision they did not run into the courts and destroy the right of this Federation to make decisions on jurisdictions.

Why, if the Brewery Workers win in their suit against the Executive Council in their prayer for an injunction in the District of Columbia, you might as well abolish your Federation, because every organization that has a decision rendered against it by an overwhelming majority of the convention can run to their lawyers and apply for an injunction restraining the Federation from carrying out the decisions of the convention.

That is the precedent the Brewery Workers are trying to set up by running to the courts. Won't we be confronted with a fine situation? Every decision made by a majority of this convention, if the Brewery Workers win, can be appealed to the courts. That is the danger of this prayer of theirs.

Brother Joe Obergfell said that there was no intention to ask for damages. They don't know what they are going to do. If they win their case they can sue for loss under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. To prove the insincerity and inaccuracy of that statement they are now suing us in Los Angeles and other places, and they are backing the brewery owners in the state of Washington and the state of Oregon who are suing us for \$3,000,000 damages sustained because we are endeavoring to put into practice the decisions of all these conventions. That is why I have to be careful what I say.

The records of these conventions are in the hands of our enemies, and the lawyers for the brewery owners and the Brewery Workers. That is why our attorneys cautioned us against any expression that might be used in the courts against the officers of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

The Brewery Workers—and it is their business, I suppose—have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in trying to defend their position in refusing to obey the decisions of this convention. Two or three separate convention decisions were rendered overwhelmingly and they have absolutely refused to consider abiding by the decisions of the convention.

They have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in strike benefits. God only knows how much they have lost in their investments, taking over breweries that were practically bankrupt because of this thing and the payment of enormous fees to attorneys; but they have refused to pay the one cent assessment since last June levied by the conference in Cincinnati to help to defend this Federation and to organize the unorganized toilers of the nation.

And they stand in this convention, after endeavoring to strangle by legal procedure the officers of the Federation, and they blatantly tell you they have all kinds of money to spend for lawyers' fees to destroy the Federation, but not one cent assessment can they pay or will they pay, so they have said, to help preserve this American Federation of Labor.

Maybe I am wrong, maybe they have paid their assessment when they came here. They had not paid when the Council was in session. Have they paid that assessment? At any rate they did not have any of the assessment paid when the Council was preparing this report. Secretary



Morrison says he doesn't know, but I venture to say they haven't paid any of it. I hope I am wrong.

I have no word of approval for the actions of the C. I. O. unions in withdrawing from this Federation. I think they blundered very seriously, but in their withdrawal they just rebelled from the decision of the majority. I think if they said in here the question dividing us might have reached a better state of understanding than by their withdrawal.

But bear this in mind: The C. I. O. unions in their withdrawal did one thing for which they cannot explain their position, and that was that they refused to abide by a majority of the convention. That is what the Brewery Workers are doing now. The only difference is that not one of the C. I. O. unions, bitterly as they have attacked us, not one of them has taken us into court for the suspension of their charters, but the Brewery Workers have taken us into court.

May I ask of you international men what would you do with a local union of yours that had all the courts of your organization to resort to, even under your laws to appeal from the decision of your Board to your convention, and your convention sustained you as officers in a decision you made against your local and then that your local union refusing to abide by the decision of your convention, took your international into court?

Still we sit in here, we men of flesh and blood, and we sit in conference with an organization that has attempted to destroy the very foundations of this Federation. Well, we are not going to do it very much longer. There isn't an organization in America that the Teamsters haven't helped, or that they are not willing to help. There isn't an organization in America that we have ever had a dispute with that we weren't willing to go our share of the way to settle it. We went more than around the track double to settle this question. After it had been discussed in a convention we decided to come back to another convention, which was a violation of the laws of the Federation. After discussing it in the second convention we attended conference after conference.

We offered compromises and the rigidity and stubbornness of our opponents on the other side was of such a nature that they were like an immovable mountain, not one particle of resiliency in their determination to go along that determined line. They said it is our way or no way. The heads of the largest breweries in the industry, men who for years did not know us, men who were our enemies and friendly to the brewery workers, have sat in conference with us, the largest brewers in America, they have sat in conference with both sides listening, and they have said that the Brewery Workers ought to accept the compromise proposals made by the Teamsters. They said, "No, there is no such thing, no compromise, there is no resiliency, there is just our determination that our way must prevail, and the Executive Council, the Federation, public opinion or nothing else will move us one iota from that determined line."

We cannot, being in close touch with every industry, allow any truck drivers that are hauling through the streets every day, backing up at the steamship wharves and at the railroad stations, mingling with commerce, to hold membership outside of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. If they were not out in the public eye dealing in competition with us we might be willing to give some way in such a case, but every truck driver working for a brewery, hauling freight to the freight houses, hauling to the steamship lines, mingling with our people, if he loses his job in a brewery he knows nothing else except to drive a truck, he seeks employ-



ment in our other many branches. Consequently, he is nothing but a truck driver, he is not a brewery worker except he is on the brewery payroll. He is not as much of a brewery worker as the plumber, because the plumber is inside in the brewery; he has something to do with the piping of the tanks and the vats, but the plumber is a member of the Plumbers' Union. But here is a truck driver that never goes inside the brewery. He is hauling freight.

In the last year we witnessed the coal miners starting to operate trucks from the mouth of the mine to the cities of Philadelphia and Seattle, and we had to tell them, "You can't have coal drivers in your organization," and they haven't got any now. That is the answer to the question.

We will never double-cross anybody. We can do more good for the Brewery Workers than they can do themselves if they will work in harmony with this decision of the American Federation of Labor. The industry is suffering from over-taxation. The Brewery Workers cannot raise wages under the present conditions in the industry. There are unorganized brewers throughout the country on the inside and outside and in Canada that we can help to organize.

They talk about their economic solidarity. They say that if they lose the truck driver they will lose the inside beer worker. Mind you, he can't haul it until it is manufactured, and that would be a case where they would lose their power to regulate wages.

We have gone this far, which we have never done for any other organization except by mutual understanding. We have agreed that wherever the brewery worker has trouble we will not only stick to the end but we will lead in the fight, and we have demonstrated that with other trades.

I have before me here, to endeavor to prove to you the inaccuracy of the statement made by Brother Obergfell that they have no intention of suing the members of the Council—maybe that is not accurate, that is not the word—but at any rate it does not line up with what they have done to us or tried to do to us in other places. Now, we are being sued under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law by the Associated Brewers of California, backed up by other brewers, and from all the information that we have obtained we have very strong reasons to believe—because they could not know it themselves—that it is obtained from the Brewery Workers. They are abetted and backed and counseled and influenced by the Brewery Workers.

We had a case come up for trial yesterday in Los Angeles, that laboring city for many years, now almost on the verge of complete organization through the militancy of the campaign we are making in that city. The Brewery Workers sued us there. We brought a counter-suit, a cross-suit, to dismiss the suit. I do not have the details of the case. I know there was money involved.

We won the cross-complaint yesterday, and although I realize it is late, because it is of interest to the labor movement I am going to read to you the expression of the Federal Judge. This Federal Judge is reputed to be one of the best legal authorities on the Federal bench, and there never has been one of his opinions overruled by the higher courts. We were in a prejudiced district where the influence of Harrison Gray Otis and Chandler, his son-in-law, still obtain, through the *Los Angeles Times*. We did not expect anything like as clean-cut a decision as we obtained,



and in that decision the Federation is mentioned. I will not read the whole opinion.

The court overruled the contentions of the Brewery Workers' Union and denied the motions to strike our answer and cross-complaint. The source of the opinion is of great significance because the judge who wrote it is a great lawyer who has seldom, if ever, been reversed.

After detailing the pleadings and the relief sought on the one hand by the Brewery Workers and on the other by the Teamsters, the opinion proceeds:

The Court: "The reflection, that it is to be regretted that great labor organizations, approved by the law of the land and essentially necessary in preserving the balance of fair dealing between employers and the workers, cannot adjust the difficulties which have arisen, is pressed upon the mind of the court. . . .

"The law guarantees to the workers the right to self-representation, be it singly, by groups or in body, in their dealings with their employer. The employer must recognize the selected representative unit or body. There is no dispute here as to the effect of that law, or disagreement with it on the part of the brewery employers. The employees, Brewery Workers' Association, allege their united union capacity; the separate plaintiffs allege their individual and collective representative capacity.

"And here we have the question to be determined divided: The Brewery Workers' Association, a unit member of the American Federation of Labor, bound by all engagements that it has assumed as a member of that union internationally, may it separately assert that its bargaining agency is not affected at all by any condition that it voluntarily assumed as such organized body, so affiliated. The answer would seem to be: If you have determined, directly or impliedly, that the American Federation of Labor shall within its power restrict your choice of representatives for collective bargaining purposes, you are bound by your contract, for you speak only by reason of your union capacity, which is limited in its right. So much being said, it follows that the plaintiffs, speaking only in their union right, cannot say, 'We disaffirm any voluntary engagements so entered into by us with our great sponsor, and propose to insist upon independent right of choice.' . . .

Therefore, the Brewery Workers lost the case and we won on our cross-complaint. I want you to notice this one thing. I don't suppose the Federal judge who presided in that case ever had a labor case before, and certainly not any of such magnitude as this one. He declares in substance that when you enter into affiliation with the American Federation of Labor and you remain in affiliation you are bound by the decisions of this Federation.

Judge Roach, the Federal judge in San Francisco, on appeal from the brewery owners, went over another case for nine months. This was the case of the Brewery Owners of San Francisco. All parties were represented, the Brewery Workers, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the Brewery Owners. Judge Roach was a union man for many years, trained in the trade union movement, and has been a member of the state judiciary for many years in California. He was appointed a year or two ago to the Federal Court in San Francisco and after nine months of careful studying of the laws, Federal Judge Roach decided that this Federation had the power, and he so ruled, to make a decision, and that the decision of this Federation should be observed by the Brewery Owners.



Federal Judge James of Los Angeles, the judge that I just referred to, reaffirms the opinion of Judge Roach, and we hear from those Brewery Workers that this Federation has no power to set aside its original so-called charters or certificates of affiliation, or to amend them or take them away if necessary.

The Brewery Workers had their certificate of affiliation amended on more than one occasion. We gave them an amendment to their charter rights when we gave them the cereal and soft drink workers, flour mill employes and all of that. But that amendment was O. K., because it extended their jurisdiction. Now, when the Federation, after three or four years of discussing the matter and by overwhelming majorities—and, by the way, let me remind you that when that decision was made saying that the truck driver running the streets, although on the brewery payroll, should properly belong in the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, let me remind you that every one of the C. I. O. unions were in here and voted their full strength against that decision. It was not a decision of this convention of so-called craft unions. It was a decision made in two conventions where the industrial unionists were present and voted.

You may do as you like in this convention and in other conventions, but I say to you if the Brewery Workers win in this case in the District of Columbia, in which the International Brotherhood of Teamsters is named and is tied in with the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, that will be the end of your labor movement—and I am not a pessimist, I have seen this labor movement fight battles that seemed insurmountable battles, that were very depressing. I have seen it come out on top, but if the courts of our country are permitted to overrule the actions of two conventions, deliberative bodies, where men are sound in thought and action, men of importance who are shouldering great responsibilities, if the courts can destroy your decisions, your Federation is destroyed.

I believe in law and order and court procedure. No one has any more admiration for the judiciary than I have if they hold where they belong and do not attempt to chain the worker to his post.

But the unfortunate part of it, the cruelty of the whole thing is this, our own people are now attempting to destroy us. I lived through the Danbury Hatters' case in my early days as a delegate to this convention. I remember when Morrison, Mitchell and Gompers were sentenced because of their action by the Buck Stove & Range Company, because they were officers of the American Federation of Labor. I have seen those days. I have stood in convention after convention in those days, when the Brewery Workers were the loudest opponents and condemned in the strongest language the procedure and abuse of the injunction. I have in my mind that great exponent of the principles of trade unionism, Louis Kemper, a Brewery Worker, denouncing the organizations of employers who attempted to strangle labor by the process of injunction. We won. We defeated our enemy employers, including the Danbury Hat Manufacturers and the Buck Stove & Range Company.

Then there was the Coronado case against the Miners; but in all those fights we were a unit, it was capital against the working man. In this fight it is an affiliated union coming in here, sitting in our midst and attempting to do the thing that money and capital attempted to do in the past—destroy this Federation by injunction procedure. Don't pass it over lightly. Some day those two factions, outside and inside, may come to-



gether. It is a pity that this division obtains. Labor has the greatest opportunity that the workers ever had in the history of our country. The C. I. O. claims three and one-half millions. The Federation has close to four million, so that there are between seven and a half and eight millions of organized workers in this country, five hundred thousand in the Railroad Brotherhoods who are not in either body, making a total of nearly eight millions of people organized. A conservative estimate says that each of those workers control not less than four human beings. That makes a total of thirty-two million workers banded together for the common good of all, and it is a pity that such a division obtains, because labor has within its power, properly exercised, power to elect to office men who would legislate perhaps more thoroughly and fairly in the interests of the workers, also to clarify mystifying laws.

But there is a greater danger even than that division, which I am not minimizing. That is the danger of the action of the Brewery Workers in proceeding to the courts, not only to destroy, if possible, our International Union, but tying up our funds, mulcting the savings of thirty years, tying up the right of this Federation, in convention assembled, to make decisions by a substantial majority vote, which they believe are in the interests of all the workers or of the greater part of the workers, and then tying the hands of the President and Secretary and the other officers, preventing them from carrying out your decisions.

Where will you be if they win this case? Don't you think I have reason for fear as well as disgust sitting with these kind of men? You tell me they are not responsible. The executive officers of that international organization are responsible. They can hide behind the cloak of the general membership if they wish. Any executive officers in any union that play the game fair, their membership will follow them.

Gentlemen, lest I say too much, which may be used as evidence against me, I finish by asking you to sustain the report of the committee on this subject.

Chairman Woll: I shall not detain the convention long on this subject, although the subject warrants discussion of the many important questions involved. I wish only to say this, then, in behalf of the committee, that the subject of the controversy between the Teamsters and the Brewery Workers is not before the convention per se. No reconsideration has been requested of the previous decisions reached by the Executive Council or by previous conventions on this matter of jurisdictional conflict.

Instead of the complainants having entered the convention of the American Federation of Labor they have entered the Federal courts in order to determine there the issues involved, praying and hoping there they might seek justice where they claim injustice has been done them here.

The Executive Council reports upon this injunction proceeding. Whether the statements contained in the Executive Council's report and the implications noted are accurate or not is a matter of divided opinion. We report purely upon the procedure followed, the injunction proceedings instituted, and your committee expresses keen regret that the complaining party, instead of re-entering the forum of the American Federation of Labor, elected to enter the forum of the Federal courts and there, by judicial processes, test the validity and the soundness and the justice of previous actions taken by us.

We then urge, as we must of necessity urge, that this convention can only do, to direct the officers of the American Federation of Labor, if



forced to defend the rights of the American Federation of Labor in the courts, to do that to the utmost, hoping, however, that the complainant organization will see the grave implications involved in the course followed by it and that in good judgment and in the interests of the labor movement as a whole they will withdraw from that litigation and let us settle our quarrels from within. That is the report of the Executive Council. That is the report of your committee, and I cannot see how a discussion of the merits can in any way affect that part of the Council's report or the committee's recommendation, nor can I see how any delegate can do other than support the committee's report, for to do otherwise would be to instruct the officers not to put in a defense against the charges urged against the American Federation of Labor.

I wish that time would afford us an opportunity to discuss the issues involved in this litigation and that it might be discussed free from the influences of either of the two organizations involved in conflict, so that we might get the true merit of the picture without partisanship, without bias, or without any consideration influencing our judgment.

I think the chairman of the Executive Council is correct. I think there is involved the fundamental question of whether we are a supreme body, a voluntary organization prescribing our own rules and regulations, or whether we shall import that conception of property right, that conception of contractual obligations which no longer will leave us a free, discursive and voluntary organization.

As I say, the time is short. These issues are perhaps not germane. The appeal of your committee is that the organization having sought to enter into the Federal courts might review the dangers involved to the labor movement as a whole, and in good judgment withdraw that contest from the Federal courts, and perhaps by other means seek to obtain the objective desired by compromise, negotiation or otherwise. For what will it gain even though the court may rule in favor of this complainant if by so doing the whole fabric of organized relationships will have been fundamentally changed in subsequent years? What is more, we will then have established review by the Federal courts of every action taken by our conventions, and no longer will we enjoy that freedom heretofore enjoyed by us.

I speak without prejudice to either organization involved in this controversy. Men may differ as to what is right or wrong in these jurisdictional matters, but in this question of procedure I am sure that no one, removing whatever bias he may have on underlying causes, can see the righteousness of procedure of this character, which involves our organization relationships, one to another, and our relationships to the courts. And now, with our contractual, our representative bargaining power controlled by government—and, mind you, I did not speak on the Wagner Labor Relations Act and the merits involved there—and you will undoubtedly be confronted with injunction cases there—we are reversing the whole policy we have been fighting against all these years, fighting against injunctions, and you are again rapidly mapping out a course of procedure where we voluntarily give power to the equity division of our courts to interfere with our free affairs. The issues are grave. I shall not go further. I urge the adoption of the committee's report, and the committee makes its recommendations without bias or prejudice. It is actuated solely by the legal procedure involved.



(Continued from Page 3)

Those delegates, however, were in the pitiful position of listening to the report of the Council and listening to the comments of the delegates, and for ten or eleven days nothing but humiliation was heaped upon the representatives of the Brewery Workers for their action in proceeding to court to set aside the will of the conventions of the Federation, and mainly for refusing to carry out the decisions of the Conventions, which granted jurisdiction over all truck drivers and helpers employed in breweries to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. On another page the defense of the International Union, by General President Tobin, on this question appears. We commend it to your consideration.

We might state that all the present Executive Officers and Council members were re-elected, amongst them the President of your International Union as Ninth Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor. Our organization was also honored by having elected as a representative to the British Trades Union Congress the International President, Daniel J. Tobin, who will, if it is possible for him to attend, represent the American Federation of Labor next September in the British Trades Union Congress. There was no opposition to President Tobin. His election was unanimous. As a matter of fact, any delegate the Teamsters' Union selected could have been elected; and this is not said in a spirit of boasting but in a spirit of truth, and the statement is made only to prove the standing of our International Union amongst the officials of the Labor Movement attending the Convention. Might I also state that our International Union had the second largest vote in the Convention, having about 2,200 votes, and next year if we keep on gaining as we are we will perhaps have a much higher vote in the Federation Convention.

Might we also state for your infor-

mation that one of the most inspiring addresses delivered in the Convention was that of John F. Dore, Mayor of Seattle. We cannot publish all of his splendid address but he repeatedly stated that were it not for the Teamsters' International Union on the western coast Harry Bridges and the Communists, as well as the C. I. O., would have swept the coast up and down and destroyed the Federation and its affiliated organizations, with perhaps the exception of the Building Trades and some of the printing trades unions. It was exceptionally pleasing and gratifying to your delegates to have one of the important men in public life, the Mayor of a great city, without any hesitation, make the above statement, and the Convention received the statement with applause and gratefulness. Many expressions of goodwill were extended to your representatives by the heads of several unions, for the aid and assistance rendered to them by our local unions in many places throughout the nation, but especially on the western coast. We are on the battle front of the Labor Movement, as you know. We touch every trade and calling, and while we desire to be helpful as much as possible, we cannot risk our own safety by going too far with organizations who sometimes do not do as much as they should to protect their own membership.

We cannot close this report without stating that our local union representatives and our Joint Council in Denver did everything in their power to make our visit to the City of Denver pleasant and happy. On Sunday, October 10, cars were at our hotel door to take our delegates and visitors on an all-day trip up through the mountains, where we had not only a most pleasant outing but entertainment, at an altitude of nearly two miles above sea level, where our local men, I repeat, made us wish we could stay longer by their honest, sincere and warm welcome. On our return we stopped at Lookout Mountain and vis-



ited the grave and monument to William Cody, commonly known as Buffalo Bill. On this beautiful spot, perhaps the most scenic and impressive in the United States, you could see for miles and miles the vast, beautiful State of Colorado. You also felt amongst those great surroundings your own insignificance. Some say it is Nature; others say it is God's work; but we say Nature is God, and the humbleness of man amongst those beautiful hills and mountains cannot be denied. You felt as a drop of rain in the ocean, in the midst of this wild, natural, exquisite scenery. We attended the meetings of our local unions and Joint Council and gave to our boys in Denver all the help and information we could.

Might we also add that we were deeply impressed with the number of our representatives from many local unions throughout the country who visited the Convention with their wives, for the purpose of obtaining the valuable information and education which can be obtained at such a gathering. The largest gathering of representatives of any organization in the Federation was the representatives of the Teamsters' Unions. We hope and trust those representatives returned to their homes fully impressed with the importance of the Labor Movement and especially with the importance of our own International Union. We might sum up the whole situation by saying that in our judgment it was a most successful convention of the American Federation of Labor, and laid the foundation for perhaps a better understanding which may lead finally to a merging of the two groups or divisions now in the Labor ranks.

Four of your delegates attended the Building Trades Convention and President Tobin was elected as Seventh Vice-President of the Building Trades Department, a position he did not seek and accepted only in the interest of harmony and in order to be

as helpful as possible. In addition to the fact that he desires to protect the jurisdiction and the other interests of our International Union.

We thank you for the confidence you have reposed in us and assure you we did everything in our power to properly represent our International Union. Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL J. TOBIN,  
THOMAS L. HUGHES,  
JOHN M. GILLESPIE,  
JOHN O'ROURKE,  
GEORGE WILSON,  
FRANK W. BREWSTER.

## CORRESPONDENCE

Washington, D. C.,  
October 24, 1937.

Dear Sir and Brother:

About December 1, the Union Label Trades Department intends to start a campaign for the Union Label, Shop Card and Button. The objective of this drive is to urge all consumers to buy Union Label Christmas gifts as well as to patronize union services.

From experience we have found that after a Union Label campaign, there is an increased demand for union-made products but the merchants do not have a supply on hand. In order to be fair with the merchants, we believe it would be a good plan for your Central Labor Body to send a letter to each merchant in your city, urging them to stock up with union label goods. Enclosed is a suggestion which may be used as a form for your letter. This is only a suggestion, as your familiarity with local conditions should enable you to write a much more satisfactory letter.

While the Union Label Trades Department desires to have the buying public purchase union-made goods throughout the entire year, we feel that if we could start a drive during the month of December, it would educate the consumer as to union-made goods and they would form the habit of buying such goods.

We shall greatly appreciate your co-operation in this matter. We feel confident that it will be a great help to labor unions and, also, a great encouragement to those manufacturers who recognize collective bargaining and have the right to display the union label.

Fraternally yours,

I. M. ORNBURN,  
Secretary-Treasurer,  
Union Label Trades Dépt.



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IT IS a certainty that no injury can result from the meeting of the committees of both sides. It can never result in anything but good to have men who disagree with each other sit around, lay their cards on the table and speak plainly, man to man, with one another.



THE committee representing the American Federation of Labor is composed of George M. Harrison of the Railway Clerks, Matthew Woll of the Photo Engravers, and G. M. Bugniazet, Electrical Workers. These men will report back to the Executive Council and to the International Unions and the Executive Council will be empowered to reach an understanding which shall be submitted undoubtedly to a gathering of National and International officers for their approval. It may take three months, six months or a year to reach an agreement. It may take longer, but we feel that we have made progress by having both sides come together in conference. One thing must be considered, that the efforts and energy that both sides are now using or burning up in attacking each other, in hating each other and in calling names to one another could and would bring better results if employed in the organizing of unorganized labor and were both groups working under one banner in the Labor Movement, determined to help each other instead of injuring each other.



THE International Union will not answer letters coming from individual members.



THE International Union will not recognize a request coming from an individual member to place his name on our mailing list. All such requests must come from the Secretary of the local union.



THE secretaries of local unions should try and keep us informed as to the changes of address of their members or they should let us know when their members die, so that we will take their names off the mailing list. Also when members leave the organization or are expelled or taken from the books of the local union. Our monthly Journal costs a lot of money and we do not want it to be mailed to those that are not entitled to it.



THE Convention of the American Federation of Labor was perhaps one of the most interesting ever held. The combined membership of the American Federation of Labor is now about three and one-half million, and the membership of the C. I. O. unions is about three million, according to their statements. This makes a total of six and one-half million, with another half million in the railroad brotherhoods, which are not connected with either organization named above, making a total of nearly seven million organized workers. This is the largest number of organized workers in any country in the world and it is by far the largest number ever organized in the United States and Canada.





Official Magazine of the  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
of TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN *and* HELPERS  
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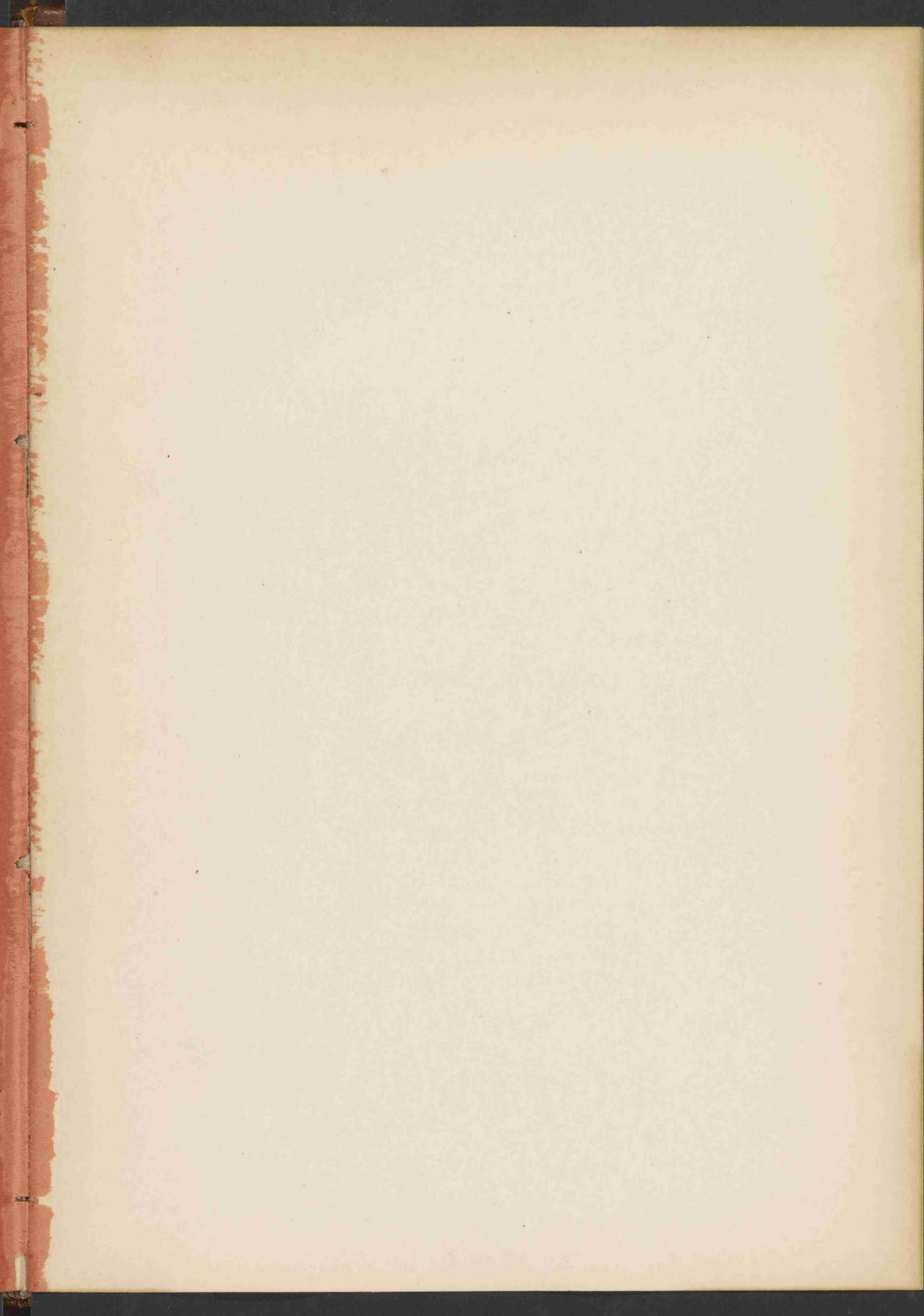
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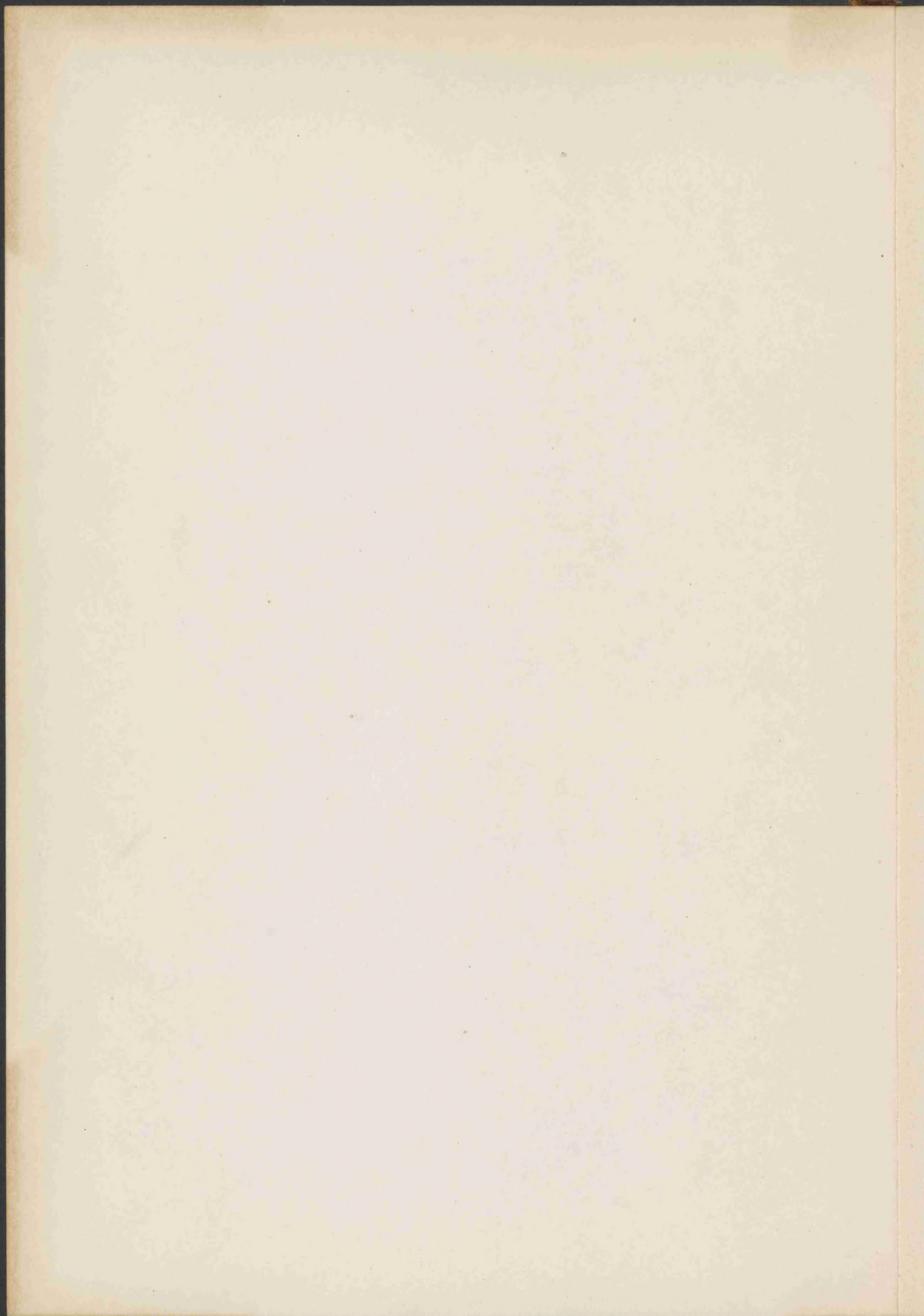
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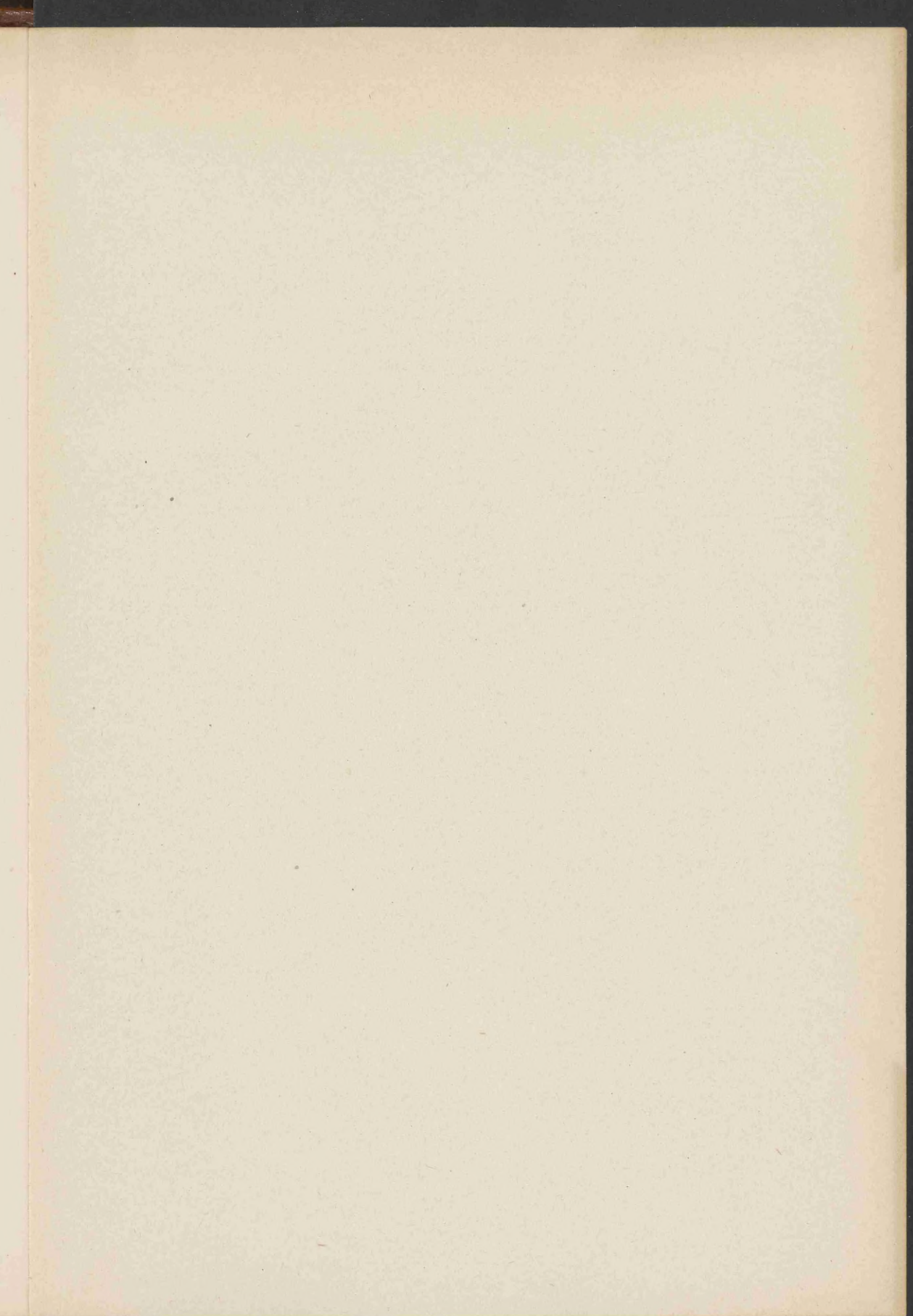




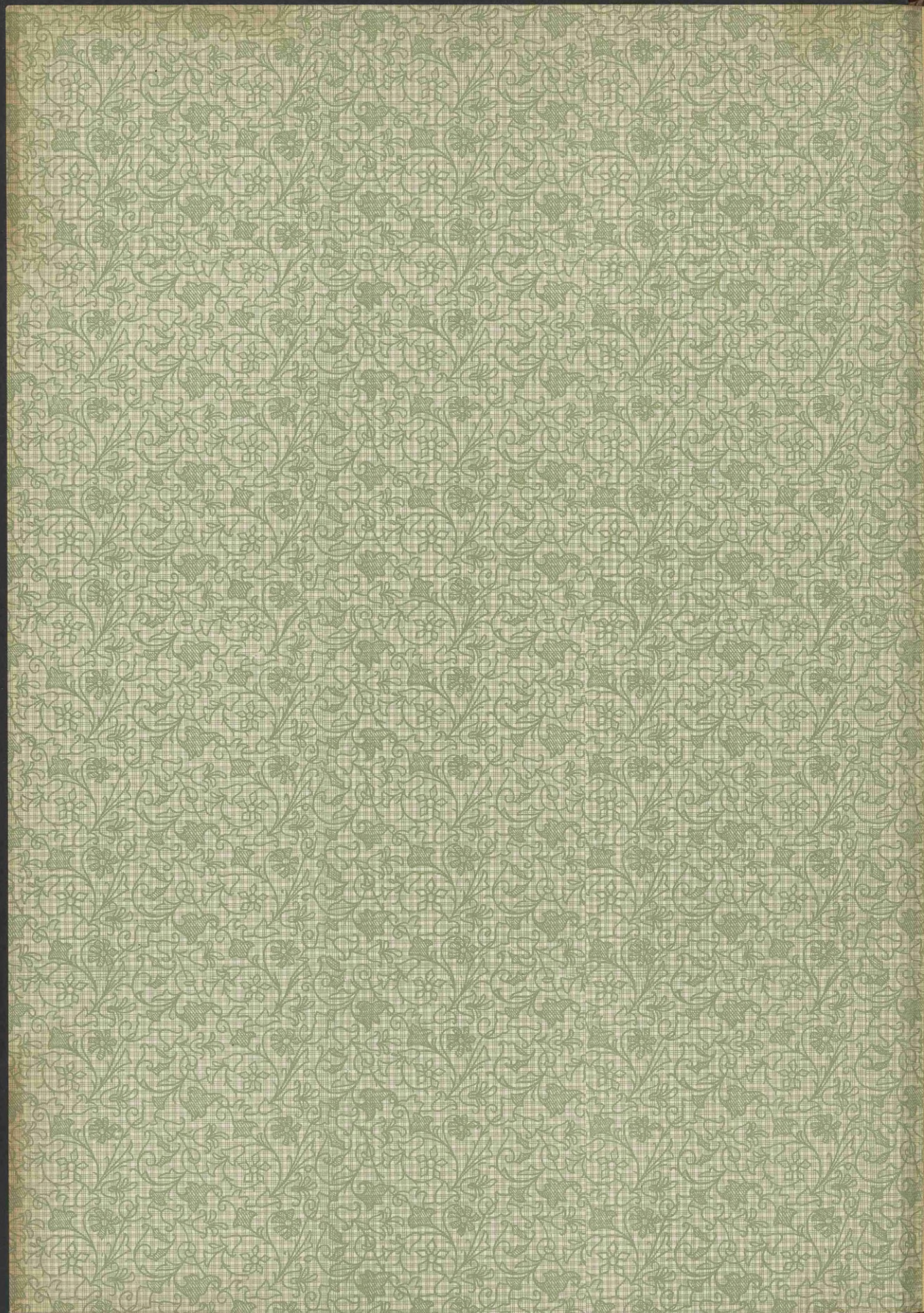
















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